The New-York Times.

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THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE TAX-PAYERS' PARTY.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTIES—A VINDICATION OF THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE CITIZENS—INCOMPETENT AND DISHONEST COUNTY OFFICIALS—GOV. AMES CHARGED WITH SUPPORTING THEM.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 12.—A large body of citizens to-day set forth a statement of the origin of the late difficulties. The statement is signed by B. G. Humphreys, Ex-Governor; John A. Klein, President of the Mississippi Valley Bank; B. R. Thomas, President of the Vicksburg Bank; G. Gordon, Adams Express; the United States District Attorney and United States Commissioner; Charles E. Furlong, Republican State Senator; John D. Beard; Frederick Speed; John D. Finney, Ex-United States Army officer; C. K. Marshall; D. D. Bowman; and Messrs. Miller, McCardle, Cowan, Baum, Cathings, and other prominent citizens.

After recounting that the Warren County officials in 1873 were nearly all negroes, the statement shows that T. W. Cordoza, Circuit Clerk, was elected State Superintendent of Education, and Gov. Ames thereupon, contrary to explicit law and the State Constitution, appointed A. W. Dorsey his successor in August, 1874. Upon affidavit of the State Auditor of Public Accounts Dorsey was arrested for issuing false and forged certificates, and was committed to jail, and resigned. Again the vacancy was filled by Gov. Ames, contrary to law, and the appointee still holds possession of the office.

The investigation into Dorsey's frauds discovered Cardoza to be guilty of similar offenses.

George W. Davenport, a negro, was elected Chancery Clerk, and was the custodian of the county seal and the public records. It being discovered that large amounts of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was repeatedly called upon to make a report to the Board of Supervisors, and persistently refused to do so. He refused a committee of tax-payers permission to examine the records, and it may be added here, that after his flight it was discovered that he had no bond whatever on record.

At the October term of the Circuit Court Dorsey, Davenport, and Cardoza were indicted by the Grand Jury, composed of ten blacks and seven whites. During the inquiry into the offense, the books of the County Treasurer, and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties, were stolen. Other records used in the investigation, put in charge of Sheriff Crosby, were also stolen. The Sheriff is also Tax Collector, and required to give bond in $700,000. He gave a worthless bond, and, when its worthlessness was known, several of his sureties withdrew, thus making the instrument illegal. The Supervisors' attorney (Republican) declared the bond illegal, but the board refused to order a new one. It was generally understood that the board acted under the influence of the Sheriff and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office. In November the Sheriff published a card calling on the tax payers to pay up, and saying he would hold the Sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. In this condition of affairs viz.: Taxes amounting to five per cent. of values were due; the Sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was insolvent and bondless; that the Board of Supervisors, though importuned to do so, had failed to take the measures required by law for the protection of the people; that valuable public records and papers, necessary as evidence to convict Cordozo, Davenport, and Dorsey on the indictment found against them, had been stolen from the Court-house, of which the Sheriff is, by law, the keeper; that Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal and political friend of these criminals, and, besides being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records, furnishing evidence of their guilt, and had failed to protect the same from larceny and spoliation; and that to all appearance these officials seemed banded together for mutual protection, and in strength of numbers and mutual countenance were defying the laws of the State and prostituting their offices to their private ends—in this condition of affairs the tax-payers had a meeting, and, as already known, demanded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned, and the others fled. Crosby then went to Jackson to consult Gov. Ames, and Ames issued a proclamation commanding the tax-payers to disperse. Contemporaneously with Ames' proclamation, a card signed Peter Crosby, was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians and barbarians, and calling on his friends to come to the aid of the Sheriff and support him. On the same day, Gov. Ames, the Adjutant General, and Aid arrived at Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, the Captain of a negro company of Militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to Hall, and not through his superior officers.

On Sunday, the tax-payers, contemplating no violent measures themselves, and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and his confederates, presented to Chancellor Hill, Republican, a bill of injunction against Crosby. Acting Sheriff, until he should give a bond. The Chancellor prepared an order Sunday night, granting the injunction, which would have been served Monday morning. While the consultation was being held with Chancellor Hill, A. J. Packer, Gov. Ames' Adjutant General, and Crosby, came in together, and Crosby was informed it was rumored the negroes of the county would attempt to invade the city upon the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he had no objection to their coming if they desired. Upon this he was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and the citizens present to send out orders to them that night to return to their homes, as if such attempt was made, much blood would be shed. Crosby promised to do so. Nevertheless, early on Monday morning negroes marched on the city from several roads. The citizens, partly warned the night before, armed and went to the defense of the city. They came in contact with several bodies of armed negroes numbering from 200 to 400 each on three different roads, and defeated and repulsed each body. It is estimated that from fifty to one hundred negroes were killed and wounded, and about thirty more captured, all of whom, except four of the leaders, have been released and permitted to go home.

The statement goes on to say that the prisoners say they came to the city under orders from Crosby, who gave Ames as his authority for calling them out.

The address concluded: "Upon this record the people of Warren County are willing to receive the judgment of the country. From it they feel that their fair-minded fellow-citizens everywhere must inevitably conclude that for several years past our county government has been in the hands of ignorant and corrupt officials, who, with one or two exceptions, plundered the public treasury and set the laws and rights of the people at defiance; that these officials of late have been so banded together as effectually to deprive the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection, and to secure for themselves comparative immunity from punishment for their crimes; that in their crusade against the rights of the people these officials have received the countenance and support of the Governor and others of high authority in the State Government; that the Governor has himself twice invaded their rights, in open violation of the State laws and Constitution, by assuming to fill, by Executive appointment, offices made elective by the people; that all these officials have been Republicans, and nearly all of them of the colored race, and that not one has ever been molested in his office by reason of his politics or of his color; that our people had endured these evils in a spirit of forbearance until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and they were impelled to resistance by the instinct of self-preservation; that they assembled peaceably, and as the surest means of attaining security demanded of these faithless stewards that they resign the trusts confided to them; that failing in this they resorted to a remedy by an injunction in equity in so far as it was in its nature available to their case; that these peaceable measures on their part were met by a scheme of violence and bloodshed, in which the lives of themselves and their families were imperiled, and they obliged to take arms in their defense; that in this scheme their county officials were aided, counseled, and encouraged by the Governor of the State, and through his influence by other officers of the State Government, civil and military; that the citizens of Vicksburg in resisting the assault made upon their homes captured a number of the assailants and arrested the Sheriff who had incited them to this riot, and out of respect to the laws and regard for human life no violence was done to any of them; that the Sheriff has finally and freely resigned his office, and a new election been ordered, and peace and quiet restored in our county; that there is, therefore, no reason why the State should be subjected to the expense of an extra session of the Legislature to make laws for this county; that our people, in the trying circumstances in which they have been placed, might well have done more, and could not have done less for the protection of themselves, their families, and their property."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE ALLEGED INCREASE IN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At a private meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means today the committee authorized Mr. Wood to report for favorable action of the House his resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress what changes have been made in regard to Customs duties and collections by the revised statutes.

THE REFERENCE OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE REFERRING TO THE SOUTH.

In the distribution of the President's Message among the various committees of the House on Wednesday last, the portion of it relating to the troubles in Arkansas was referred to the select committee already existing on that subject, and that portion of the Message relating to Louisiana and the other Southern States, except Arkansas, was referred to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the Speaker. This committee has not yet been appointed. It is very probable that, after it has been appointed and organized, it will proceed to take testimony, through subcommittees or otherwise, relative to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana. Of course, the announcements recently made of what has been or what has not been determined are premature and unauthorized, so long as the committee itself is not actually in existence.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, it was held that where a party claimant is beyond the limits of the United States, and it is impossible at the time of making the petition to procure his oath, the oath of his authorized attorney is sufficient to make his petition admissible, provided the facts of such absence and inability to procure such oath are set out in the petition, or in an annexed affidavit.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Andrew Johnson has been ordered to the command of the Roanoke, at New-York, and Passed Assistant Paymaster Carmody to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station.

Detached—Lieut. Drake, from the Portsmouth, and ordered to the National School-ship Jamestown, at San Francisco; Passed Assistant Paymaster Redfield, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to return home; Ensign Masser, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Wachusett. Assistant Engineer S. A. Brown has reported his arrival home, having been detached from the Kansas and placed on waiting orders.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Joseph M. Beatty, John Breeding, and A. M. Singleton have been appointed internal revenue storekeepers in the Eighth District of Kentucky.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week ending to-day have been $476,900; shipments of legal tenders, $3,559,153; national bank notes outstanding, $347,176,153; internal revenue receipts to-day, $390,836; for the month, $3,840,156; for the fiscal year, $48,128,957. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $385,426,259; and for public deposits, $16,327,200.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast and in the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, with clear weather and lower temperature. The cloudiness has increased in the South-west, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the North-west, with south-east or south-west winds, higher temperature, and less pressure. Light rain prevails west of the lower Mississippi River, and areas of snow are reported from the lake region. The temperature is below freezing in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The rivers have fallen at Cairo and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, clear and cool weather will continue, with easterly or southerly winds and high barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lake region, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, easterly or southerly winds, rising temperature, and falling barometer.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and rising temperature during the day, with south or west winds and falling barometer, followed by cloudy and threatening weather.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will rise slowly during Sunday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	44°	29°	3:30 P. M.	58°	35°
6 A. M.	46°	29°	6 P. M.	57°	32°
9 A. M.	50°	30°	9 P. M.	49°	30°
12 M.	57°	35°	12 P. M.	47°	29°

Average temperature yesterday.....31⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51°

Weekly average for 1873.....38.94°

Weekly average for 1874.....35.96°

The report of the Meteorological Observatory of the Central Park for the past week is as follows: Barometer—Mean, 29.989 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. Dec. 10, 30.240; minimum, at 6 P. M. Dec. 7, 29.652; range, .588. Thermometer—Mean, 37.2°; maximum, at 2 P. M. Dec. 6, 46°; minimum, at 11 P. M. Dec. 8, 23°; range, 23°. Total amount of water for week, .56 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during week, 803 miles.

ICE FORMING ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The weather has grown suddenly cold, and reports from up the river tell of masses of ice filling the channel between Hudson and Albany.

RAID ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Sergeant Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court, armed with a warrant issued by Justice Otterbourg, last night made a raid on the disorderly house No. 145 Greene street, kept by Fanny Smith, and arrested the proprietress and ten females and ten young men who were found in the house. The prisoners were all locked up at the Prince Street Police Station, and will be arraigned at court to-day.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

THE INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON.

MR. RUFUS HATCH EXAMINED—ALL THE SUSPICIOUS THINGS WERE DONE BEFORE HE BECAME DIRECTOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Committee on Ways and Means met at 11:15 o'clock this morning to continue the Pacific Mail investigation.

MR. IRWIN WILL ATTEND NEXT MONDAY.

Gardiner J. Hubbard read to the committee a telegram received by him early yesterday morning from Richard B. Irwin, requesting him to engage apartments for Irwin in Washington for next Monday evening, and to be prepared to act as counsel for him before the Ways and Means Committee; also a telegram received to-day from a clerk of Irwin's, stating that Irwin was ill and asleep, and calling his attention to his telegram of yesterday. The committee informed Mr. Hubbard that he could not be permitted to act directly as counsel before them, but might suggest questions from time to time to be put by members of the committee.

EXAMINATION OF MR. RUFUS HATCH.

Rufus Hatch, being sworn, was then examined by Mr. Kasson. He testified that he was elected a Director of the company on the last Wednesday in May, 1873, and has been a Director ever since. He had no personal knowledge whatever of the business of the company prior to May, 1873, but through an examination of the books he had a knowledge of its accounts for 1872. There were some items of the accounts during that period which had not been explained to the satisfaction of the company. These items consisted solely of payments made to Richard B. Irwin, their San Francisco agent, to the aggregate amount of $750,000, the original checks for which Mr. Hatch exhibited to the Committee.

MR. IRWIN'S CHECKS.

There are six of these checks, numbered consecutively, all drawn on the National Bank of Commerce of New-York to the order of Richard B. Irwin, and signed for the company by Theodore F. Johnson, Treasurer pro tem., and F. W. G. Bellows, Vice President, and all certified by the bank. The first of them is for $5,000, and is indorsed not only by Irwin, but by E. Williams, Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, for deposit. The other checks are indorsed only by Irwin, and are for the following amounts, namely, $650,000, $50,000, $25,000, and two for $10,000 each.

NO SUSPICIOUS ITEMS EXCEPT THESE CHECKS.

The witness stated that these are the only checks of the existence of which he has any knowledge that have been drawn outside of the regular business of the company, or which appear to require explanation. So far as the witness knows, the company has no record of these checks except on the check-book. There are, however, very large entries on the books of the company for several months before and after the date of these checks, (namely, May 24, 1872,) which indicate large stock operations in Wall street or money loans to bankers and brokers. Witness thought it probable that the checks in question related to or were connected with some of these operations. There were no facts within his knowledge leading to this impression. These checks might have been used to repay loans, or been otherwise connected with these transactions, but witness had no personal knowledge of any of the business of the company prior to the date when he became a Director.

MR. HATCH DOES NOT KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT LOBBYING.

Witness did not know whether the company had any agent at Washington during the pendency of the movement for subsidy; never heard any person allege personal knowledge of the company's having employed any agent here, and, in short, witness had no information either directly or indirectly, except through newspaper statements, that the company had ever expended a dollar to influence Congress.

IRWIN'S SUSPICIOUS EXPENDITURES.

Witness had never spoken to Irwin in his life, or seen him but once. At that time he heard Mr. Sage say to Irwin that he (Sage) intended to go to the bottom of this matter, and also satisfy himself in regard to a certain large expenditure made by Irwin for fire-extinguishers. Witness himself suspended as not satisfactory one voucher of $29,000 for expenses or disbursements which had been filed by Irwin at the time he left the service of the company, in November, 1872. Witness considered this voucher unsatisfactory because it was supported by Irwin's name alone.

THE COMPANY LOOKS AFTER THE MONEY.

Examined by Mr. Beck—Witness stated no one had power to draw out money of the company except by order of its President. There was nothing on the books to show for what purpose this money was used. Action was taken by the company early in 1873 to ascertain what had become of this money. Witness did not then know that Congress had commenced an investigation of the matter. Nothing had been developed in conversations or consultations of the Board of Directors to show that any of them had any desire or motive to cover up these matters, or that their suit against Irwin was not brought in good faith. Witness' theory as to these checks was based on nothing more than conjecture as to possibilities. Witness stated that James D. Smith is the only member of the present board who was a Director of the company at the time referred to.

Mr. Waldron called witness' attention to the fact that two of the checks, namely, one for $5,000 and one for $10,000, were stamped as paid by the bank May 29, and asked him if this did not prove tha Irwin was not in San Francisco about that time, and also whether, in view of the other checks bearing no indorsement except Irwin's, it was not certain that they had been paid over the counter of the Bank of Commerce, and not through any other bank? Witness answered in the affirmative, and in response to a further question by Mr. Waldron, stated he knew of no investigation having as yet been made by the company at the Bank of Commerce in regard to these points.

MR. HATCH'S IDEAS OF WHAT "MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

In answer to Mr. Dawes, the witness said that when he spoke of the memoranda on the books showing that large loans had been made to stock brokers about the date of these checks he meant merely ordinary entries of debit and credit. The company might have loaned the money to Irwin, who might with it have enabled some banker or stock broker to pay off loans made by the latter from the company. He could not of his own knowledge answer a question put by Mr. Beck whether President Stockwell was or was not sick when he alleged sickness as an excuse for not appearing before this committee last year, nor did witness know what Mr. Stockwell is now doing in Europe. According to the practice of the company, the President might have ordered these checks to be drawn, and the Treasurer and Vice President might have signed them on this order without further authority or knowledge of the purpose designed. The Executive Committee would not necessarily have had any knowledge of them.

THE COMPANY HAS NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

By Mr. Roberts—The arrangement with Mr. Roach had no relation to the Congressional subsidy, and witness stated, without qualification, that the company, since he has been connected with it, has taken no steps whatever to influence Congress or the executive departments of the Government in regard to the mail subsidy, and they had no desire to conceal or keep secret from the committee any of their books, records, or transactions.

WHAT MR. HATCH DOES NOT KNOW.

By Mr. Burchard—Did not know whether these checks had been charged to any account, and did not know whether the company's correspondence with Irwin or others would throw any light on them. The books and correspondence are at the service of the committee whenever desired, and they could make their own examination.

Witness did not know whether or not it had been a practice of the company prior to his connection with its management to advance money to bankers or brokers to protect the price of its stock. There was a possibility that these checks might have been used to repay loans made by the company, but he knew nothing whatever about the transactions more than he had now stated.

IRWIN HAS SOME QUESTIONS TO ASK.

Mr. Hubbard, as counsel for Irwin, at this point submitted to the Chairman (Mr. Dawes) some written questions to be propounded to witness, but several members observed that this would seem to be premature, as Irwin had not yet appeared for examination.

Mr. Roberts remarked that there were no charges pending before the committee against Irwin, and Mr. Beck said he had never heard of a witness appearing by attorney. The questions were, therefore, not allowed to be put at present.

Mr. Hatch was excused, to reappear when notified by a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Kasson and Beck, and to then bring with him such of the company's books as this subcommittee may designate.

The investigation was then adjourned until next Tuesday, when Irwin is expected to be present for examination.

RICHARD B. IRWIN IN CUSTODY IN NEW YORK.

Acting under instructions conveyed by resolution of the House of Representatives passed on Friday, N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and proceeded to the Hoffman House, where he formally arrested Richard B. Irwin. Mr. Irwin's great offense is contempt of the order of Congress in not appearing before the House Committee of Ways and Means to testify concerning the means used to secure the passage of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's Subsidy bill. Mr. Ordway found Mr. Irwin in bed, suffering from nervous excitation, and will remain here watching the patient until Monday, when Mr. Irwin believes he will be able to go to Washington. The Sergeant at Arms has several deputies with him also, two of whom are kept at all times posted in the corridors outside of Mr. Irwin's rooms, while Mr. Irwin lies on the bed and converses with his Secretary and the few visitors who are admitted to see him. In the event of Mr. Ordway and the deputies withdrawing their espionage and custody to-day, Mr. Irwin will go on to Washington alone to-morrow, as he says he has business to attend to there which he cannot neglect, whether his keepers are ready to go with him or not.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The buildings of the Vermont Reform School, with the exception of the barn and sheds, located in Waterbury, Vt., were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire caught at about 3 o'clock, and was caused by a defective gasometer. The progress of the flames was very rapid, and it was found impossible to save any property from the buildings; but the inmates, about 150 in number, were all rescued without the slightest injury. They are now lodged at the Waterbury Hotel. The Trustees, with Gov. Peck, were in consultation yesterday with reference to the future of the school. An extra session of the Legislature, to make appropriations for the rebuilding of the school, is talked of. The buildings, with the furniture and fixtures, cost about $50,000. The insurance is $24,000.

The losses of the insurance companies by the fire in Charleston, West Va., on Thursday, were as follows: Phœnix of New-York, $2,250; Fire Assurance of Philadelphia, $3,700; the North British, the American, and the Central of Hartford, $2,500 each; the Continental of New-York, $4,500; the Sunbury of Pennsylvania, the German of New-York, the Ætna, and the Liverpool, London, and Globe, $2,000 each; the Franklin of Philadelphia, $10,000; the Niagara of New-York, $4,000; the Underwriters' of New-York, $9,000; the Home of New-York, $1,000; the rest in Western companies.

Four stores on Main street, Dover, Del., were burned on Friday night. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

The two-story frame house No. 373 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, occupied as an oyster saloon and dwelling by Daniel McGrath, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building and furniture amounts to $2,000; no insurance.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the hayloft of the stables of Frederick Schmidt, in the rear of No. 180 Suffolk street, causing $1,000 damage; insured for $3,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company.

At 10:45 last night a fire occurred in the unoccupied house in the rear of No. 442 West Thirty-second street, owned by John Snyder. Damage, $100.

A fire occurred last evening in the hat factory of A. & J. Beiser, No. 515 West Forty-fourth street, resulting in $50 damage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—HOW THE ALLEGHENY DELEGATION WILL VOTE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—The Allegheny delegation to the Legislature met this afternoon and unanimously indorsed Hon. James P. Barr, for United States Senator. The delegation after complimenting Mr. Barr, will vote for Wallace.

STRIKE OF SAILORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The sailors in this city have been on a strike since Thursday, in consequence of a reduction of wages. They held a meeting last night, which was largely attended, and which passed a series of resolutions declaring that the rates of wages should be as follows: To the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, $25 per month; Spanish Main and West Indies, $20; coasts of Africa and North America, $20; British Provinces and coastwise, $20; around the Capes, $18; foreign vessels, by the run to Europe, $30. The resolutions also call upon Congress to repeal the Shipping Commissioners act, oppose seamen's societies, and call upon the courts to redress the alleged wrongs. A committee was appointed to wait upon the owners of vessels, to arrange terms of agreement. About 200 of the striking sailors paraded the streets to-day with flags, banners, and a band of music. The sailors carried two banners, one bearing the words "Remember the defenders of the country in time of war," the other reading, "Friendless sailors only ask for what is right." A large number of flags, representing the various countries trading with this port, and a full-rigged schooner elevated upon the shoulders of four men, were also conspicuous in the line.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO ROUGHS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—To-day, at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, a rough named O'Neill was shot through the heart by another rough known as Paddy Hall. O'Neill had been drinking considerably yesterday, and was crazy drunk at night. In the evening he had a scuffle with Hall, and shortly after O'Neill got a revolver and shot-gun, and chased Hall round the town. Hall also got a revolver to defend himself, and the result is as above stated. Hall surrendered himself immediately to the Sheriff. O'Neill has borne a bad name, and is believed to have been a murderer awaiting justice.

THE GRAVE ROBBERY.

The grave-robbery mystery in Paterson was satisfactorily solved yesterday afternoon. It seems that a poor man named Joseph Kirvan, of Totowa, was granted permission to bury his son Christopher, aged seven, in the Catholic Cemetery, at Paterson, which, with the assistance of his mother and a friend, he did in the night time. By mistake they buried the boy in a new grave made in the afternoon, and afterward discovering their error, returned to the grave-yard and took the body up, reburying it in an adjoining grave. It was during this second burial that the woman residing near the cemetery saw them, and reported the facts as stated in yesterday's TIMES.

ROBBERY AND ELOPEMENT.

Mrs. Peter Scully, who lives on the mountain side near Orange, has eloped with a boarder named John McGarry. Mrs. Scully took with her $1,200 of her husband's money, which she had drawn from the savings banks in Orange and Newark.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS—CAPTURE OF THE REBEL CHIEF—ORDER RESTORED—AN AMNESTY GRANTED.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 7.—It is officially announced that the insurrection is over. Gen. Arredondo, the last insurgent chief remaining in the field, has been defeated and captured, with his entire force, by Gen. Rocca, of the national army. Order has been completely restored throughout the Republic. The Government has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all persons who participated in the insurrection.

DISPATCH TO THE CONSUL GENERAL IN THIS CITY.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Edward F. Davison, Esq., the Consul General of the Argentine Republic in this City:

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 9, 1874.

Rocca defeated Arredondo and took his army prisoners. The same week has seen the surrender of the two rebel armies. Make public the complete pacification of the country.

AVELLANEDA, President.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

FRIENDS OF THE PRISONER CHARGED WITH "INTERVIEWING" WITNESSES — THE COUNT EXAMINED YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is expected that the trial of Count Von Arnim will be finished on Wednesday next.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—At the commencement of the proceedings in the Arnim trial to-day, the Public Prosecutor said that several friends of the prisoner had approached witnesses in the waiting-room and held interviews with them. Such practices were inadmissible, and he gave notice that the next time they occurred he would use harsher measures against the persons committing the offense.

After the examination of several witnesses Count Von Arnim took the stand. He acknowledged that the paper entitled "Pro Manoria" emanated from him, but declined to state whether he caused its publication. He also declined to say to whom he addressed the two letters relating to the Ecumenical Council.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS AT BEYROUT SYRIA.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The transit of Venus was successfully observed at Beyrout, Syria.

KING KALAKAUA'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION BY SECRETARIES FISH AND ROBESON—HIS MAJESTY SPEAKS GOOD ENGLISH, BUT HAS A BAD COLD—HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The demonstration made to-day upon the arrival of King Kalakaua was not at all imposing. A battalion of marines, embracing about 200 men, the marine band, and a half dozen carriages constituted the entire procession. The King and suite were met about ten miles outside the city by Secretaries Fish, Robeson, and Belknap. They were accompanied by Elisha H. Allen, Chancellor of the Hawaiian Kingdom, who was sent here to arrange for the King's accommodation, and representatives of the press. Upon meeting the train, which stopped at Wilson's Station, the party at once proceeded to the royal car, and Secretary Fish was presented by Chancellor Allen.

Secretary Fish said: "I am pleased to meet your Majesty, and, in the name of the President of the United States, bid you welcome to the national capital. I trust your Majesty has had a pleasant journey."

The King responded: "I thank your Excellency; I, also, am pleased to meet you. Except a cold contracted on the journey, I am very well."

This was spoken in good, unbroken English. The rest of the party was presented to the King, after which his Majesty invited the gentlemen to join him in a glass of wine, which they did. The King chatted pleasantly with Secretary Fish and others during the run to the city, which did not occupy more than ten minutes. Arriving at the depot, the King was escorted to a carriage, the marines paying the proper salute. The line of march was directed to the Arlington Hotel. At the depot a very large assemblage was gathered, and the route of the procession was pretty well crowded with spectators. Arriving at the hotel, the King was at once escorted to his rooms, where he has quietly remained all day. On Monday he will make a formal call on the President.

Kalakaua is a large, well-built man, standing about 5 feet 11 inches, and weighing about 180 pounds. The general cast of his features bears a resemblance to the American negro, and in color he is as dark as the mulatto. His expression is one of good nature, and does not indicate any particular strength of character. His bearing is easy and his manner and conversation those of an intelligent gentleman. He was plainly dressed, and wore no jewelry, except a ring on each of his little fingers. He expressed himself as being surprised at the extent of our country, and pleased with the attentions received from the people.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—A number of persons assembled at Raines' Hall to-night to hear Rev. Daniel Sommer, Pastor of the Dolphin Street Christian Church, read a statement written by him, covering charges of alleged gross immorality and unministerial conduct generally, against Rev. Alfred N. Gilbert, Pastor of the Paca Street Christian Church. The audience included members of both congregations, and considerable feeling was manifested. One of Gilbert's friends arose and interrupted the reading by pronouncing the statement an infamous lie. At the conclusion of the reading another of Gilbert's parishioners declared that the charges were wholly false, and that Rev. Mr. Gilbert would in good time fully vindicate his character. Some confusion ensued, and at one time there was every indication that the meeting would wind up in a row.

NOTES FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 12.—There are in port to-day two steamers, six ships, sixteen barks, fifteen brigs, and seventy-one schooners, exclusive of local coasting craft, making a tonnage of 31,120. No change is reported in the flour market; stock moderate. A number of charters have been effected during the week for deals to England and France and shooks to Cuba.

VERMONT'S TEMPORARY REFORM SCHOOL.

WATERBURY, Vt., Dec. 12.—Superintendent Fairbanks, of the Reform School, reached home at 5 o'clock this afternoon, bringing with him plans for temporarily disposing of his boys, which he has perfected. The plans embrace a building near which is a large shop, 120 by 40 feet. A steam fire-engine is attached to the building, and the first story is well stocked with machinery. The second story he proposes to finish for a workshop and dining-room, and the attic for a sleeping-apartment. His plans were at once adopted by the Trustees. It will require about ten days to put the building in the condition proposed. Meanwhile the boys find quarters at the hall of the Waterbury House.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

JUDGE M'CUE'S DECISION APPEALED FROM—NOTICE OF TRIAL FOR JANUARY SERVED ON MR. TILTON'S COUNSEL.

Yesterday two additional moves were made upon the legal chess-board of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. The first was the serving of notices of trial for the first Monday in January by Messrs. Shearman and Sterling, Attorneys for Mr. Beecher, upon Messrs. Morris and Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Tilton. Immediately after the service of this notice and the filing of a note of issue, Ex-Judge Morris made known his intention to appeal to the General Term of the City Court for a reversal of the order of Judge McCue, granting the defendant the right to a bill of particulars. The notice of appeal was filed by Mr. Morris with the Clerk of the City Court, and a copy ordered to be sent to Messrs. Shearman and Sterling. The following is the full text of the notice:

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton, plaintiff and appellant, vs. Henry Ward Beecher, defendant and respondent—Notice of appeal.

GENTLEMEN: Please take notice that the plaintiff appeals to the General Term of this Court from the order entered herein on the 11th day of December, 1874, requiring the plaintiff to furnish to defendant's attorneys a statement of particulars, and from every part thereof. Yours, &c.,

MORRIS & PEARSALL,
Plaintiff and Appellant's Attorneys.

Dated—BROOKLYN, Dec. 12, 1874.

To Messrs. Shearman and Stirling, Defendant and Respondent's Attorneys, and to the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.

It would seem from the drift of an interview with Mr. Morris, printed in a Brooklyn evening journal which is a strong supporter of Mr. Tilton's cause, that the object of the appeal is not to seek the annulment of the decision granting the bill of particulars, but for the purpose of having a more definite construction as to the scope of the bill settled by the court. It is believed by the counsel for Mr. Tilton that this appeal will not necessarily delay the trial beyond the specified day—the first Monday in January—as it can be argued after the lapse of eight days, the period of notice allowed by law to the defendant, or even at an earlier date if the latter signify their intention to waive that right. Mr. Shearman, while in conversation last evening with a TIMES reporter, also expressed his conviction that the appeal would not delay the trial of the case. The notice of appeal, he said, although not totally unexpected, rather surprised Mr. Beecher's counsel; but they were, nevertheless, ready to meet the argument in its favor at any moment within the proper time.

The rumors of a compromise of the case, which have been circulated during the past two days, meet with the most emphatic denial from counsel on both sides. Mr. Shearman asserts, however, that notwithstanding he has every reason to believe that Mr. Tilton and his counsel have as little inclination to effect a compromise as Mr. Beecher and his counsel, yet several persons claiming to be the friends of Mr. Tilton have sought for that end, but have been uniformly met with a distinct refusal. Hon. Benjamin D. Silliman, the Referee before whom the Proctor-Moulton suit was heard, will, it is stated, make his report to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President, owing to a severe cold, declined to receive all visitors yesterday.

The grading on the extension of the Utah Southern Railroad is completed to Payson.

Brigham Young and George A. Smith are at St. George, Utah. Both are in good health.

Hon. Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, was nominated for Mayor on Friday night by the People's Reform Party.

The new Japanese Consul at Washington, and suite, will arrive at Omaha, Neb., from the West to-day, en route for Washington.

The revenue officers of Omaha, Neb., yesterday seized 61,000 cigars, valued at $5,000, at Brownsville, Neb., alleging that they were unstamped.

Eli Lauer and Abe Foster, two Frenchmen, were arrested by the Police of Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, for making and passing counterfeit nickels.

Hons. J. S. Beck, J. S. Frazer, and B. Stevenson, the New-Brunswick delegation to Ottawa, arrived at Toronto, from the capital, yesterday morning.

The Dominion Board of Trade will hold its fifth annual session in the Railway Committee-room of the House of Commons on the 19th of January next.

In Beaver Falls, Renville County, Minn., a few nights ago, the residence of John Mangin was burned, and his wife and one son perished in the flames.

Nelson Alexander, book-keeper in the ticket-office of the Montreal and Boston Railroad, Boston, has disappeared with $1,000 belonging to the company.

The Louisiana Returning Board met yesterday at New Orleans, and adjourned until Monday to give the members an opportunity to attend to private business.

A young man went into a barber shop yesterday, at Boston, and standing before a mirror, cut his throat with a razor. He was out of work and had become desperate.

Prof. Marsh and party, of New-Haven, Conn., returned from the West yesterday. The scientific results of the expedition are important, and will soon be published.

The schooner Fanny Fern, which was sunk off the South Brothers, Hell Gate, on Nov. 18, has been raised and towed to Astoria, where she is undergoing repairs.

R. J. Dallas, Cashier of Molson's Bank of Toronto, has been missing since Monday last. It is supposed he has absconded. It is not yet known to what extent he is a defaulter.

Rhode Island State Constables yesterday seized twenty-nine barrels of liquor from the store of John W. Greene, including some recently replevined from their custody.

A deputation has waited on Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia, Canada, in regard to the formation in Montreal of a Zouave corps similar to the once celebrated Ellsworth Zouaves.

The latest from the Corinth bank robbers states that the Sheriff's posse is in hot pursuit, but are nearly twelve hours behind them. The robbers were making for Sand Mountain, Alabama.

The Utah Western Railroad will commence running regular trains west from Salt Lake City to-morrow. The road is now completed for twelve miles, and will be continued west to Stockholm as rapidly as possible.

In July last, Nehemiah Brown, of Bangor, Me., was reported to have been drowned while on a fishing excursion with a party which included a woman who has just confessed that Brown was murdered by a man named Corson, one of the excursionists.

As Dr. Ira Burrows, a leading physician of Providence, R. I., was riding in a top-buggy yesterday, the axle broke, when the horse started on a run, and the doctor was thrown out. In falling Mr. Burrows' eye was caught on a hook on the buggy top, and was completely torn out.

Albert H. Wilson, Register of Deeds for Worcester County, Mass., died yesterday, aged seventy. He was elected to the office in 1846, having served as an assistant for twenty-three years previously, thus being identified with the office for an unbroken period of fifty-one years.

Mr. Frederick C. Mather, from the Bureau of Education, Washington, visited the schools of Ottawa yesterday, and expressed himself in laudatory terms of the system of education pursued. Mr. Mather left yesterday to spend a few days at Kingston, after which he will visit Coburg, Belleville, and Toronto.

ARKANSAS.

FROM CAMDEN TO PINE BLUFF ON HORSEBACK.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY—WHERE COTTON IS A GOOD AND WHERE A BAD CROP—CULTIVATION AROUND PINE BLUFF—POLITICAL SENTIMENTS—BOURBON DEMOCRATS—COLORED STATE OFFICERS—THE NEGRO SCHOOL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PINE BLUFF, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874.

The ride between Camden and Pine Bluff was not a long one, nor specially interesting. It presents during the whole eighty-four miles little but forest scenes. The lumber is as valuable as in the south-western counties, and the land along the creeks and rivers is good; but the soil generally upon the hills and the pine flats is very gravelly, and does not promise much to the agriculturist. As the creeks are numerous, the area of good land is large, and the amount of cotton raised is considerable. It is greatly to be regretted that the farmers in this region give themselves up so absolutely to the production of cotton, because so far as I could learn there were few only who met with continuous success. Much as I am prejudiced against this culture from the spectacle of the poverty it has wrought, truth compels me to state that I have met with one man who from a hundred acres has raised for the last ten years an average of eighty-five bales. His land, however, seems specially good, and is irrigated naturally by the waters of a large creek which surrounds it on every side, and sends a branch stream through the centre. The same man raises a large crop of corn of the finest quality every year, averaging over forty bushels to the acre, and he grows his own tobacco, and could make a large crop if he felt inclined to turn his thoughts in that direction. He raises his own beef, his own bacon, and a plentiful supply of vegetables. All he buys are flour, dry goods, and groceries. His housekeeping is liberal, and still the old man puts on one side every year over $5,000. Such a fact is enough to stimulate every one in his immediate neighborhood, and every farmer, no matter how poor his land, or how ignorant of his business he may be, jumps to the conclusion that he can do as well as old man Chandler, the result being that by the end of the year he has neither corn, nor cotton, nor credit, and feels ready to hang himself. The moral of these things is that cotton is a special culture adapted only to special places, and that outside of such spots all attempts to engage in it must result in ruin.

COTTON-GROWING AROUND PINE BLUFF.

In spite of many absolute failures, the amount of cotton raised around Pine Bluff is very considerable, and the trade of the town is extensive in consequence. The inhabitants boast that they send off 50,000 bales every year by the little railroad they possess. This starts from Pine Bluff, runs along the Arkansas River, getting all the cotton that is raised in these fertile bottoms, and terminates at Chicot, a point on the Mississippi whence the cotton finds its way by steamer to a market either at Memphis or New-Orleans. All the cotton, however, that is shipped from Pine Bluff itself comes into the city on wagons, and as the roads are uncommonly hard and good, the amount that arrives in this way is really startling. Very many of the small cotton farmers are colored men, and for the last four days of the week the main street of Pine Bluff is fairly crowded with them and their wagons. The whole tier of counties along the river from Pulaski—of which Little Rock, the capital of the State, is the chief city—down to Chicot County is practically in the hands of the colored men, for they have large majorities in each, and are headed by white Radicals who are of a very determined stripe, and will not hear of any compromise or fusion whatever. Jefferson County, of which Pine Bluff is the chief city, has a population of 15,000, and the colored people have a majority which is overwhelming. The city has a population of 3,000, and here again the colored majority is large. Throughout the county all the local magistrates are colored. The County Assessor is a negro, the County Clerk also, and the Coroner also. The Sheriff is a Radical white, an Irishman, named Vaughan; and the County Judge is a carpet-bagger from Illinois. In consequence of this the feeling in Pine Bluff toward the colored people—although the retail trade is derived mostly from their patronage—is not friendly. To call it hostile would perhaps be an exaggeration, but it is not friendly.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

This unfriendliness is exhibited in the absolute ostracism of all who are connected with the colored people. In Camden, where the Conservatives have everything their own way, the teachers of the colored school were placed on the same basis as the teachers of the white school. But in Pine Bluff they have been completely ostracized. The reason of this is, that wherever there is a negro majority the Democratic councils are swayed by men who come as close to the popular Northern idea of Copperheads as can well be imagined. They endure rather than court the assistance of Northern Conservatives; they nourish in their hearts a burning hatred for all prominent Republicans who helped to maintain the Union, and they look forward to the time when their party will be uppermost, and they will be able to annul the past.

This very obnoxious and dangerous class of citizens is in a hopeless minority in the ranks of the Conservatives. But they will be in the ascendant, for all that, as long the carpet-bagging system is supported by the Administration. The Republican Party desires equal justice for all men, irrespective of color; but that neither does nor can warrant the pitchforking of incompetent and worthless men into high office simply because they are blacks. Here is the County Assessor of Jefferson County—a Northern negro, a perfect stranger to the country, a mere pauper, barely able to read—who has no one qualification for the place. It is so responsible a position in the eyes of all men of property that the elected official is always bound to furnish bonds to a large amount, generally $20,000. This would be a bar to the present incumbent, only that the County Judge—a carpet-bagger—takes the bonds of men not worth five dollars, and declares himself satisfied. Here is the County Clerk, a very well educated negro, but a stranger, from Chicago. He has to furnish bonds to the amount of $15,000, and if a County Judge of honesty were to examine his bonds he could not qualify. Here is the Coroner, a negro, entirely illiterate, who cannot in any sense fulfill the duties of his position. And all the rest of the county officials, with the exception of the Sheriff, are negroes, all illiterate, all incompetent. The ward Magistrates are men of the same sort; the city jailors also are colored and untrustworthy, having allowed numerous offenders to escape for bribes. Under this state of things is it any wonder that the value of the rich lands along the river has declined to one-fifth of the former rate?

CARPET-BAGGERS AND THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

It is the disregard of decency and the cynical corruption of the "carpet-baggers" that has enabled the extremists among the Democracy to control their party. The great majority of the Democrats of Arkansas are sound Conservatives, whose only desire is to control their own affairs, and to live in peace and harmony with everybody. But with every outrage from the carpet-baggers comes a thrill of indignation from the Conservatives, and this honest anger is used by the Bourbon extremists for their own purposes. The Conservatives are not opposed in any way to the education of the negro, or to his enjoying any of the privileges of a free man which the nation has conferred upon him. But they do object to grossly incompetent men being thrust into official positions, and to the contempt which the carpet-baggers show for all those restraints and safeguards which the wisdom of our ancestors placed around high offices. The extremists, on the contrary, object to the education of the negro as time and money thrown away. They have their ideas about his intellect which they do not propose to justify by scientific facts. They have them, and they are not going to change them. The work of education is turned into a farce. The white politician provides for the ample payment of teachers and for the erection of school-houses. Out of the last he makes a regular Tammany commission, and for teachers he appoints all over the country illiterate colored men, political agents, who do not even pretend to teach, but who draw their pay with scrupulous fidelity. The circuit school Superintendents have been in the habit of riding round to the local magistrates and leaving with them signed blank certificates of competency for first, second, and third grade teachers, which the magistrates filled in according to their taste and fancy. And this is the way the carpet-baggers propose to educate the colored man, and render him competent to fill the proudest stations.

The great masses of the white people of Arkansas, stunned by the cries of the extremists of both parties, do not profess to have any ideas upon the subject of colored education, but heartily desire that the experiment should be made in good faith. It is being made under the direction of the teacher sent down by the American Missionary Association of New-York. The building of the Colored Free School was erected by the Freedmen's Bureau, in 1868, and almost immediately afterward the association sent two teachers, who had charge until 1869, when the free school system was adopted by the State. The School Board employed two white teachers extremely intemperate and incompetent. Out of 175 scholars, the number with which they commenced the session, they retained, at the end of three months, only fifteen. Then the board bethought them of the Missionary Association, and begged them to send back Mr. Martin and his wife, and they would pay their salaries. Mr. M. W. Martin, who, by the by, is a true-blue Presbyterian from New-Jersey, very soon brought back the school to its former condition of usefulness, and it has continued in the same excellent hands ever since. The teacher, however, recently lost his amiable partner, and her place has been supplied by a daughter. The inhabitants of Pine Bluff, although publicly and privately they testify to the ability and social virtues of this family, have, nevertheless, completely ostracized them. They have been tried in many ways, but have been ever faithful to the purpose for which they came to Arkansas. The public school for white children is in fair hands, but the principal has neither the scholastic training nor the scholastic ability of Mr. Martin, though he excels him personally as a scholar. The School Board have again and again endeavored to tempt the missionary teacher to take the command of the white school, but he has steadily refused. They trumped up charges of immorality against him, but these fell of their own worthlessness, for Mr. Martin is on the shady side of fifty, and a positive ascetic. At last they concluded to let him alone in peace to take his own course.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLORED RACE.

I learned these facts from various citizens, and was somewhat amused at the tone which they took with regard to the colored man's teacher. They looked upon him much as a stern parent might regard a scientifically inclined son who should announce to the assembled parlor that he was about to oxygenate the family cat. *Omne ignotum pro mirabile.* But it was clearly evident that there was no ill-will to him, and that he had been ostracized simply in obedience to the ruling Bourbon minority. I went down to the school and spent three successive days there, anxious, if possible, to learn something of the problem which colored education presents. There were in the school about 140 scholars, a number which necessitated considerable monitorial work. I found Mr. Martin a very shrewd, sedate, capable old gentleman, thoroughly in earnest in his work, a good disciplinarian, a keen thinker, an admirable teacher, and a thorough musician. I compared notes with him, and found that in his experience the negro was by no means possessed of the musical ability or the fine voice with which he had been credited. There were fewer fine voices, less musical talent in his school, than in ordinary schools in the North, or among white people in Europe. He, like myself, was of opinion that the negro is not a singing bird; and it will be observed that slavery, or want of education, has nothing to do with this. The bird that can sing will do so, either bond or free. Musical ability with the colored race is exceptional. Mr. Martin, however, believes that the negro intellect is much greater, and, consequently, much more capable of development, than has been supposed. He says he perceives no difference between the pupils of his present school and those he has had North.

There is a keen desire to be satisfied on this point, both North and South, and I have felt it incumbent on me to do my best to gain facts. For three days I sat in the school at Pine Bluff watching, waiting, observing, during the whole school hours. I came to the conclusion that the scholars all tried harder than white ones, and that Mr. Martin was a singularly clear and thoughtful teacher. But intellect shows itself in sparkles, rather than in well-said lessons. A mistake will oftener show genius than a correct answer. And with one exception, I saw nothing that revealed intellect. The exception was in the mental arithmetic class. This boy thoroughly understood the analysis of proportion, had mastered it as a strong rider masters a horse, and could not be puzzled. But he was the only one. He reasoned; he fairly thought the questions out to a legitimate answer. And this exception was by no means a yellow boy. On the contrary, he had a face like a comic black mask; his forehead retreated in the most astounding fashion; the back part of his head was shaped like a conical shell; his huge lips when he spoke extended from ear to ear. For all this, he was the only thinker in the room. I wanted Mr. Martin to allow the class to guess the answers, as a trial of quick-wittedness, but he would not, because his great aim was to make them think. But it was unnecessary, as he told me that the lightest hued were much the quickest.

Of one thing the North may be assured, that the colored man can learn to read, write, and cipher to a fair degree. That much can be taken for granted. But this does not prove the question, because in school memory does so much and intelligence so little. Of their capacity to embark in commercial pursuits, or to engage in handicrafts, no school triumphs will give any criterion. I regret to say that they have little chance of becoming mechanics, because men in the town refuse to receive them as apprentices, on the ground that they are so stupid that they cannot be bothered with them. It may be so, and yet how I am to believe it when I reflect that on all the sugar plantations in Louisiana there were and are now colored coopers, who make all the casks; colored engineers, who run the engines; colored bricklayers, who set all the bricks of the big bagasse towers. The cotton-gins are run by colored men, and are repaired, if anything is broken, by colored smiths. There is a certain amount of white supervision, doubtless, but I know of no country where a master's eyes are not of service to his men. It seems to me that the real reason which mechanics have for not taking colored apprentices is that the extremist faction would make things unpleasant for them.

V. V. SMITH—PEACEFUL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Of V. V. Smith, I may say with certainty that he has no followers whatsoever. The colored men prefer Brooks, and that gentleman, I am informed, is strongly opposed to Mr. Volney Voltaire's movement. Where V. V. may be is unknown. There is a price of $1,000 on his head, and I do not hesitate to say that if any colored men knew where he was they would earn that thousand dollars very speedily. I grieve that any one should have intimated in any quarter that there is violence or White Leaguery in the land. New-York is not as peaceful, Boston not more peaceful, Huntington, Long Island, a mere savage land compared to it. The attention of all men save the extremists is turned to the material development of the State, and there is no more thought of political outrage than there is of starting a new crusade for the recovery of Jerusalem. The negroes steal cotton and kill stock along the river, the white sufferers have them arrested and put into jail, and the negro jailors let them escape. Then they go into another county and work for somebody else. The present existing statute concerning larceny makes no difference between petit and grand larceny, and leaves it optional with the Judge to inflict what term of imprisonment he pleases if a man steals only a turnip from a field. This, no doubt, is unjust, and emanates from extremist counsels, but it cannot be called an evidence of the existence of a White League. Yet it is the only partisan measure that I know of which has resulted from the new order of things.

GAR.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE DALY AGAINST SUNDAY THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

In the case of Adolph Neuendorf against Abram Duryee and others, the Police Commissioners, in which the question of the constitutionality of the Sunday law was at issue, Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has rendered a decision against the legality of Sunday theatrical performances, and in favor of the constitutionality of the law under which the Police Commissioners claim they are prohibited. The Judge's opinion is as follows: "It is claimed that the act is unconstitutional, because it is a local act, and the subject of it is not, as the Constitution requires, expressed in its title. It is entitled 'An act to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday,' and the subject of it is the prohibition of public theatrical performances on that day in the City of New-York. A statute designed to preserve the public peace and order upon a Sunday need not, in its title, express what is prohibited in the act, with a view to that end; for if that was so, everything prohibited would have to appear in or be expressed by the title, which would be absurd. It is sufficient if what is forbidden to be done comes within the general purpose expressed in the title—the preservation of public peace and order; and, considering this to be the rule of interpretation, how can this court declare judicially that the prohibiting of public theatrical performances in this City on Sunday does not and cannot in any way conduce to the preservation of peace and order upon that day? It is argued that in the majority of Christian countries, public theatrical performances are permitted upon Sunday; to which I may add that in many or most of those countries, after a certain hour, shops are also allowed to be opened, and all servile employments carried on, the same as upon any other day of the week. In nearly all the States of this Union, however, as well as in the country from which our institutions are derived, no such practice exists; for Sunday is regarded not alone as a day of religious observance, but also as a day of rest. 'It is a mistake,' says Bishop, 'to suppose that Sabbath keeping is a thing merely of religious observance, or especially a tenet of some particular sect;' on the contrary, he remarks, 'the setting apart by the whole community of one day in seven, wherein the thoughts of men and the physical activities shall be turned into other than their accustomed channels, is a thing pertaining as much to the law of nature as is the intervening of the nights between the days.' (Bishop on Criminal Law, vol. i, section 946, n. 5, 4th ed.) We have statutes in this State forbidding any servile laboring, or working on that day, excepting works of necessity or charity, unless done by those who keep Saturday as their Sabbath; forbidding the sale of goods, wares, or merchandise, and forbidding many things from being done which would otherwise be harmless, such as shooting, hunting, fishing, &c., (1. Revised Statutes, pp. 675, 676,) and like statutes exist in other States and in Great Britain. By long-established usage, moreover, in this country and in Great Britain, the theatres have been closed upon Sundays, a custom existing so long and so universally observed as to dispense with the necessity of statutory enactments, until one or more theatrical proprietors in this City undertook to disregard it some few years ago, which led to the enactment of the statute in question. The quiet and order upon that day incident to the shutting up of all places of public amusement, the absence of all traffic, and the cessation from ordinary work and labor, are in marked contrast with the mingled pursuit of business and pleasure on Sunday in many of the cities of continental Europe. In those cities, when the morning religious service is over in the churches, all parties are free to work, labor, traffic, or amuse themselves as they think proper; but in our cities the great bulk of the community attend public worship not only in the morning, but in the afternoon, or else in the evening; so that by a very large class the day is observed throughout as a day of religious obligation and duty, while to all it is a day of rest from their ordinary employments, and if they make it so, of quiet and repose. It is this well-known feature which gives to the Sunday with us a characteristic element of order, sufficiently distinguished and understood to indicate generally what is meant by the preservation of order on Sunday, as expressed in the title to this act. Previous laws have forbidden all work and labor on that day except works of necessity and charity; but if the theatres are opened for the giving of public performances, the actors and all employed in giving them violate the statutes forbidding work and labor on Sunday, and an element of order, which it was the design of these statutes to maintain, is disturbed. There is, therefore, a feature of order which is preserved by keeping the theatres closed upon Sunday, and that being the object of the act, it is expressed by the title. The objection that the title does not express that the act is limited to the City of New-York is not well taken. All that the Constitution requires is that if the act be a local act, the subject of it shall be expressed in its title. The subject of the act is distinguishable from its local operation, and it is the fact of its local operation, ascertained by inspecting the body of the act, which renders it void, if the provision of the Constitution has not been complied with. Judgment must, therefore, be rendered for the defendants.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.

John Harris, aged twelve years, was arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mrs. Rudolph, of No. 410 West Fortieth street, stated that on Tuesday evening, when passing the corner of Fortieth street and Ninth avenue, she was suddenly attacked and knocked down by the prisoner, who then robbed her of a purse containing $33. Several persons who witnessed the assault gave chase but only captured the purse, which the thief threw away in his flight. On Friday night Officer Buckley, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested Harris from the description given of him by Mrs. Rudolph. He was fully committed yesterday in default of $1,000 bail.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

THE STORY OF A LONG-DEFERRED WORK.

THE DEATH-BED OF PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND—HIS RECONCILIATION WITH THE CHURCH—WHY HIS RECOLLECTIONS ARE NOT YET PUBLISHED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 23, 1874.

It is always a difficult thing to overtake error when she has once made a fair start, and frequently truth chases her about the world for months before finally running her down. I have very frequent opportunities for learning the truth of this saying. More than two years ago I announced to the world that the long-expected and anxiously-awaited *Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand* would not appear for many years to come. Yet more than once since I have had frequent occasion to correct a popular rumor that they were about to appear. This was once more stated some six weeks ago, and I am now receiving journals from all parts of the world announcing this as a fact. For this reason I shall now try to "close the incident." Prince Talleyrand died on the 17th May, 1838. During his last illness, and in spite of his eighty-four years, he preserved all his senses and also his finesse and wit. When confined to his bed, as he had every reason to suppose for the last time, the Prince began to think about making his peace with the Church. So far as his future state was concerned he cared little for the excommunication that had been pronounced against him, but he did care for the effect that it would have upon the public, and he did not want to be the means of throwing a shade of discredit upon the Church in the bosom of which he had been nurtured. Besides, he knew that the fact would create a difficult position for those he left behind him, particularly his niece, whom he loved most tenderly. He concluded, therefore, to make his peace with the Church. He wrote a paper with his own hand, but hesitated to send it. Urged to do so by those around him, he always put it off until the morrow, and seemed to be awaiting certain signs of his end, which he knew could not be far off. On the very day of his death, M. de Talleyrand called for the paper that he had written two months before, and to which he had given the heading of "Retractation." This was addressed to the Pope. After reading it once, Talleyrand smiled, and, with a peculiar look at those who sat about his bed, declared that they were probably right; that he had been overcome by their arguments, and that he would now send the retractation to the Pope. He made a copy of it in a firm, bold hand; then wrote a letter to accompany it, also addressed to his Holiness. In this letter the Prince said: "My memoirs, long since completed, but which, according to my last wishes, will not appear until *thirty years after my death*, will explain to posterity my conduct during the torment of the Revolution." The dying man put this letter and the copy destined to the Pope under envelope, remitting the other copy to Monsiegueur De Quelen, Archbishop of Paris, who had hurried to his bedside as soon as his illness was regarded as serious. This copy was placed in the archives of the Episcopal Palace, where it now remains.

The "Retractation" has been the cause of much comment. The Prince said:

> "More and more touched by grave considerations, led to judge with *sangfroid* the consequences of a revolution that has carried away everything and lasted for fifty years, I have come, at the end of a great age and after a long experience, to blame the excesses of the century to which I have belonged, and to frankly condemn the serious faults that, in this long series of years, have troubled and afflicted the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, and in which I had the misfortune to participate. Dispensed by the venerable Pius VII. from the exercise of ecclesiastical functions, I have sought in my long political career occasions to render to religion and to many honorable and distinguished members of the Catholic clergy all the services that were within my power. Never have I ceased to regard myself as a child of the Church. I again deplore the acts of my life which have afflicted (*contristé*) her, and my last wishes will be for her and for her worthy supreme head."

Talleyrand directed the letter to the Pope in his own hand, and then awaited death with an air of satisfaction. He knew that it was coming, and it is probable that he had expressly waited for the supreme moment in order to show that he cared nothing personally for the maledictions of the Church, but had taken this step to prevent them from falling upon those he loved. He dropped off as calmly as an infant that goes to sleep. The day before his family had been very anxious, and during the morning had urged him to send on the retractation. When he said "to-morrow," they despaired, for all believed that this was his last day on earth. But the Prince showed no signs of concern. Later in the day the King came in, and Louis Philippe rushed at once to the bed. Despite the agony he suffered from anthrax in the back, and despite his feebleness, Talleyrand made a movement as if to rise. The King pressed him gently back. "Sire," he said, "this is the greatest honor that my house has ever received." He talked as long as they would permit, showing that his intellect was clouded neither by age nor illness, and when the King seized both his hands, he again tried to rise. As Louis Philippe turned away in tears, Talleyrand called him back, and beckoning him near, said in a low tone: "Sire, it is useless to make the usual perquisition; I have burned everything." It was the last piece of malice on the part of Prince Talleyrand Périgord. He knew that the King would never have come had it not been for certain papers in Talleyrand's possession, and the wily diplomatist knew that the seals of State would be placed upon his papers an hour after his death. He gave the King to understand that he had long since set his house in order, and that all the perquisitions in the world would not get at the facts of history he wished to preserve. The look he turned toward the King as the latter went out of the door told those around the bed that the old man felt inwardly content at the last shaft he had launched, and satisfied with his last *bon mot.* The day of his death there was a ceremony of first communion at the Church of the Assumption, and after it the young girls in their white robes were brought into M. De Talleyrand's room, and all knelt before his bed. The Prince stretched out both arms toward the children: "Sublime contrast of life!" he said to the persons around, greatly moved by the scene. "Sublime contrast of life; the old man who quits it, and youth that has just placed its foot upon the threshold!"

No State papers were found among the effects of M. De Talleyrand except those he had himself docketed and directed to the Foreign Office. Nor were his Memoirs found in the château. Louis Philippe was very anxious to hear what Talleyrand had to say about the monarchy of July, but before he could get any information upon the subject he had followed Charles X. into exile. It was then that the world learned something about the Memoirs that Talleyrand had announced in his letter to the Pope, and which he had said were not to be published until thirty years after his death. The manuscript had been placed in the hands of M. De Bacourt, the Prince's executor, "the most honest man he had ever known," to use the expression of M. De Talleyrand. Efforts were made to induce M. De Bacourt to violate the Prince's wishes on the ground that the world had much to gain by having the judgments of a man who had had so large a part in the history of his century. M. De Bacourt refused.

As the term fixed by Talleyrand expired in 1868, rumors of the appearance of these Memoirs were then current. Those who had seen the manuscripts, or who pretended to have done so, said so much about the work that the curiosity of the Emperor became aroused. It was said that the Prince had attacked the Bonapartes, and particularly the first Napoleon, and it seems only natural that such should be the case, since Napoleon treated the Prince roughly on more than one occasion. But the Emperor said at first that he did not think it possible M. De Talleyrand should have gone beyond the limits of permissible appreciation respecting his uncle. This was understood to refer to a certain rumor. It will be remembered that the shooting of the Duc D'Enghien in the moat of Vincennes has never yet been cleared up. Napoleon said that the Duke never would have been shot if M. De Talleyrand had not invited the act as a necessity, in a note, and not even then if a final order staying the execution had not been made away with. But the note in question was never found. Notwithstanding, there is a rumor that it exists, and that it somehow came into the hands of Queen Hortense, together with many important papers regarding the Dauphin, Louis XVII. The story goes that Talleyrand knew of the existence of these papers, and hence those in the secret comprehended the remark made by Napoleon III. He felt very sure that M. De Talleyrand would not go too far in his criticism. He asked to see the chapters before they were published, and found that his judgment was correct. But the Prince had sadly maltreated M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and all the men who belonged to the Louis Philippe régime, and they were then in the opposition. As he was trying to win them over, the Emperor declined to irritate them by the publication of these Memoirs if he could possibly prevent it. He procured a promise that they should not appear until the men treated so harshly had had time to die. In a few years more none of them could be left. M. De Bacourt and the heirs of the Prince were in favor of the Empire. It is said to have been after this, if not on account of it, that the Emperor revived the ancient title of Duc De Montmorency for Prince Talleyrand's heirs. The term fixed at the Emperor's request was twenty-two years, and hence, in case there is no further delay, the Memoirs will appear in the year 1890. Those of us who live sixteen years more can hope to read them.

In a previous letter I have given some of these details, and for the purpose of explaining why the report of the publication again came before the public. In 1872 the Memoirs were announced, and I had a commission from a publisher to negotiate for advance sheets. We were then living under a Republic, and everything connected with the Empire was hateful. More than one man who had been ennobled by Napoleon III. proved false to him at that moment, and many, alas, voluntarily gave up even the secrets of the palace to gratify the passions of the hour. The Duc De Montmorency was thought likely to do the same thing, and he was asked to consider his compact with the Emperor as broken by the 4th of September. M. De Bacourt was dead. "But do you know," said M. De Montmorency when the proposition was made, "that you are doing an act that will tell against your own friends—those of the late Opposition?" That was just what the Republicans wanted, for although the Monarchists had aided them in attacking the Empire, they now wanted to throw Monarchists and Imperialists into the same waste-basket. The Duke replied that he had entered into a solemn engagement, and that the fall of Napoleon III. could not now affect the matter. Of course he was accused of doing this for the purpose of protecting the Royalists, who might arrive at power and put Henri V. upon the throne, and it may be that this was one consideration, although I prefer to believe in the former version. This is the history of the Talleyrand Memoirs, about which so much has been said.

AN ORDER OF ARREST UNVACATED.

In April, 1873, a suit was brought by Emil Haas against S. L. Simpson to recover $12,000, alleged to have been unlawfully converted by defendant from the property of plaintiff while, as plaintiff claims, defendant was acting as his general agent. In this suit an order of arrest was granted by Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, under which the defendant gave bail. A motion was then made on the part of defendant to vacate this order of arrest, and a reference was ordered to take testimony as to the condition of the accounts on which the suit was founded. A few days since, upon the report of the Referee, the motion to vacate this order for arrest was renewed before Judge Larremore. At the same time a motion was made on the part of plaintiff to set aside the Referee's report. Yesterday, Judge Larremore rendered his decision granting the motion to set aside the Referee's report, and denying that to vacate the order of arrest against the defendant. In denying the latter motion, Judge Larremore says: "The practice is well settled that where the grounds of the arrest constitute or tend to constitute the cause of action, a bare denial of the plaintiff's allegations in this respect will not *per se* authorize defendant's discharge. The onus in such a case is upon the applicant to show that he has an undoubted defense on the merits, which will be certainly established on the trial. The examination of the accounts between the parties fails to establish such a defense. The net profits claimed to have been earned appear to have been ascertained from a statement made in part upon assets claimed to be doubtful. The defendant had entire charge and control of the business, and having assumed a statement of the accounts, upon which, before a final settlement, he had drawn his share of the profits, should, as between his principal and himself, be held to the responsibility of his own act. Having acted in a fiduciary capacity, the burden is upon him to show the bona fides of his transactions, and the proper application and disposition of the property of his principal. Such an issue should not be determined on a motion, but upon the trial of the action. The application to discharge from arrest is, therefore, denied, with costs to abide the event.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARSHALS.

The City Marshals are still engaged in their war against what they deem an unjust as well as an unlawful order of the Marine Court, conferring on the Sheriff and his officers exclusive jurisdiction in the service of processes of the Marine Court, to the exclusion of the Marshals who had, formerly exercised it by virtue of an act of the Legislature. In the test case of Marshal Phillips, recently brought before Chief Justice Davis, the point happened to arise that the process executed was admitted to be upon a judgment of the Marine Court, which had been docketed in the office of the County Clerk, and thus made, by statute, a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, and to be enforced accordingly. Another test case has now arisen, however, in which, it is anticipated, this question cannot arise. For violation of the rule of the court, prohibiting the execution of processes of the Marine Court, Marshal Levi Lippman has been committed for contempt by order of Judge Spaulding, and to test the validity of the rule, as against the statute in his case, Messrs. Breen and Gearon, his attorneys, applied to Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, to bring the prisoner and proceedings under which he has been imprisoned, before a Supreme Judge for adjudication. Chief Justice Davis granted the writs, making them returnable to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the questions involved will be argued.

THE BLACK HILLS—WHAT GEN. SHERIDAN SAYS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in an interview to-day, expressed his utter disbelief in the stories recently telegraphed here from Sioux City of the presence of prospecting parties of miners in the Black Hills country. All the advices received by the General from the commanders of the military posts on the borders of the Black Hills country go to show that no white men have penetrated that region since Gen. Custer's expedition of last Summer.

ATTEMPT TO BURN AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Two attempts to burn the Auburn State Prison were made to-day, undoubtedly by convicts. The unused cigar shop was fired at 11 o'clock A. M., and another unoccupied shop at 1 o'clock P. M. The prison authorities extinguished the fire in both instances. The loss was insignificant.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 12.—The schooner G. M. Pattridge, with grain from Baltimore for Belfast, Me., went on Cold Spring Bar last night. She is now full of water, and is in a very bad place, with small chance of vessel or cargo being saved. The schooner is owned in Rockland, Me.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STRUGGLE.

SANTA CRUZ—A CARLIST LOAN—WHAT DO THEY SAY ABOUT THE CARLIST DEFEAT?—RENEWED HOSTILITIES ON THE BIDASSOA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Friday, Nov. 20, 1874.

Among the various rumors which are rife here at the time of writing, is one to the effect that the notorious curé, Santa Cruz, is about once more to enter Spain, and take up arms on behalf of Don Carlos. I have heard this mentioned in two places, and the authorities for the statement are of a character in whom every reliance can be placed, but in spite of this I am inclined to treat the assertion as a mere canard, for the last time Santa Cruz took refuge in France it was under circumstances which render it a matter of considerable danger for him to show his face again in Spain. As this man, however, has played an important part in the present Carlist rising, a slight sketch of his past life—which has been an extraordinary one—is not without interest. In my rambles in Guipuzcoa and Navarra, during the last fortnight, I have made the acquaintance of several gentlemen here who are connected with an iron mining company, whose mines are situated in the Pyrenees, near Vera, and to whom I owe much of the following information respecting a man who was a terror to all voyagers along this part of the Spanish frontier some two years ago.

THE CAREER OF SANTA CRUZ.

Santa Cruz is a man about thirty-five years of age, and is a Guipuzcoan by birth. At the early age of nineteen he was appointed curé of a village in Guipuzcoa, near Tolosa, a fortified town now held by the Carlists. In one of the earlier Carlist risings previous to 1870, or 1871, it appears that he became so associated with its leaders that he undertook on one occasion to secrete some arms for the Carlists; and this fact coming to the knowledge of the Government he was placed under arrest, but managed to escape from the custody of the soldiers in whose charge he was placed. He then entered France, where he remained until the beginning of 1872, when he returned to Spain and became Chaplain to one of the Carlist volunteer regiments. In the Spring of the same year Don Carlos, it will be remembered, had a narrow escape of being made prisoner by his enemies, and many of the Carlists who were captured at that time signed a convention not to take up arms again against Serrano. The curé refused to sign this undertaking, and once more made his escape. Placing himself at the head of some few followers who had either escaped with him, or with whom he afterward met at the village where he took refuge, Santa Cruz, gave up the cross and took to the sword. He did not find much difficulty in meeting with men willing to join him in his adventurous career, for, although the present civil war was at that time only in its infancy, it is an easy matter to find Spaniards who will give up their ordinary occupations and take to a guerrilla life—a life which, under Santa Cruz, was little better than that of brigands—but its real objects could be concealed under the cloak that, being Carlists, the depredations of his band were committed against the followers of Serrano only. After some months of guerrilla warfare, during which it went hard with any one who fell into the hands of the ex-curé, Santa Cruz made his head-quarters at Vera, where, probably more through fear than respect, he was well received by the inhabitants. He appears to have been very careful in the selection of his men, and, in spite of the whole means of their support being raised by requisitions upon the neighboring villages, the amount of which was regulated only by the more or less urgency which there might be to obtain sustenance and arms for his forces—they were ever on the alert to intercept and attack any detached bodies of Republican forces, and as they fought desperately they were usually very successful. Raids were constantly made upon the villages on the borders of the Bidassoa, and Santa Cruz and his men became a terror to the inhabitants of Guipuzcoa and Navarra.

HIS ATTACK ON ENDERLASSE.

In one of my former letters I gave some account of the ruins of the bridge at Enderlasse, which I passed on my way to Vera about a month since. The attack upon this village, and the blowing up of the bridge, was the work of this man, and as I received the particulars of the event from an eye-witness I have no hesitation in giving them as facts. I am the more anxious to do this for the reason that it is supposed by many that the atrocities committed by the men under Santa Cruz were, at least to a certain extent, authorized by the leaders in the present Carlist war. The Republicans have every facility for publishing anything they desire in the European press, while the Carlists have but little opportunity for so doing; and indeed, until very recently, the inducements given to enterprising journals to send representatives to the Carlist camp were far from encouraging, inasmuch as, with the exception of some few Uultramontane journals, but little countenance was given to Carlism and its advocates. At present even, nearly every European journal of any importance is represented by a correspondent with the Republicans, while but one English and two American papers have accredited correspondents with the Carlists, and the English correspondent with Don Carlos is an "occasional" only. But to return to Enderlasse. There was about a company of Republicans at this place when it was attacked by Santa Cruz, who took it after a short but decisive attack. About half of the garrison—some twenty men—were made prisoners by the Carlists, who far outnumbered their opponents. The same afternoon the prisoners who had been captured were pinioned and shot in cold blood in the public road leading from Enderlasse to Vera. The only excuse that Santa Cruz is said to have made for this horrible atrocity is that at one time during the attack upon Enderlasse a white flag was hoisted as a signal of surrender, and that, after this had taken place, the Republican soldiers fired upon the attacking party. Whether this really was the case I am not in a position to state. Even if it be true I doubt much whether, according to the usage, even of civil war, Santa Cruz was justified in shooting twenty men for firing after the white flag had been hoisted, more especially bearing in mind that the sign of surrender may have been the act of one man alone, unknown to his comrades.

Undoubtedly the men of which the band of Santa Cruz was formed were of considerable use to the Carlist cause along the frontier, but their leader seems to have acted entirely upon his own responsibility, and, although at times expressing his devotion to Don Carlos, to have been under the impression that he was amenable to none of his officers. Had Don Carlos been weak enough to appoint him General of Guipuzcoa, in place of Lizaragua, he would probably be fighting in that province still. "El Rey," however, did not accede to his demands, and upon Santa Cruz refusing to obey the orders of Lizaragua, Gen. Valdespenas surrounded him at Vera, made him prisoner, and, with praiseworthy leniency, some people will think, spared his life and sent him to France. The men who had been under his command were distributed among the Navarese and Guipuzcoan battalions, and, I believe, better soldiers, and men more thoroughly disciplined, cannot be found in the Carlist army.

SOME OTHER TRICKS OF THE EX-CURE.

Before Valdespenas was able to capture Santa Cruz he had several opportunities of showing his hatred of Lizaragua. Several times he intercepted arms and munitions intended for his General—which Lizaragua really was—and in other ways did all he could to annoy him. On one occasion Santa Cruz, with about a dozen followers, suddenly appeared among Lizaragua's men while they were attacking Tolosa, while it was in the possession of the Republicans. The General was at mass, and Santa Cruz persuaded two or three battalions to desert their leader, and put themselves under his orders, "Your General is fighting for a man only, while I am fighting for the true King. Don Carlos is simply the instrument of God in this warfare." The soldiers believed him, and surrounded the church where Lizaragua was saying his prayers. Now, although Santa Cruz had resigned a theological for a military life he was still, at least as far as outward appearances are concerned, a very religious man, and, like his master, Don Carlos, never passed a church without saying a prayer in it. Lizaragua thinking that he was in comparative safety if he remained in the church, did so, and Santa Cruz, finding that his enemy would not come out and be made prisoner, entered the church alone. What took place there I do not know, but no harm was done to Lizaragua; and when Santa Cruz came out of the church, hearing rumors that the rest of the regiment under Lizaragua were thinking of making him captive, he retreated to Vera, upon arriving at which place the battalions who had deserted Lizaragua returned to the army around Tolosa, and, on their arrival there, met with a warm reception from Lizaragua—the officers were shot and the battalions decimated.

POSSIBILITY THAT THE FUGITIVE HAS RETURNED TO SPAIN.

This is a brief sketch of the part which Santa Cruz has played in Spain during the last four years. It was shortly after the affair at Enderlasse that he was sent to France, upon the understanding that, unless recalled by the "King," he would never again set foot in his native country. That Don Carlos has recalled him I do not believe, but from what I learn of the character of the man it would not greatly surprise me if he has succeeded in communicating with some of his old followers, and intends starting again in Guipuzcoa on his own account. The Guipuzcoans are greatly enraged against the Republicans, and a man more able to pay off the debt they owe them than Santa Cruz could not be found. One of the features of his career has been that, although a martinet as a commander, the men seem to like him; for in every instance where he has shot or bastinadoed a man there has been some excuse for it, although on many occasions the trivial character of the crime committed does not seem to have merited so severe a punishment as that which has been awarded.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

Santa Cruz, it appears, has communicated with Gen. Elio, saying that he is ready to take up arms once again on behalf of the Carlist cause, if the "King" will allow him to do so. Whether he is ready to submit to the orders of Gen. Lizaragua I do not know, but I should hardly think it likely. No answer has yet been received from Don Carlos who, at present, is at St. Estevan.

GEN. CEBALLOS.

The Madrid papers—the news in which concerning the war is usually very stale or entirely unreliable—have been circulating a report that Gen. Ceballos, after the affair at St. Marco, entered France, and on his arrival at Bayonne was interned by the authorities. Other reports say that he has been shot. Both of these assertions are without foundation. Gen. Ceballos is now under arrest at St. Estevan, where he will be tried by a court-martial, at which Don Carlos will preside. He has, of course, been deprived of his command, and his regiment has been placed under the orders of Gen. Egana. I do not think that Ceballos will suffer the extreme penalty of military law in this instance. When a man is to be shot for cowardice or for a *faux pas*, it is done on the impulse of the moment; and as Ceballos can easily excuse his action on the ground that, until he left San Marco, the road to Tolosa was open to Loma, his life will probably be spared. I am told that Ceballos has a very pretty daughter, and Don Carlos, who is quite a "ladies' man," is not totally proof against the charms of the young lady.

A CARLIST LOAN.

If the Carlists had succeeded in taking Irun they would have raised a loan, the amount of which I do not know, but it would have been of the greatest assistance to the cause. I am stating this without any "saving clause," as the lawyers say, because I know it to be a fact. Next to the Marquis of Westminster, perhaps one of the richest men in London is Mr. Albert Grant, of Leicester square notoriety. How he made his money is no business of mine. Unkind people might be inclined to say that promoters of public companies in England occasionally make more money than the shareholders. But this has nothing to do with the question before us. One of the leading men in this Carlist loan would have been (I say "would have been" advisedly, because it is not likely now to be *un fait accompli*) the gentleman mentioned.

THE CARLIST DEFEAT—"WHAT DO THE FOREIGNERS SAY ABOUT IT?"

When the news was conveyed to Don Carlos that the heights of San Marco were lost, he knew at once that his troops would be obliged to retreat from the siege of Irun, and his first remark was, "What will the foreigners say?" There is no exaggeration in saying that the siege of Irun was carried on under the eyes of all Europe, and the result has not added to the supporters of "El Rey," for everything seemed to be in the hands of the Carlists if they had but taken advantage of it. During the siege the officers whom I met at St. Marcial and the other batteries were always anxious to know what was going on in France. One of the escort which was on one occasion given to me by Capt. D'Olivera, asked me the same question, and I replied that—it was the third day of the siege—the people on the other side seemed to think that the Carlists were fighting, in a very half-hearted manner, "It is not the fault of the men," he answered, "they are anxious to take Irun. It is the fault of our officers who are composed of old men, who can fight and won't, and young men who can't fight and don't." I am inclined to think he is right.

SUNDAY, Nov. 22.

RENEWED FIGHTING.

Contrary to my anticipations that quiet would reign in this quarter for some time to come, open hostilities were renewed in the hills at the back of St. Marcial and bordering the Bidassoa at an early hour this morning. The Carlists have been waiting to make an attack on St. Marcial until the Republicans had embarked at St. Sebastian. In consequence of the stormy weather which has prevailed round the coast since the Republicans under Loma and Lascerna left for St. Sebastian they could not get away until the 20th. The musketry firing was kept up briskly all day yesterday, but no advance of any importance has been made by the Carlists toward St. Marcial, although they have reoccupied Enderlasse and Lastaoula. Gen. Valdespenas is conducting the attack which is proceeding at the time of writing, (Sunday, 22d—8:30 A. M.) The guns of the Republican fort at St. Marcial have not yet been placed in position, and but a small force is guarding it. It is a very strong position, however, and they are not likely to relinquish it without a struggle.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE BENJAMIN FANEUIL DUNKIN.

Judge Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, late Chief Justice of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence in Charleston, S. C., on the 5th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was born in Philadelphia in 1790. His father was Edmund Dunkin, a younger brother of Sir William Dunkin, Chief Justice of India. His mother was Susan Bethune, second daughter of George Bethune and Mary Faneuil, of Boston, Mass. Judge Dunkin was educated at Cambridge, Mass., but studied law in Charleston, S. C., during 1811 and 1812. As a lawyer he was recognized as one of the best and most reliable in South Carolina. He was elevated to the position of Chancellor of the State, which he held for many years up to 1860, and at the close of the late war, when the office of Chief Justice of the State was created, he was called to that position, which office he held for a number of years. His long professional career of over three score years was one of faithful and unswerving attention to the responsibilities which were imposed upon him. He was trusted and beloved by all who knew him, as a man possessed of the keenest sense of honor and the most exalted Christian virtues.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society is to be held on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, for the transaction of business and the election of officers. The annual dinner takes place on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and will be attended by President Grant, Senator Conkling, Gov. Jewell, Rev. Mr. Beecher, Dr. E. H. Chapin, Mayor Vance, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, Gen. Horace Porter, and other invited guests.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS ABROAD.

CONTROVERSIES OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

THE ANTI-SCIENTIFIC CRUSADE—THE BISHOP OF NATAL—DR. MACKONOCHIE—THE MONTREAL CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

Theological or ecclesiastical controversy is still in the ascendant. The Archbishop of Canterbury has been rash enough to enter the lists against the men of science, but he has only shown, to use a familiar phrase, his own want of condition. Dr. Tait has always been a quiet, commonplace, and cautious trimmer, who has done his work pleasantly and decently, but without anything like spirit or elevation. He is not a scholar or a theologian, or an orator. He has risen not by any display of personal capacity, but simply through the accident of his losing several young children by a sudden attack of illness at the same time that some of the Queen's children were similarly attacked. This excited the sympathy of the Queen, and he was first made Dean of Carlisle, and afterward Bishop of London. His qualifications as an amiable nonentity were fully recognized when the Archbishopric fell vacant. His Grace has always been a profound courtier, and whenever any of Prince Albert's schemes and speculations had to be "inaugurated," he was turned on to pray for their success. It is understood that it was at the bidding of the Queen that he got up the unfortunate Public Worship Act of last session. In order to fire off his pop-gun against the philosophers, he retired to an obscure church in an out-of-the-way part of the country, and the explosion was a very feeble one. He made no attempt to grapple thoroughly with the roots of the subject, and merely repeated the usual stereotyped form of speech. His lecture is to be published in *Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE BISHOP OF NATAL.

To add to the general discord up jumps the Bishop of Natal. He has come over here to bring before the Government some aspects of English policy in regard to the native tribes of South Africa, which he thinks demand attention, and he is also making his visit useful by preaching charity sermons on behalf of the clergy of his diocese. He is announced to preach to-morrow at Oxford, and a meeting of the orthodox has been held to express "astonishment and indignation," and to call upon the Bishop of Oxford to prevent such desecration. I need hardly say that the Bishop of Natal is, of course, a perfectly legal Bishop, just as good any day as the Bishop of Oxford, and it is difficult to see how he can be prevented from exercising his functions as a minister of the Church to which he belongs. Perhaps the most amusing part of the affair is that a real legal Bishop should be thus repudiated, while an equivocal old heretic like the Patriarch of Antioch, who is regularly consigned to damnation in the Athanasian Creed is petted and flattered on account of his long beard and his profuse blessings.

DR. MACKONOCHIE'S CASE.

Then there is the case of Dr. Mackonochie, the great Ritualist of St. Alban's Church, which has also turned up again. He is accused of persistently breaking the law in the manner in which he conducts his services, on the following points: Using lighted candles on a ledge above the communion table during morning prayer; by forming and accompanying processions round the church in which lighted tapers, a jeweled crucifix, and banners are introduced; elevating, during the administration of the holy communion, the paten and cup more than is necessary; wearing and sanctioning the wearing of illegal vestments; standing, while reciting the consecration prayer, at the west side of the holy table, with his back to the congregation; using wafer bread; causing the "Agnus Dei" to be sung while he himself receives the elements in both kinds; making the sign of the cross and kissing the Gospel-book. On behalf of Mr. Mackonochie it is urged that the candles at morning service have no symbolical meaning; that the successive elevation of the paten and cup has not been proved, and that the procession round the church forms no part of the actual service, and cannot therefore be complained of; that the chanting of the "Agnus Dei," which is also an interpolation in the service, is as inoffensive as the almost invariable practice of singing the "Gloria" before the Gospel and a hymn before the sermon; and that making the sign of the cross and kissing the Gospel are merely personal and not priestly acts. As to the remaining points—the wearing of vestments, the position of the celebrant, and the use of wafer-bread—it is contended that though they were condemned by the Privy Council in Mr. Purchas' case, that was under a misapprehension of the law, which had been correctly stated by the court below. The Dean of Arches, whose decision on these points had been reversed by the Privy Council, was therefore now asked to hear an appeal from the supreme tribunal. This was, of course, absurd, and the Dean had the good sense to refuse to place himself in so flagrantly false a position; but he seized the opportunity of declaring that he still held to his former views, and that he thought he was right and the Privy Council wrong. On the other points he reserved his judgment.

A NEW PAMPHLET.

It seems that 33,000 copies of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican have been sold at half a crown, and a cheap edition of 50,000 copies at sixpence has just been issued. Mr. Beresford Hope, one of the chief men among the Ritualists, has published a manual on *Worship in the Church of England.* The anonymous work on *Supernatural Religion,* which takes the skeptical side, has reached a fourth edition—a marvelous sale for a dry, learned book, full of Greek and Latin. The authorship has been variously attributed to Mr. Vance Smith, an eminent Unitarian, Sir W. Moore, and other scholars, but, as far as I can judge, the mystery has not been decisively set at rest.

THE CHURCH AND THE COURTS.

The Montreal case which has just been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council comes very appropriately, at the present moment, as an illustration of the impossibility of releasing ecclesiastical bodies from the control of the law. In this instance the Roman Catholic clergy at Montreal had refused to give burial in consecrated ground to a member of their Church, on the ground that he was at the time of his death connected with a public library which contained books that had been condemned at Rome. The Judicial Committee has decided that the man had done nothing to forfeit his right to burial in the usual way, and that the clergy have been guilty of an arbitrary and illegal exercise of their authority. The important point here is, of course, not so much the particular decision which has been given in this case as the right which is asserted and enforced on the part of a civil tribunal to sit in judgment on questions in dispute between lay members of the Roman Church and their spiritual rulers. One of these days we may have the question of the infallibility dogma brought up in this way, and the Pope or his representatives would then be compelled to produce evidence to show that the decree of the council was a legal decree, and that it is binding on all Roman Catholics in the sense in which the Ultramontanes insist upon it. It is quite possible, for example, that the heads of the Roman Catholic body in this country may think it necessary to give practical effect to their repudiation of Lord Acton, Lord Camoys, and others who hold similar views, as true sons of the Church, by withholding or threatening to withhold from them the rites and privileges of their communion; and in such an event there would be nothing to prevent an appeal to the Privy Council. In the eye of the law, the Roman Catholic Church stands only on the same footing as any other voluntary association, and it is therefore competent for the civil courts to determine whether on any occasion the personal rights of members of the society have been infringed.

J. H. F

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A MORNING SONG.

I wake this morn, and all my life
Is freshly mine to live;
The future with sweet promise rife,
And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear,
New love to give and take;
Perchance new burdens I may bear,
For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sun,
New efforts worth the will,
Or tasks with yesterday begun
More bravely to fulfill.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be,
Are in my hand to sow,
Whereby, for others and for me,
Undreamed-of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy 'mid the grass,
That turns my foot aside,
In each uncurling fern I pass,
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if, when eventide shall fall
In shade across my way,
It seems that nought my thoughts recall
But life of every day;

Yet if each step in shine or shower
Be where Thy footstep trod,
Then blessed be every happy hour
That leads me nearer God.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A ROMAN MYSTERY.

BY PROSPER MERIMEE.

I was twenty-four years of age when I started for Rome. My father gave me a dozen letters of recommendation, only one of which was sealed; this one could not have been less than four pages in length, and was addressed: "To the Marquise Aldobrandi."

"You must write me," said my father, "if the Marquise is still beautiful."

Now, from my childhood, I had seen hanging over the fire-place of my father's study a miniature of a very handsome woman, with her hair powdered, and crowned with ivy, and a tiger's skin thrown over her shoulder. On the portrait was the word, "Roma, 18—" The costume struck me as very singular; I had often asked who the lady was. The answer had always been: "It is a picture of a bacchante." But this reply did not satisfy me; I suspected that there was a secret connected with the matter, for when this simple question was put my mother appeared to bite her lips, and my father instantly became serious.

When my father gave me this sealed letter he cast a stealthy glance at the miniature. I involuntarily did the same, and the thought struck me that the bacchante might be the Marquise Aldobrandi. As I was just beginning to understand the ways of the world, I drew all sorts of conclusions from my mother's demeanor and my father's change of countenance.

When I arrived in Rome the first letter I presented was that intended for the Marquise. She dwelt in a handsome palace near the Piazza San Marco.

I handed my letter and card to a servant in yellow livery, who ushered me into a large parlor, which was dark, gloomy, and indifferently furnished. But there are pictures by the masters in all the palaces of Rome, and there was quite a number in this one, and some very fine.

The first one I remarked was a portrait of a woman, which I took for a Leonardo da Vinci. By the richness of the frame, and the rosewood easel on which it was placed, it could not be doubted that it was the gem of the collection. As the Marquise did not hasten, I had ample time to examine it. I even carried it to a window, in order to scrutinize it in a more favorable light. It was evidently a portrait, and not a fancy picture, for such countenances are not invented. It was the likeness of a fine-looking woman, with rather thick lips; the eyebrows almost met, and the expression was haughty, and withal mild. On the background was a blazon, surmounted by a ducal crown. But what struck me most forcibly was that the costume, with the exception of the powder, was exactly that of my father's bacchante.

I had the portrait still in hand when the Marquise appeared.

"Just like his father!" she exclaimed, as she advanced toward me. "Ah! Frenchman! Frenchman! he no sooner arrives than he takes possession of Madame Lucrezia."

I hastened to apologize for my indiscretion, and praised in extravagant terms the masterpiece of Leonardo, which I had had the boldness to displace.

"It is, in truth, a Leonardo," said the Marquise, "and the portrait of the too famous Lucrezia Borgia. Of all my paintings this is the one your father most admired. But, good Heavens! what a resemblance! I can imagine I behold your father at twenty-five years of age. How is he? what is he doing? will he not some of these days come to Rome to see us?"

Though the Marquise had no powder on her hair and was not draped in a tiger's skin, at a first glance I recognized in her the mysterious bacchante. Some twenty-five years had not sufficed to entirely efface the traces of rare beauty. Her expression and style of dress alone had changed; she was all in black, and her triple chin, grave smile, and solemn and radiant countenance warned me that she had become a *dévote*.

She received me, however, most affectionately. In a few words she offered me her house, her purse, and her friends, among whom she cited the names of several cardinals.

"Consider me," said she, "as your mother."

She modestly cast down her eyes.

"Your father asks me to watch over you, and counsel you."

And, to prove to me that her charge was no sinecure, she immediately began to caution me against the dangers with which Rome menaced a young man of my age, and advised me to avoid them. I was to shun bad company, and especially that of artists, and only to associate with the persons she would designate to me. In brief, I was treated to a genuine sermon. I listened to it respectfully, and with becoming hypocrisy.

As I rose to take my leave: "I regret," said she, "that my son, the Marquis, is at present on our estate in Romagna; but I wish to present to you my second son, Don Ottavio; he will soon be a Monsignore."

She then added hastily: "For you are about the same age, and he is a mild and steady young man like yourself."

She immediately sent for Don Ottavio. I beheld a pale young man, with a melancholy expression and downcast eyes already betraying hypocrisy.

Without allowing him time to speak, the Marquise, in his name, made all sorts of amiable propositions. He confirmed each sentence by a deep bow, and it was decided that the following day he should call for me; we should stroll about the town, and then return to dine at the Aldobrandi palace.

I had scarcely walked twenty paces in the street, when a voice behind me called out in an imperious tone:

"Where are you going alone at this hour, Don Ottavio?"

I turned, and saw a stout abbé, who scanned me from head to foot.

"I am not Don Ottavio," I replied.

The abbé bowed to the ground, made a great many apologies, and I saw him a moment after enter the Aldobrandi palace. I kept on my way, not greatly flattered by being taken for a monsignore in embryo.

Notwithstanding the Marquise's warnings, and maybe on that very account, my first step was to discover the address of an artist I was acquainted with. I passed an hour in his studio talking over the means of amusement, lawful or the reverse, which Rome supplied. I then touched on the Aldobrandis.

The Marquise, he told me, after having led a very merry life, had become very devout when she became aware that the time for conquests had gone by. Her eldest son was a brute, who [illegible] the money the farmers brought from their vast estates. They were now engaged in making an idiot of the second son, in the hope that he would [illegible] be a Cardinal. Meanwhile he was [illegible] in the hands of the [illegible]. He was never allowed to go out without having at his heels an abbé who had educated him, and who, after having been the latest *amico* of the Marquise, now ruled her household with almost despotic authority.

The next day, Don Ottavio, followed by the Abbé Negroni, the same individual who, the day before, had mistaken me for his pupil, called for me in a carriage, and offered me his services as cicerone.

The first place we stopped at was a church. Don Ottavio, following the example of the abbé knelt, struck his breast, and made numberless signs of the cross.

After rising, he pointed out to me the frescoes and statuary, and spoke of them in the strain to be expected of a man of good sense and taste. This surprised me agreeably. We chatted and his conversation pleased me. For some time we had been talking in Italian. Suddenly, he addressed me in French:

"My tutor does not understand one word of your language. Let us talk French; we shall be freer."

One would have supposed that the change of language had transformed the young man completely. Nothing in his conversation betokened the priest. I could have imagined that I was listening to a Liberal from the provinces. I remarked that he said everything in the same monotonous tone of voice, and that very often this tone contrasted strangely with the vivacity of his expressions. This was a habit apparently adopted to deceive Negroni, who from time to time requested that what we were saying should be explained to him. Be it understood that our translation was not absolutely literal.

A young man passed us, wearing purple stockings.

"There," said Don Ottavio, "is a patrician of the present day. Infamous livery! And to think that it will be mine in a few months! What happiness," he added after a brief pause, "what happiness to live in a country like yours! Were I a Frenchman I might some day be a Deputy!"

This noble ambition gave me a very strong inclination to laugh, and as our abbé noticed this, I was obliged to explain to him that we were talking of the blunder of an archæologist who had mistaken a statue by Bernini for an antique.

We returned to dine at the Aldobrandi palace. Immediately after coffee was served, the Marquise apologized for her son, who was obliged, for the performance of some pious duties, to retire to his apartment. I remained alone with her and the Abbé Negroni, who, reclining in a large arm-chair, was sleeping the slumber of the just.

The Marquise asked all particulars concerning my father, Paris, my past life, and my projects. She appeared to me amiable and good, but rather too inquisitive; and, above all, too much interested in my salvation. She, however, spoke Italian admirably, and I took a valuable lesson in pronunciation.

I visited her frequently. Nearly every morning I viewed some antiquities with her son and the perennial Negroni, and in the evening I dined with them at the palace. The Marquise received but few visitors, and they were principally clergymen.

One night, after a lengthened conversation on ghost stories, the party broke up in a thoughtful mood on the power of the evil one. I proceeded homeward alone, and to reach the Via del Corso I entered a narrow street, through which I had not previously passed. It was quite deserted. The eye only rested on long garden walls and miserable houses, not one of which was lighted up. The clocks had just struck twelve; the night was dark. I was walking quite fast, keeping in the middle of the street, when I heard a slight noise over my head, a *st!* and simultaneously with the call a rose fell at my feet. I looked up, and, in spite of the darkness, saw a woman, dressed in white, at a window, with her arm extended toward me. We Frenchmen are very self-conceited in foreign parts, and our fathers, the conquerors of Europe, have indulged us with traditions very flattering to our national pride. I piously believed in the inflammability of German, Spanish, and Italian ladies, at the mere sight of a Frenchman. To be brief, at that time I was a genuine Frenchman, and, besides, did not the rose speak plainly enough?

"Madame," said I in an undertone, picking up the rose, "you have dropped your bouquet."

But the woman had already disappeared from the window, which had been noiselessly closed. I did as any other person would have done. I sought for the nearest door; it was almost under the window; I found it, and waited for it to open. Five minutes elapsed amid profound silence. I coughed, and then I lightly scratched at the door; but it did not open. I examined it more attentively, hoping to find a key or a latch; to my great surprise I found a padlock.

The jealous swain has not yet returned, I thought. So I picked up a stone, and threw it against the window. It struck a wooden shutter, and fell back at my feet.

Confound it! I grumbled, do the Roman ladies suppose that men carry ladders in their pockets? I have never been told of the existence of such a custom.

I waited a few minutes longer, but in vain. Only it seemed to me once or twice that I saw the shutter move slightly, as though some one had tried to open it from inside, in order to see into the street. After a quarter of an hour my patience was exhausted; I lit a cigar, and resumed my way homeward, not, however, without having studied carefully the location of the house with the padlock.

The next morning, reflecting on this adventure, I came to the following conclusion: A young Roman lady, probably of great beauty, having met me during some of my peregrinations in the city, has become enamored of my slight attractions. If she only expressed her admiration by the gift of a flower, it was modesty which deterred her from doing more, or else the presence of a governess—maybe a cursed tutor like Rosina's *Bartolo*. I decided, therefore, upon watching the house regularly.

With this determination I left my dwelling, after having given my hair a brushing which was to render me irresistible. I donned my new overcoat and yellow gloves. In this attire, with my hat placed on one side, and the faded rose in my button-hole, I directed my steps toward the street, the name of which I was still ignorant of, although I did not have the least difficulty in finding it. A line above a madonna informed me that it was called *Il viccolo di Madama Lucrezia.*

This name surprised me. I immediately recollected the portrait by Leonardo, and the stories of presentiments and devils which had been told the previous evening in the Marquise's salon. I then thought that some love-adventures were planned by heaven. Why should not the object of my adoration be named Lucrezia? Why should she not resemble the Lucrezia in the Aldobrandi gallery?

It was broad daylight. I was within a few yards of a charming person, and no sinister thought was mingled with the emotion I experienced.

I stood before the house. It bore the number, 13. A bad augury. Alas! its air did not justify the idea I had formed of it by night. It was by no means a palace. I beheld an inclosure of walls blackened by age, and covered with moss, from behind which projected the branches of some neglected fruit-trees. In a corner of the inclosure was a house, one story high, with two windows looking on the street, and both secured by old shutters with iron bars on the outside. The door was low, surmounted by an effaced coat-of-arms, and closed, as on the previous night, by a large padlock with a chain attached to it. On the door was written in chalk: "This house for sale or to let."

I could not be mistaken. The houses on that side of the street were too few to allow of any error. There was my padlock, and, better still, two rose leaves on the pavement, near the door, indicating the precise place where I had received by signs the declaration from my lady love, and proving that the pavement in front of the house was not often swept.

I inquired of some poverty-stricken neighbors where the keeper of this mysterious house lived.

"Not here," was the rough reply.

It seemed as though my question displeased those to whom it was addressed, and this excited my curiosity. After going from door to door I finally entered a kind of obscure cellar, in which was an old woman, whom one might readily have accused of sorcery, for she had a black cat and was cooking I know not what, in a kettle.

"You wish to see the house of Madama Lucrezia?" she inquired. "I have the key to it."

"Well, then, show it to me."

"Would you like to hire it?" she asked, smiling doubtfully.

"Yes, if it suits me."

"It will not suit you. But come, will you give me a *paul* if I show it to you?"

"Willingly."

On that assurance she hastily rose from her bench, took a rusty key which was hanging against the wall, and conducted me to No. 13.

"Why," I inquired, "is this house called the house of Madama Lucrezia?"

The old woman answered chuckling:

"Why do they call you a stranger? Is it not because you are a stranger?"

"This is very well; but who was this Madama Lucrezia? Was she a Roman lady?"

"What! have you come to Rome without having heard of Madama Lucrezia? When we are within I will relate to you her story. Here is another trick of the demon! I cannot imagine what ails this key; it will not turn. Try for yourself."

The fact is the padlock and key had not met for a long time. However, by means of three [illegible] I succeeded in making the key work; but in so doing I tore my yellow gloves, and hurt the palm of my hand. We entered an obscure passage-way, which conducted to several rooms with low ceilings.

The walls were covered with cobwebs, beneath which it was hard to detect a few traces of gilding. By the odor of dampness which pervaded the atmosphere it was evident that the apartments had not been inhabited for a long time. There was not a single piece of furniture. Some scraps of old leather hung from the walls. Judging from the carving of some of the brackets, and the form of the fireplaces, I concluded that the construction of the house dated from the fifteenth century, and it seemed probable that formerly it had been decorated with exceptional elegance. The windows, with small panes, the greater number of which were broken, looked upon the garden, where I perceived a rose-bush, with roses in full bloom, some fruit trees, and a quantity of cabbage sprouts. After having examined all the lower floor, I went to the upper story where I had seen my *incognita*. The old woman tried to prevent me from doing so by saying that there was nothing to see, and that the staircase was in very bad condition. But observing that I was obstinate, she followed with marked repugnance. The rooms on this floor resembled those on the lower one, only they were not so damp, and the flooring and windows were in better order. In the last room I entered was a large, black-leather arm-chair, which, strange to say, was not covered with dust. I seated myself in it, and finding it a comfortable seat to hear a story in, asked the old woman to relate to me that of Madama Lucrezia. To refresh her memory I presented her with some *pauls*. She coughed, used her handkerchief, and commenced in the following manner:

"In the time of the pagans, Alexander, who was Emperor, had a daughter as beautiful as the day; her name was Madama Lucrezia. See—there she is!"

I turned quickly. The old woman pointed to a bracket which sustained the main beam of the room. It represented a mermaid, very coarsely executed.

"She liked pleasure," continued the old woman. "And as her father might have found fault with her, she had this house built for her own use. Every evening she came down from the Quirinal, and proceeded here to enjoy herself. She placed herself at this window, and when a handsome gentleman like yourself passed by, she would call him; you can be sure he was courteously received. Unluckily, men are gossips, or, at all events, some are, and they might have compromised her by talking. She, therefore, took suitable measures to prevent them from so doing. When she had bid good-by to her guest, her valets stood on the stairs which we ascended. They put an end to him, and then buried him in the cabbage beds. I assure you a large number of bones were found in that garden.

"These proceedings lasted some time. But one evening her brother, whose name was Sisto Tarquinio, passed under her window. She did not recognize him. She summoned him. He obeyed the call. It fared with him as with all others. However, he had forgotten his handkerchief, on which his name was marked.

"When she discovered the truth she was overcome with despair. She loosed her garter and hanged herself to this beam. This is an example for the youth of the age."

While the old woman was mixing up all the periods, and confusing the Tarquins and the Borgias, my eyes were fixed upon the floor. They had just lighted on some rose-petals which were still fresh.

"Who cares for this garden?" I demanded.

"My son, Sir, the gardener of Signor Vanozzi, the gentleman to whom the next-door garden belongs. Signor Vanozzi is always in the Maremme, and scarcely ever comes to Rome. That is the reason why the garden is not well kept. My son is with him. I am very much afraid he will not return very soon," she added, sighing.

"So he is much occupied with Signor Vanozzi?"

"Ah! he is a singular man; he employs my son for too many purposes. I fear that terrible things will happen. Ah, my poor son!"

She then made a move toward the door as though she wanted to terminate the conversation.

"So nobody lives here?" I said, stopping her.

"No one."

"And why?"

She shrugged her shoulders.

"Listen," said I, giving her a piastre; "tell me the truth. A woman comes here?"

"A woman! Gracious heavens!"

"Yes; I saw her last evening, and spoke to her."

"Holy Virgin!" cried the old woman, running to the stairs. "It must have been Madama Lucrezia! Let us go, let us go, good sir! I had been told she comes here at night, but would not say so to you for fear of injuring the property, as I thought you proposed to hire it."

I could not hold her back. She was in a hurry to leave the house, as she said that she wanted to place a taper in the nearest church.

I followed her, despairing of learning any more.

It will be supposed that I did not relate my story at the Aldobrandi palace; the Marquise was too prudish and Don Ottavio too busy with politics to give any good advice in love affairs. But I went to visit my artist friend, who knew everything in Rome, and asked him what he thought of the case.

"I think," said he, "that you have seen the play of 'Lucrezia Borgia.' What awful danger you have been in! When she was so terrible during her life, how much more terrible she must be after death! The thought makes me tremble."

"Jesting aside, what can it mean?" I insisted.

"It means that you are an atheist and a philosopher, and do not believe in the most respectable things. Very well; then what say you to another hypothesis? Let us suppose that the old woman rents her house to persons capable of calling in passers-by. Old women have been found who were depraved enough to do so."

"Excellent," said I; "but have I, then, the appearance of a saint, that the old woman should not have offered me her services? This idea is not to be entertained. Besides, bear in mind, the furniture in the house. One must be old Nick in person to be satisfied with this solution."

"No doubt, then, it is a ghost. Stay: a last supposition: You may have mistaken the house. By Jove! now that I think of it; near a garden? A small, low door? Why, it must be the dwelling of my friend La Rosina. It is not eighteen months since she became the ornament of that street. It must be said that she has lost the sight of one eye, but that is a mere detail: she has still a very fine profile."

All these explanations did not convince me. When evening came I passed slowly before Lucrezia's house. I saw nothing. I passed by it again; no result. Three or four evenings in succession I kept watch under the window as I returned from the Aldobrandi palace, but always unsuccessfully. I was about to forget the mysterious place, when one night, as I walked through the *viccolo*, at about twelve o'clock, I distinctly heard a woman's laugh behind the shutter of the window where the thrower of the flower appeared. Twice I heard this laugh. I could not avoid a certain feeling of terror when at that moment I saw coming from the other end of the street a number of penitents with hoods and tapers in their hands, who were going to bury a corpse. When they had passed I stationed myself under the window, but heard nothing more. I tried to throw stones; I even called out more or less distinctly; no one appeared, and a shower having come up suddenly, I was obliged to retreat.

I am ashamed to acknowledge how many times I stopped before that wretched house, without managing to solve the mystery which tormented me. Once only I passed through the *viccolo* with Don Ottavio and the perpetual Abbé.

"There," said I, "is Lucrezia's house."

I saw that he changed color. "Yes," said he, "a popular tradition, which is far from trustworthy, wills it that Lucrezia Borgia had here her *petite maison*. If these walls could talk, what horrors they would reveal! Notwithstanding, friend, when I compare those times with our own, I find I regret them. During the reign of Alexander VI. there were still some Romans left. Now there are none. Cæsar Borgia was a monster, but a great man. He wanted to drive the barbarians out of Italy, and, perhaps, had his father lived he would have accomplished that grand scheme. Oh! Heaven send us a tyrant like Borgia, and deliver us from those human despots who reduce us to idiocy!"

When Don Ottavio touched on the subject of politics it was impossible to stop him. We had reached the Piazza del Popolo, and his eulogy on enlightened despotism was not yet at an end. But we were a hundred miles away from my Lucrezia.

One evening on which I had gone quite late to pay my respects to the Marquise, she told me that her son was not well, and requested me to go to his room. I found him in bed, dressed, and reading a French paper which I had sent him in the morning, and which he carefully concealed in a book of a religious character. For some time past this stratagem had served to deceive the Abbé and the Marquise. On mail days I was brought an in-folio. I gave one in return, and slipped in it a paper, lent me by the Ambassador's secretary. This gave the Marquise and the Abbé a very exalted opinion of my piety, and they occasionally attempted to get me on the topic of theology. After having conversed for some time with Don Ottavio, and remarking that he was very much excited, and that even politics could not arrest his attention, I advised him to undress, and took my leave. It was cold, and I had no cloak. Don Ottavio urged me to accept his own, and I consented and took a lesson in the difficult art of draping the garment in the real Roman style.

Wrapped up to the eyes I left the palace. I had only walked a few paces on the Piazza Saint Marc when a working man, whom I had remarked seated on a bench at the door of the palace, approached and handed me a crumpled paper.

"For heaven's sake," said he, "read this."

Saying this he ran off as fast as his legs could bear him.

I had taken the paper, and was seeking a light by which to read it. By the aid of a lamp which was burning before a madonna, I saw that it was a note written with a pencil, and seemingly with a trembling hand. I deciphered with great difficulty the following words:

"Do not come this evening, or we are undone; all is known, with the exception of your name. Nothing can separate us. Your Lucrezia."

"Lucrezia!" I exclaimed, "Lucrezia again! what a singular deception! what can be at the bottom of all this? 'Do not come.' Pray, my fair one, what road can one follow to go to you?"

While pondering over this note I mechanically took the road leading to the *Viccolo di Madama Lucrezia*, and soon found myself standing before number 13.

The street was as deserted as ever, and the deep silence of the vicinity only disturbed by the sound of my footsteps. I halted and raised my eyes to the well-known window. This time I was not mistaken; the shutter was opening.

The window was now wide open. I fancied I saw a human form standing forth from the dark background of the room.

"Lucrezia, is it you?" said I, in an undertone.

I obtained no answer, but heard a slight noise, the cause of which I did not at first understand.

"Lucrezia, is it you?" I repeated, in a louder tone.

As I uttered the last word, I received a terrible blow in the breast. I heard an explosion, and found myself lying full length on the pavement.

A hoarse voice cried:

"From Signora Lucrezia!"

Then the shutter was noiselessly closed.

I picked myself up, staggering, my first act being to ascertain whether I had a large hole in the pit of my stomach. There was, indeed a hole in my cloak and another in my coat, but the effect of the ball was so much attenuated by the folds of the cloth that I escaped with a severe bruise.

The idea immediately occurred to me that a second shot might not be remote, and I dragged myself to the side of this inhospitable house, remaining close to the walls in order not to be aimed at.

I was walking away as quickly as possible, and was still much out of breath, when a man behind me inquired, with interest, if I was injured.

I recognized Don Ottavio by his voice. It was, however, no time to question him, surprised as I was to see him alone in the street at that hour. In few words I informed him that I had been fired at from a window, and that I was only bruised.

"This is a mistake!" he exclaimed. "But I hear some one coming. Can you walk? I should be done for if we were seen together. I will not abandon you, though." He took me by the arm, and led me rapidly away. We walked, or rather ran, as long as I could; but I was soon obliged to lean against a post, to recover breath.

Fortunately we were near a large house where they were giving a ball. There were a number of carriages at the door. Don Ottavio called one of them, placed me in it, and escorted me to my hotel. A glass of water having completely restored me, I related to him in detail all that had happened to me in front of the fatal house, from the gift of the rose to that of the bullet.

He listened to me with hanging head, and his face half buried in one of his hands. When I showed him the note I had received, he seized upon it, and read it eagerly, exclaiming again:

"This is a mistake! a sad mistake!"

"You must acknowledge," said I, "that it is an exceedingly disagreeable one for both of us. I was almost killed, and ten or twelve holes have been made in your fine cloak. What a jealous people your countrymen are."

Don Ottavio pressed my hands in a most disconsolate manner, and read the note over without answering me.

"Try and give me some explanation of all this," I suggested; "for deuce take me if I understand anything about it!"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"Tell me, at least, what I am to do. To whom am I to apply in your sainted town to wreak justice on the man who pelts the passers-by, without even asking their names? I acknowledge that I should like to see him hung."

"Do not say so!" he exclaimed. "You do not know this country. You must not say a word to anybody about what has befallen you. You would expose yourself to serious peril by so doing."

"Expose myself! I am determined to have my revenge. Had I offended the rascal, I should not complain; but, for picking up a rose, candidly, I hardly deserve a bullet."

"Leave it to me," said Don Ottavio; "I will endeavor to solve the mystery. But I request, as a favor, and as a signal proof of your friendship, not to mention the affair to any one. Will you promise me this?"

As he besought my silence, he appeared so sad that I had not the heart to refuse; and I promised all he asked. He thanked me warmly, pressed my hand, and bade me good-day.

"By the way," I asked of him just as he was opening the door, "explain to me how it was that you just happened to be on the spot in time to come to my assistance."

"I heard the report," he replied, considerably embarrassed, "and immediately left the house, fearing that something had happened to you."

He then hurriedly quitted me.

The following morning a surgeon, probably sent by Don Ottavio, came to see me. He prescribed a poultice, but asked no questions concerning the bruise on my body. They are very discreet in Rome, and I tried to conform to the custom of the country.

Some days passed by, and I found no opportunity to converse freely with Don Ottavio. He was thoughtful, and even heavier than usual, and, besides, he seemed desirous of avoiding my questions. During the occasional dull hours I spent with him, he breathed not a word on the subject of the inmates of the *Viccolo di Madama Lucrezia*. The time was approaching for the ceremony of his ordination, and I attributed his melancholy to the repugnance he felt for the profession they were obliging him to embrace.

I was preparing to leave Rome for Florence. When I announced my intentions to the Marquise Aldobrandi, Don Ottavio begged me, under some pretext or other, to accompany him to his room.

Once there, grasping both my hands: "My dear friend," said he, "if you do not grant me the favor I am about to ask of you, I shall certainly blow my brains out, for I do not know any other means of escape from this dilemma. I am resolved never to wear the horrid gown which they wish to impose upon me. What I want to ask of you is that you take me with you. I wish to flee from this place. You can pass me off for your domestic. One word added to your passport makes my flight easy."

I attempted at first to turn him from his purpose by representing to him the grief he would cause his mother; but, finding him determined in his resolution, I ended by promising to take him with me, and to have my passport made out accordingly.

"This is not all," said he. "My departure depends altogether on the success of an operation in which I am engaged. You leave day after to-morrow. Day after to-morrow I may have succeeded, and then I shall be at your service."

"Could you have been mad enough," I asked, not without some misgivings, "to take part in some conspiracy?"

"No," he retorted; "there are less serious interests at stake than the fate of my country. They are important enough, however, for my life and happiness to depend on them. I can tell you no more at present. In two days you shall know the whole story."

I was becoming accustomed to mystery, so I did not protest. It was settled that we should start at three o'clock in the morning, and only stop on reaching Tuscan territory.

Persuaded that it was useless for me to retire, it being necessary to leave so early the next morning, I employed the last evening of my sojourn in Rome visiting the different houses at which I had been received. I took leave of the Marquise, and, for the sake of appearances, of her son. As I held his hand in mine I felt it tremble. He said to me softly, "At this moment my life is at stake. When you reach your hotel you will find there a letter from me. If, at three o'clock precisely, I am not with you, do not await me."

The change in his expression struck me, but I attributed it to the emotion which he would naturally experience on the eve of parting, perhaps forever, from his family.

One hour later I was at my house. I wished to pass once more through the *Viccolo di Madama Lucrezia*. Something white was dangling from the window, at which I had seen two such different apparitions. I cautiously approached. It was a knotted rope. Was this an invitation to take leave of the signora? It seemed very much like it, and the temptation was great. I did not, however, yield to it, remembering the promise I had made to Don Ottavio, and also, I must acknowledge, the disagreeable reception which a much slighter provocation had caused me to be the object of.

I pursued my route but slowly, grieved at losing the last opportunity I should ever have of solving the mystery of the house No. 13. At each step, I turned, expecting every minute to see a human form ascending or descending the rope. Nothing, however, appeared. I at length reached the extremity of the *viccolo*, and was about to enter the Corso.

"Farewell, Madama Lucrezia," said I, lifting my hat to the house, which was still in sight. "Look, if you please, for some other person to avenge your wrongs on the jealous wretch who keeps you captive."

It was two o'clock when I arrived at my hotel. The carriage was in the court-yard, with the luggage. One of the hotel boys handed me a letter. It was Don Ottavio's, and, as it seemed to be long, I thought it better to read it in my room. I told the lad to light me up stairs.

"Sir," said he, "the servant you expected, the one who is to travel with you——"

"Well, has he arrived?"

"No, Sir."

"He must be at the stable, and will come with the horses."

"Sir, a lady came here a few minutes ago and asked for your servant. She insisted on going to your room, and told me to say to your servant, when he arrived, that Madama Lucrezia was in your room."

"In my room?" I exclaimed, holding tightly the balusters.

"Yes, Sir. It seems that she, too, is on the point of leaving, for she gave me a small package; I put it in the boot of the carriage."

My heart beat violently. I cannot describe the combination of terror, superstition, and curiosity which arose within me. When I had reached the first landing—I lived on the second—the lad who preceded me made a misstep, and the candle which he held dropped and went out. He begged ten thousand pardons, and went down to light it. I continued ascending.

I already had my hand on the key of my room. I hesitated. What new vision was about to present itself to my sight? More than once, in darkness, the story of the bleeding nun had entered my mind. Was I possessed of a demon, like Don Alonzo? It seemed as though the lad would never return.

I opened the door. Thank heaven! there was a light in my bed-room. I crossed the small parlor which prefaced it, rapidly. I saw at a glance that there was no one in the bed-room. But I heard behind me a light step, and the rustling of a dress. I believe that my hair stood on end. I turned abruptly.

A woman dressed in white, her head covered with a black mantilla, advanced with outstretched arms.

"Here you are at last, my beloved," she cried, seizing my hand.

Hers was icy cold, and her countenance was as pale as death. I drew back to the wall.

"Holy Virgin! it is not he. Oh! Sir, are you Don Ottavio's friend?"

At these words all was explained. The young woman, notwithstanding her excessive pallor, did not look in the least like a ghost. She cast down her eyes, a thing which ghosts never do, and her general attitude was modest and maidenly. To be precise, however, it was high time for Don Ottavio to elope with Lucrezia, and, unfortunately, the rôle of confidant was the only one allotted to me in the adventure.

A minute later Don Ottavio appeared in disguise. The horses were brought and we started. Lucrezia had no passport, but a pretty woman never excites suspicion. We had, however, some trouble with a gendarme. I told him that he was a good officer, and must certainly have served under Napoleon the Great. He assented. I presented him with a golden portrait of that wonderful man, and told him that I was accustomed to travel with an *amica* to keep me company, and, as I changed very often, I did not find it necessary to have the name placed on the passport.

"This lady will answer until I reach the next town. I have been told I should find many as fascinating as she," I remarked.

"You would do wrong to change," said the gendarme, respectfully, closing the carriage door.

It is necessary to mention that that rascal, Don Ottavio, had formed the acquaintance of this amiable person, who was the sister of a certain Vanozzi, a rich farmer, but a man held in rather bad repute. Don Ottavio knew right well that, even had his family not intended him for the Church, they would never have consented to his marriage with a girl whose social position was so far beneath his own.

Love, fortunately, is inventive. The pupil of the Abbé Negroni succeeded in carrying on a secret correspondence with his lady love. Every night he escaped from the palace, and, as it would have been unsafe to enter Vanozzi's house, the lovers met in Madama Lucrezia's house, the evil name of which protected them. A small door concealed by a fig-tree connected the two gardens.

One evening, expecting Don Ottavio, Lucrezia mistook me for him, and made me the present first alluded to. It is true that Don Ottavio and myself were alike in figure, and some malicious gossips, who had known my father, pretended that there were good reasons for the resemblance. The cursed brother, Vanozzi, discovered the *liaison*, but all his threats could not make Lucrezia reveal the identity of her lover. How he revenged himself, and how I suffered for Don Ottavio is known. Nor need I recount how the lovers escaped. The conclusion can be thus summarized: We all three reached Florence in safety; Don Ottavio married Lucrezia, and immediately started with her for Paris. My father received them with the same cordiality with which I had been greeted by the Marquise. He undertook to bring about a reconciliation, and succeeded, but not without considerable trouble. The Marquis Aldobrandi caught, just at the right time, a fever, from the effects of which he died. Ottavio inherited his title and fortune, and I am the godfather of his first child.

SMUGGLING IN THE LAST CENTURY.—Before the close of the last century a committee of the House of Commons investigated the subject of smuggling, and found that it was carried on to an astounding extent. It was computed that 13,000,000 gallons of French brandy were surreptitiously brought to England in three years; the brandy could be sold on the coast for three shillings a gallon, and yield a sufficient profit—a temptation which the purchasers were not virtuous enough to resist. The tea trade was in those years, and for many a year afterward, nearly a close monopoly in the hands of the East India Company; but the tax per pound was enormous, and the smugglers defied alike the company and the crown. There were good grounds for believing that, of all the tea imported, less than one-half paid the import duty. The tax-gatherer was cheated on all sides, and often treated with personal violence in addition. The committee had a doleful story to tell the House of Commons: "It appears to this committee that the illicit practices used in defrauding the revenue have increased in a most alarming degree; that these practices are carried on upon the coasts, and in other parts of the Kingdom, with violence and outrage which not only threaten the destruction of the revenue, but are highly injurious to regular commerce and fair trade, very pernicious to the manners and morals of the people, and an interruption to all good government; and that that the public revenue is defrauded" (including the evasion of the exciseman by home manufacturers of many articles) "to an extent of not less than two millions sterling per annum."—*All the Year Round.*

THE FIGHT AT VILLERSEXEL.—It was 5 o'clock, and darkness had set in. As I galloped back, at the corner of a street I came on a regiment of Mobiles protected by a wall, and heard the voice of their Colonel angrily calling on them to advance; but they remained motionless, his prayers, his entreaties, his threats being of no avail. Twice they had been led to the barricade on the bridge, twice they had been repulsed, leaving behind them half their numbers. The decimated ranks, the sullen looks of these men, so full of enthusiasm but a few minutes ago, showed too well the havoc played by the grape-shot in their ranks; and now they refused to face once more the certain death that awaited them. Poor fellows! Is it to be wondered at? Had they not families to think of, wives and children anxiously waiting for their return? Had they not seen their comrades—like them, husbands, sons, and fathers, who a short time ago, had left their homes to fight for the defense of their country—swept down like grain in the harvest-field, without a friend to convey their last adieus to their poor mothers and orphan children?

It was a case of desperation. The Colonel saw that the position must be carried, but how he could not tell.

"Have you one company on which you could rely?" I inquired of him.

"The Fourth—mine, when I was Captain."

"Fourth company," I shouted, "fours right, left wheel, quick march!"

Like one man the company [illegible] from its position in the regiment; not one of them hesitated.

"And now, lads," I added, "we are going to carry out what a whole regiment has been unable to do. I shall lead you myself, and I know you will not let me go alone." And dismounting, I drew my sword, and placed myself at their head. For some time we followed the narrow and dark street that led to the bridge, meeting on our way pale-faced and bleeding men, staggering and limping back out of the reach of the enemy's guns. I had divided my little band in two, and made them keep along the houses on both sides. I had given the order to fix bayonets, and on no account fire a shot before we reached the barricade. There it was, coming in full view as we reached the corner of the street; standing erect and silent in its grim black outline, like a breakwater before a storm. I did not give the men time to reflect on the difficulty of their task; one minute's hesitation, at the sight of the formidable obstacle they had to face, six feet from the ground, with its two guns waiting for their prey, and all would have been lost. It ought to be carried, the general had said it; so, with a wave of my sword, and shout of '*En avant la 4e*,' we dashed forward. A loud, defiant 'Hourrah!' answered our challenge. We were allowed to penetrate into the narrow passage that led to the enemy, then the two guns belched forth their grape-shot; the first ranks paved the way to those that followed, and we were on it—and there we remained. We had a hard struggle to keep our position; more than once I had to call to the men to remember their promise, and to encourage them when they faltered. One by one the obstacles were to be pulled down to clear a way; one by one, planks, gabions, chairs, stones, were torn to the ground. It was frightful, that hand-to-hand fight in the dark, with the yells, the imprecations, ringing through the air! I remember one of our men standing erect on a gabion, and using his rifle by the barrel, every blow of this dreadful weapon bringing down a German, while two others, creeping under the wheels of a cart, made good use of their bayonets. Nor can I forget the noble generosity of some others, who endeavored to protect me with their bodies when sorely pressed by more than one foe. When at last we were on the other side, the Germans were gone, and two guns with them. Leaving a detachment at the spot, I retraced my steps in search of my General.

It was nearly 8 o'clock, and on the other side of the village the Germans, as a last hope to retrieve the day, were making a stout resistance. But the firing was concentrated on two points. The château was still in their hands, as well as a block of houses sweeping all the approaches of the park. All the others had been cleared out at the point of the bayonet. Such was the ferocity of the affair that no quarter was given on either side.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE PROPER DROP CURTAIN.—The question of what kind the curtain should be seems simple enough, but should be regulated, like everything else connected with the stage, by logical principles. The old dark-green curtain had a not inappropriate significance, and even mystery. Now gaudy pictures, framed in gold, are almost invariably adopted. These formerly did duty as "drop scenes," which descended between the acts, and were indeed supposed to be no more than scenes let down for the nonce, more grateful to the eye and not so final as the curtain. But there can be no doubt that the usual temples and vast landscapes of the commonplace act-drop are felt to be inappropriate and out of place, and many devices have been tried to improve upon the conventional arrangement. Curtains of plain material have been tried, but they invariably look poor and mean, even in their best days, while those of genuine velvet or stuff, which are in use in some houses, are open to the objection of growing "shabby," of showing creases, and of getting worn at the folds and collecting the dust. Again, in a great theatre an amount of material much larger than the space filled has to be employed, so as to cause handsome folds, for otherwise the display would be meagre and poor; and where there is a great amount of material the weight to be lifted becomes enormous, and almost unmanageable. A painted curtain, then, seems most convenient and least incongruous, the folds not being painted too heavily, and the idea suggested being that of a cloth painted. So does the mellow amber curtain at Covent Garden ascend, though the double folding, which sets in when the curtain is half way up, has a most awkward effect. At the Paris "Gaieté" there is a wonderful curtain crowded with figures of all ages and climes, well grouped and painted; yet the effect is bad in exact proportion to the ambition of the effort. As for curtains made of looking-glass and such bizarre attempts, they are mere fantastic tricks and unworthy of the theatre. By long-established custom the curtain is let down from the top; but there can be no doubt that, if actual drapery be employed, it should properly fall in graceful folds from each side of the stage. The old green curtain, falling slowly in waves, was certainly effective, and suited the old theatres, but would be wholly out of place where magnificence and glitter reign on both sides of the curtain. Everything points to the conclusion that the screen interposed between the audience and the stage should be of cloth, richly but soberly painted, in harmony with the front of the house rather than the back, and in a far more sober key than any of the scenes behind. —*All the Year Round.*

FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.—To an astronomical traveler the distance will certainly appear to be a mere bagatelle. Accustomed to the huge figures in which the remoteness of the nearest fixed stars is expressed, the 240,000 miles separating us from the moon will seem to him like a mere hop-skip-and-jump. When we hear of cannon balls consuming centuries in their journey from some orbs, and of light which has not yet reached us from others, though possibly it may have been racing onward since long before the creation of Adam, the lunar journey will scarcely count in the scale of cosmical mileage. Every now and then we see notices of rural postmen who have traversed an astonishing number of leagues in the course of a lifetime, and who have walked themselves into a pension or a workhouse at last. Any one of these valuable servitors of society, who has done his twenty miles a day for forty years (Sundays excepted) could, within that period, have carried our letters across to the Lunarians, had there been a good turnpike road, with houses of refreshment where he might obtain his pipe and tankard, as well as a bed, at regular intervals.—*British Quarterly.*

THE SPANISH CONTRABANDISTAS—THE BELGIAN DOGS.—The Spanish contrabandistas, who were in bygone years the heroes of many a romance, flourished because import duties were high. At one time English cargoes, or miscellaneous cargoes in English ships, were landed at Gibraltar on purpose to be smuggled over the frontier into Spain—to the value of £1,000,000 sterling per annum. As to France, in times long subsequent to the era of the Miland and Berlin decrees, and when import duties were levied only for the sake of revenue, the land frontiers were the scene of extraordinary smuggling. Dogs were trained in Belgium on purpose to smuggle goods into France. The animals were of large size, and were trained to carry twenty or twenty-five pounds each; the load consisting of tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. They were conducted across the frontier in packs from France into Belgium; they were kept all day without food, beaten unmercifully, (what a superior being man is!) laden in the evening, and started off. The poor hungry animals made the best of their way to their French homes, usually two or three leagues from the frontier, and were there well fed and kindly treated. In ten years, more than 40,000 of these hard-worked smuggling dogs were destroyed by the French Customs officers, three francs being given as a bonus for the capture of each. Some times a dog would be found laden with nearly £50 worth of smuggled goods.—*All the Year Round.*

BIOGRAPHIES.—Biographies, like painted portraits, range over an immense scale of value: the highest stand at a very elevated point indeed, and the lowest, in which this age has been beyond all others fertile, descend far below zero. Human nature is in itself a thing so wonderful, so greatly paramount among all the objects offered to our knowledge, that there are few pieces or specimens of it which do not deserve and reward observation. But then they must be true, and must breathe the breath of life; they must give us, not the mere clothes, or grave-clothes, of the man, but the man himself. For this reason it is that autobiographies (unless when a distinguished man is unfortunately tempted, as appears to have been the case with Lord Brougham, to write his own life from old newspapers) are commonly of real interest, for every man does his best to make his own portrait a likeness. And for this reason also it may be that in so many cases, the personal memoirs of men of religious celebrity are flat, stale, and unprofitable to a degree, because they are, beyond all others, unreal and got up. Sometimes, with a good deal of excuse, feelings of natural piety, and sometimes, with no excuse at all, the supposed interests of sect or clique withhold altogether from view the faults, errors, or inequalities, through some or all of which it was that the man was indeed a man, a being of mixed character, to be remembered usefully for warning and for caution, as well as for imitation or for pious unreasoning wonder. In the cases especially of missionaries we fear that there is a special danger of this want of reality and truth. For here the begging bore is continually in the mind of the writer; and probably there is, on the whole, no description of running story which is told with so much unconscious or half-conscious falsification as theirs. For, were the whole truth to be given, what would be the effect on the collection after this or that sermon, or on the subscription list after this or that meeting, where Rev. Blank Blank appeared specially as a deputation on the part of "the parent society?"—*Quarterly Review.*

THE AUTUMN OF THE WORLD.

The last wan petals leave the rose,
The latest swallows preen for flight,
The Summer's gone where no one knows,
With dead men's love, and spent years' light,
And warm hearts buried out of sight.

Red roses are the crown of youth;
The warm light strikes on lovers' lips;
Laugh thou, and fondle, happy mouth,
And yet, remember, sweet time slips,
Death hurries on with full eclipse!

So short, so sad! Oh! let not Death
Find only faded flowers and wine,
When, hungry for the joyous breath
That dreams not of the years' decline,
He lays his cold white mouth to thine!

Cling to the flying hours; and yet
Let one pure hope, one great desire,
Like song on dying lips, be set,
That ere we fall in scattered fire
Our hearts may lift the world's heart higher.

Here in the Autumn months of Time,
Before the great new year can break,
Some little way our feet should climb,
Some little mark our words should make
For liberty and manhood's sake!

Clear brain and sympathetic heart,
A spirit on flame with love for man,
Hands swift to labor, slow to part—
If any good, since time began,
The soul can fashion, such souls can.

And so when we are dead and past,
The undying world will some day reach
Its glorious hour of dawn at last,
And we across time's sunken beach
May smile, one moment, each to each.

—*Examiner.*

SAXON PEASANT WOMEN.—American Emerson says: "I have thought a sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women." He is said to be the most popular foreign essayist in Germany; and it is certain that these people are most fond of such literature as is furthest beyond their comprehension. Nevertheless, no true Saxon would subscribe to this particular dogma. For, yonder market-wagon, high piled with country produce, and drawn by a woman and a dog tugging on either side the shaft, while the husband-driver walks unencumbered alongside—is so far from being a singular spectacle that, after now some six years' daily familiarity with it, I confess to a difficulty in quite sympathizing with the indignation of a new-comer. But, indeed, this is nothing; only at nightfall we shall meet the same wagon homeward drawn by the same team; and lo! seated upon the empty hampers, smokes serene the man and master of all. Let us be rational; why walk home when our woman and dog are at hand to carry us? Why do not the woman-emancipationists come to Saxony, and see with their own eyes what the capacities of the sex actually are? Here women show more strength and endurance than many of their husbands and brothers do. They carry on their broad backs, for miles, heavier weights than I should care to lend my shoulders to. Massive are their legs as the banyan-root; their hips are as the bows of a three-decker. Backs have they like derricks; rough hands like pile-drivers. They wear knee-short skirts, sleeves at elbows, head-kerchiefs. As a rule they possess animal good nature and vacant amiability. But at twenty or twenty-five they are already growing old. Growing old with them is a painful process, not a graceful one. The reserves of vitality are dry, and the woman's face becomes furrowed, even as the fields she cultivates. Her eyes fade into stolidity and unintelligence. Her mouth seldom smiles. Thirty finds her hollow-cheeked, withered, bony. At fifty—should she live so long—she is in extreme old age. Meanwhile she has been bearing children as plentifully as though that were her sole employment. But such labors secure her scarce a temporary immunity from other toil. I have seen her straining up a long hill, weighted with more burdens than one. Pleasanter is it to consider her in the hayfield, before youth has dried up in her. Her plain costume follows her figure closely enough to show to the best advantage its heavy but not unhandsome contours. Seen from a distance, her motions and postures have often an admirable grace. Her limbs observe harmonious lines. In raking, stooping, tossing the hay, her action is supple and easy. As she labors in the sun, she keeps up a continuous good-humored chatter with her companions. Her bare arms and legs are bronzed by Summer exposure to heat—and dirt; and her visage is of a color almost Ethiopian. But an American Southerner might see in her more than the dark complexion to put him in mind of former days and institutions.—*Julian Hawthorne, Contemporary Review.*

THE FOOT-LIGHTS.—In the last century the stage was lit with great chandeliers, which hung a little in front of the curtain. This, it has been almost vehemently urged, is the true principle; but, as may be imagined, the system is impossible at the present date, where so much glare is required, and where the proscenium is so high. To be effective, the light should be about the same distance from the performers' faces as it is at present; and no amount of ingenuity could contrive this in any other way than by means of the footlights, unless by carrying a screened row of lights across the opening, which would have a strange effect. The truth is, the present system answers well enough, and few, unless reminded of them, would notice the objections to it, viz., casting the shadows upward, &c.—*All the Year Round.*

THE SAXON BABY, CHILD, AND MAN.—They are born quiet—these people—a Saxon baby has but little cry in him, and no persistent noisiness. In infancy he is stiffened out in swaddling-clothes, and lives between two feather pillows, like an oyster in his shell, moving only his pale bluish eyes and pasty little fingers. A greasy nursing-bottle is poking itself into his mouth all day long. He has a great, hairless, swelled head, like an inflated bladder. His first appearance outdoors is made in a basket-wagon, planted neck-deep amid his pillows, the hood of the wagon being up and closely blue-curtained. Sometimes he rides double, his brother's or sister's head emerging at the opposite end of the little vehicle. They seldom die under this treatment; indeed, even a soul would find difficulty in escaping from beneath these feather pillows, and through the crevices of those close-drawn blue curtains. When they have the colic (but they seldom muster energy sufficient) they uplift a meagre cry, as though aware that something of the sort would be expected of them. But it often happens, as I am credibly informed, that they must be dashed with cold water in order to bring their lungs into action. A dash of cold water would be apt to produce a spasm in a Saxon of whatever age. Thus early begins the subjection to law and custom. When the child gets to be thirty inches high, or thereabouts, it is sent to school; whither it paces temperately, with little noise; racing, horse-laughing and all disorder are tacitly discouraged. The little girls link arms and gossip as they go; while the boys march soldier-like with their small knapsacks, precocious in discipline and conservatism. When the play-hour comes, they engage, in a mutually suspicious manner, as though self-conscious of hypocrisy and make-believe. By and by they grow up—more of them than would be supposed. But the habit of following authority and precedent in all concerns of life grows with them. They will never feel quite safe about blowing their noses until they have seen the written law concerning that ceremony, signed and sealed by the King, and countersigned by Prince Bismarck. They swim everywhere in the cork-jacket of law; and, should it fail them, flounder and sink; or even lose their heads and are betrayed into some folly which helps them to the bottom.—*Julian Hawthorne, Contemporary Review.*

HOUSEKEEPING A LA MODE.

MISTAKES IN MARRYING.

WHAT A MAN WITH A SMALL INCOME SHOULD MARRY—RARE HOUSEWIVES—THE USUAL MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE.

From the Saturday Review.

When a young professional man marries he often fondly imagines he is acting wisely in choosing his wife from a family poorer than his own. He fancies that a young lady brought up with few luxuries will be simple in her ideas. He calculates that, having never had money to spend, she will be moderate in her expenditure; that, being a poor man's daughter, she is the better fitted for the part of a poor man's wife, and that, having lived in a household supported on, say, £400 a year, she will be easily able to make ends meet where there is £500. He could hardly make a greater mistake. There are brilliant exceptions, no doubt. But the girl who has never had money to spend, and who has never seen money spent, has no idea of how to spend it when she has it. She thinks £500 a year a fortune. Her notions of what may be done with it are perfectly unlimited. Broughams, little dinners, an occasional box at Covent Garden, Mudie's, a maid, lots of new dresses, gloves that need never be cleaned or mended—all these and other visions float through her mind. She is, of course, very soon awakened to realities, and is at first amazed at the rapidity with which her housekeeping allowance melts away. The region of extras is never reached, and it is well if she does not soon get into debt with her weekly bills, or forestall her income to pay for something she has ordered without having counted the cost. A man with a small income consults his future comfort to much better purpose by choosing a wife where there is money, even if he is not to have any share of it with her. If she has seen her father give hundreds of pounds for a picture or a horse, she at least knows how much such things cost; and if, as in most families of the kind, the young ladies have a regular allowance, she is able to tell how much will be required for dress, and how impossible it will be to have any of the things which an inexperienced wife will wish for and perhaps expect. She has also the advantage of knowing how little married happiness really depends upon such things, and how small is the gratification to be obtained from possessing them. And she probably knows that extravagance is just as fatal to £50,000 a year as to £500, and that to keep out of debt requires management, whatever the amount of the annual income. Accustomed to many servants, she knows what care will be needed to get the work of even a small house done by two; and so she helps them as much as possible, will take a share in the dusting, especially of ornaments, will not hesitate to go to the hall door when they are busy. On Sunday afternoons she will receive the milk in the orthodox manner through the area rails, rather than keep the cook from performing her devotions or taking a walk with her sweetheart. Even if she is not a good housekeeper, her servants have some consideration for her in return, and perhaps even occasionally endeavor to be saving and careful in their own departments. But such mistresses are rare, and the man who has one of them for his wife is fortunate.

Too often the young and inexperienced woman begins married life with the idea that having servants and a house of her own means simply doing just what she likes. She probably commences with a protracted fit of three-volume novels, the first fruits of her emancipation from her mother and schoolmistress. She reads them reclining on her sofa, and often hurts her health by alternately spending all the day in a close atmosphere and taking long walks on damp afternoons to look in at shop-windows—another pleasure hitherto forbidden. She is addicted to wearing tight stays and high-heeled boots, and eats chocolate between her meals. She rises so late that breakfast is always a scramble, and, as she has not remembered to order it the night before, her husband is often obliged to be off before the eggs or the ham have been procured. If he is at all demonstrative, the chances are that he goes to his day's work leaving the wife of his bosom in tears, and there are men so weak that a scene in the morning, and a bad breakfast, will unhinge them for the day. But such feelings become blunted before long, and the husband who does not die of having to work almost fasting survives to make his wife wonder how she could have married him.

After breakfast and the departure of her husband, she descends to the kitchen. Her temper is already ruffled. Her dress, owing to the hurry of her toilet, is unbecoming, often untidy; and, disordered herself, she proceeds to order dinner. Her own condition is admirably reflected in that of the kitchen and the cook. Having made no plan beforehand, and having no idea of how best to use the things already in the house, she leaves it to the cook to suggest what will give her the least trouble, and is not sorry when her own part of the business is over. The air of the kitchen is not so sweet as to make it pleasant to stay there long; and she departs with relief when the invariable mutton and rice pudding has been proposed by the cook and adopted by the mistress. No thought of going out to see what may be had in the market, no idea of choosing vegetables or meat, ever crosses her mind. She is quite content that the green-grocer and the butcher should serve her at their own will, and allows her cook, who by this time should be busy with the servants' dinner, to go out for what is required, while she herself retires to her room. Her education has only taught her the necessity of following the fashion, and she probably puts off her novel reading while she occupies her time with trying to imitate in cheap materials a dress she has seen on some one else, though its beauty may have consisted in the cunning cutting out of an experienced hand or in the appropriate adjustment of costly lace. Meanwhile her servants get through their work as they please, their slovenly hands learning no neatness from her example, and their experience teaching them only how to do as little as possible for their wages. Her view of housekeeping consists chiefly in locking everything up, and in giving out without any accurate knowledge of how much or how little is really required. The cook is trusted with money to pay the tradesmen, and if she pockets the money and leaves the bills to be paid when she has gone to another place, no one is more surprised than her mistress. Such things happen even in well-regulated households, and they are common occurrences where the mistress knows nothing of the value of ready money, the blame seldom falling where it should. Servants are taught dishonesty by neglect, and are often as much demoralized by too little trust as by too much. Unthrift and waste are the precursors of peculation, and the mistress who locks everything up, and then leaves her keys lying about, can hardly be brought to see that it would be much better to leave all her cupboards open and depend for security on her knowledge of what is in them. Such housekeepers never have a hammer where it may be found to knock in a nail; they never put by a piece of string; they never keep a little store of wrapping paper for parcels. There are no neat covers provided for the furniture at night, nor clean dusters and brushes for private use. The handles come off the doors and remain loose for weeks, and the door-keys are always lost, or are fitted into the wrong locks. The cat has easy ingress to the meat-safe through a hole in the canvas; the mice and the bluebottles revel in the larder. There is only one corkscrew for the use of the family above stairs and down, and it is always missing when it is wanted on either story. There is running to and fro if a friend drops in for luncheon, and the visitor is always kept waiting a quarter of an hour before the lady of the house comes down. The kettle is never boiling for afternoon tea, and the bread and butter is always cut with a knife redolent of onion. The clock on the mantelpiece has always run down, or strikes 11:30 when the hands point at 4. Bradshaw is never to be found, and if found it would be useless, as no one can interpret its mysteries. The smell of cooking pervades the house to its topmost chambers, and appetite is forestalled by the odor of roast mutton or fried herrings. The holes in the table-cloth or the chair-covers are never darned. The dish-covers are always broken. The mustard is dry in the mustard-pot, and the coffee is full of grounds. The house-maid's duster lies on the drawing-room hearth-rug, and the ornamental handles of the fire-irons are always loose. There is never any water in the bedroom ewers, and a guest who asks to wash his hands has to put up with a damp towel. The tap of the beer-barrel never fits, and hot water is served up in a milky jug. The bells will not ring, and orders are given at table in a stage whisper, and are often reiterated before they receive any attention. The husband who brings an unexpected friend to dine has to supplement his indiscreet hospitality with apologies, and afterward to pay the penalty of his rashness by receiving a private lecture. The buttons are always off his shirts, and the handkerchiefs in his drawer bear other people's names. He has to make a favor of getting his boots in the morning, and should he be so unwary as to descend to the lower regions to fetch them for himself, the chances are that he finds the cook superintending the toast with one hand, while the other is plunged into the recesses of a Wellington. The splashes of mud remain on his coat and trousers till he invests a penny in the good offices of a shoeblack at some windy corner; his hat is brushed the wrong way, and bears on its front the marks of a greasy finger. He is summoned by the Police because his chimneys take fire, or because the lid of the coal-hole is left unfastened. The servants of such a household are not remarkable for civility, and can never, by their conciliatory manners, mitigate the sternness of the policeman. They take their tone from those whom they serve, and no unnecessary efforts of politeness adorn the social usages of the street-door.

The mistress of such a household is necessarily the most useless person in it. She can do nothing herself, and is quite unable to see anything properly done by her servants. She cannot put up a blind, or fit a chintz cover to a chair. Her orders are contradictory, and her complaints loud and many. She blames her domestics for her own neglect, and, while she grumbles at their inefficiency, she cannot herself show them how to do anything. Her dress is always stained with the drippings of her teacup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her gloves or her card-case till she has arrived at the hall door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in a cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress in getting out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as "wretches." While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their shortcomings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their comfort, expects them to study hers constantly. She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals, which are in the scuttle beside her chair, and will heedlessly send them three or four errands, when a little forethought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their welfare, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, or thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not inquire after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrear, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smallest grounds, and constantly fancies they are looking at her through the keyhole or listening behind the door. She is indignant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they cannot compel her to give them one. She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She expects them both to be up before her in the morning and also to sit up late for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her like nurses, rise to her call at all hours of the night, and work for her in every respect as if they loved her.

HE SINGS HIMSELF.

A CLEVELAND REPORTER TELLS HOW HE SPELLED DOWN THE ASSEMBLED WISDOM AND LEARNING OF HIS TOWN.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 9.

The third and last—at least for the present—of the series of "spelling schools" at the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, was held Wednesday evening. As Mr. H. M. James, the generalissimo, passed up the aisle, a round of applause bore testimony to the pleasure anticipated by the expectant crowd. The seats were adjusted to make room for the long line of spellers, and Messrs. N. D. Pratt and S. L. Severance took their places to "choose up," as commanders of the opposing forces. Of course, many were called who declined with a persistency that no appeal could overcome, among these being Rev. Anson Smyth, former Superintendent of Schools, who pleaded fatigue, and could not be induced to "stand up." The *Herald* reporter who was at the top of the heap at the last contest was present, by urgent invitation, and from him no excuse whatever would be accepted. How he came out this time will presently be seen. Two other employes of this establishment were there, and fought nobly for the reputation of the *Herald*, long holding their position in the decimated line, while the wounded were falling on every hand.

Fifteen or twenty minutes were occupied in organizing for the battle. A count of noses showed thirty on each side—sixty in all—at least twenty of whom may be classed as "tip-top" spellers. Among the contestants were Hon. John A. Foot, Rev. E. P. Gardner, Charles H. Strong, City Civil Engineer, B. S. Cogswell, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, L. Breckenridge, J. B. Merriam, C. W. Kequa, J. C. Gates, and many other well-known residents, beside a goodly number of young ladies and staid matrons. In the ranks were eight or ten school teachers, and representatives of the pulpit, the law, the press, and many departments of business.

Our space is too limited to permit a detailed report of the progress of the engagement. A former match was "written up" quite fully, and this one was similar in its general features. The struggle was, however, much more hotly contested and exciting, owing to the greater number of skillful "artists" who participated. After the spellers were reduced to about twenty, the resistance was exceedingly obstinate, every one being determined to "die game." Mr. James did his level best for an hour and a half before the last one went down, and he was—that reporter. His natural modesty would deter him from publishing this fact, were he not impelled to it by a sense of journalistic duty. He finds consolation in his protection under the incognito of simply a "reporter."

Mr. James went once around, at the beginning, with "easy" words, misses not to count, to let the spellers get the hang of the thing. Then he got right down to business, and frequent gaps in the ranks told the accuracy of his aim. After an hour, some eighteen being still unconquered, he quietly closed the book from which he had thus far drawn his ammunition—that used in the public schools—the pages of which he had pretty thoroughly scanned. Then, with that same demoniac smile, he fished the "blue-book" out of his pocket, and brought his heavy ordnance to bear upon the enemy. One by one they were slaughtered by his four, five, and six syllabled atrocities, until at length but two remained—the *Herald* and a lady. Then "isosceles" proved too much for the latter, and the other stood alone, receiving the compliment of prolonged applause from the audience who had watched the contest. "Now," said Mr. James, "I have a few words for you to tackle," as his eyes gloated over some orthographical conglommerations that were not even printed in his "blue-book," but which he had dug out of dictionaries and medical works, and with which he had frescoed, in pencil, the margin of his book. "Colocynth!" exclaimed he, with a triumphant, spell-it-if-you-can air, "and if you want to know what it means, it's a medicine for babies." The luckless chap scratched his pate for a moment, thinking the word was enough to kill any baby in Christendom, to say nothing of the medicine; made one wild effort to spell it—and then his corpse was added to the pile of slain.

Some of the blunders in spelling were, of course, laughable, and excited much merriment, though doubtless many of those who laughed would themselves have made even worse mistakes. At one time Mr. James gave to the *Herald* the word pronounced "lock," giving also its definition—a lake. "L-o-u-g-h—lock"—and there was a general laugh at the stupidity of spelling "lock" in such an absurd way. The pencil slinger stood serenely confident, while the spectators waited to hear "Next!" from the master of ceremonies. But when the noise had abated, and Mr. James, who was standing on a chair, said, with a wave of the hand, "He is entirely correct!" the newspaper man had the laugh on his side, and the room resounded with applause.

NOT A POOR MAN'S LAND.

A private letter from a citizen of Solano County, Cal., to a friend in Illinois, contains the following: "You ask me about the propriety of laboring men removing to California. As a commonplace remark, I will say that it is a great big country—lots of territory—the choice pieces of which are in the hands of farmers or speculators. As a result, farming does not pay at the present time. It is almost wholly a cereal country, and wheat-raising does not pay. Millions of bushels are on hand now, for which there is no market. We grow plenty of fruit, but that is perishable, and can't be exported. Laborers' wages here on farms range from $20 to $40 per month, with board; but a man must be a skilled teamster or plowman to command $40. They plow here with gangs—three to four plows fastened together—using six and eight horses in the team. One who can manage one of these teams can command $30 to $40 per month. Common hands, owing to the Chinese, who are very apt at all light work where no animals are to be handled, can only realize $20 to $25 per month. I would not advise any poor man at the East to leave $20 or $25 per month to come to California. We are situated thus: The Greeks, Italians, Portuguese, and Chinese do our fishing; the Portuguese and Chinese our gardening; Irish girls and Chinese our house-work and washing; the Mexicans our sheep-herding; the Jews our store-keeping; the Grangers our big farming, and the Americans do our railroading, boating, speculating, banking, &c., and, together with the Irish, talk politics and hold the offices."

KENTUCKY.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Following is the official vote of Kentucky for members of Congress, at the election Nov. 3, compared with the results two years ago. The names of the successful candidates are given, all being Democrats except Hon. John D. White of the Ninth District:

	1874.			1872.	
Dist. Member.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.
1—A. R. Boon	1255	5892	5801	2510	10276
2—John T. Brown	797	7381	3864	457	10908
3—Chas. W. Milliken	2086	6875	471	4853	8796
4—J. Proctor Knott	4601	8182	....	548	8221
5—Edward Y. Parsons	313	4300	859	5053	11179
6—Thomas L. Jones	3459	7268	4141	6564	11424
7—J. C. S. Blackburn	5045	11298	....	6322	13978
8—Milton J. Durham	382	8195	....	10063	10736
9—John D. White	8774	8145	185	8199	9684
10—John B. Clarke	6396	9324	....	8885	9075

THE SWISS BUDGET FOR 1875.

The *Continental Herald* states that in the Budget for the Confederacy for next year the deficit, some weeks ago estimated at 3,000,000 francs, has been reduced to a little over 1,000,000 francs. This has been accomplished by determining to dispense with military instruction in special and other cases to a large extent during next year. This has enabled the Conseil Fédéral to estimate the military expenditure at 9,500,000 francs—a sum which will have to be supplemented in succeeding years by about 2,000,000 francs, in order to complete the scheme of military organization. It is proposed that the deficiency in the budget shall be met by indirect taxes.

ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

ANECDOTES OF ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

In a review of *The Romance of the English Stage*, by Percy Fitzgerald, the *Athenæum* says: One of the evidences that there is still a certain sort of interest in "the play" is to be found in the circumstance that of books illustrating "the actor" there is no end. It is the misfortune of every reader who takes up such books that they resemble a popular tune of which the vexed ear is weary. The story has been told so often that the reader becomes irritated by the eternal sameness, and reviewers wonder why collectors of such stories keep turning over the best-known records, and do not seek for some less familiar chronicles, which are to be found for the seeking. For instance, the story of Theophilus Keen, the unfortunate actor of the early part of the last century, would have been better worth telling, and has more of the romance of the stage in it than we find in what Mr. Fitzgerald narrates of the so much better-known Edmund Kean. Both were "great" in the part of *Glo'ster*. Again, the career of George Ann Bellamy does not nearly so well illustrate the romance of the stage as the brighter career of the Bruntons, which began when the first of the family left his little grocer's shop in Drury lane for the stage, and which culminated not so much in distinguished alliances as it did in giving to the stage such a charming actress as Miss Brunton, subsequently Mrs. Yates. Many other instances might be mentioned, but perhaps Mr. Fitzgerald knows them as well as we do, but does not care for them or avoids them of set purpose. In place of them we have illustrations of the strollers' life, and of the hardly less laborious life that players used to lead in the old provincial theatres. The story of George Ann Bellamy, an unprincipled beauty, is followed by "The Adventures of Tate Wilkinson;" and as this is founded on Wilkinson's own book, the chapter is fairly amusing. There was nothing romantic in the career of Mossop, unless it be that the "ill-fated" died worth fourpence. Much more might have been made of the subject "Love and Death upon the Stage," and readers could dispense with the "Ireland Forgeries." George F. Cooke looks here, as elsewhere, more ruffianly than romantic, but with genius in his ruffianism. Elliston has been etched by Charles Lamb—no other hand should touch the subject. "Gerald Griffin" and "The Young Roscius" have the look of make-weights, and nothing new is told of either.

It is Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion that in France, "where there is little regard for public decency, * * * playgoers would not allow their interest in the stage to be sacrificed to the partiality of a wealthy patron!" The French public often see their interests so sacrificed, and are content to write epigrams against the sacrificers. As to "little regard for public decency" over the Channel, it is not for our stage writers to throw stones. Mr. Fitzgerald gives an example of English decency in some remarks made by Mrs. White (of the Tate Wilkinson period) to her daughter, Miss Kitty, Sir F. Delaval's "lady"; "You shan't live with your husband, ma'am! The first women of quality don't live with their husbands, ma'am. Does Mrs. Elmy live with her husband? no, ma'am. Does Mrs. Clive live with her husband? no, ma'am. Does Mrs. Cibber live with her husband? no, ma'am. So now, ma'am, you see the best women of fashion upon earth don't live with their husbands, ma'am."

Mr. Fitzgerald is clearly in error when he states that "It is strange that the theatrical history of other countries, and notably that of France, should not have the same adventurous history" (as that of England.) We consider the contrary to be the fact, and are inclined to believe that our stage history—that is, of actors and actresses—is dull and monotonous compared with similar personal history in France. Mr. Fitzgerald finds a more remarkable difference still, "in the wealth of theatrical memoirs for which England is distinguished, and which make a very characteristic department of modern literature." To our thinking, the wealth lies all the other way, and that in stage annals, biographies, and romance, France beats the whole world put together. The poverty of England in this respect is shown by the books to which Mr. Fitzgerald has had recourse. They have been drawn upon over and over again, and yield little, for all the drawing. The interest taken in such romance as is supposed to exist in English stage histories is increased Mr. Fitzgerald tells us, "by the fact that with the decay of acting the taste for writing as well as for reading such records has decayed also." We confess that this puzzles us. How can the attractiveness of any class of literature have increased when a taste for reading its productions has decayed?

In reading the history of poor Perdita Robinson, as it is generally the fashion to call her, one is struck by the circumstance that in her mind her career and costume go inseparably together. Miss Darby was this hapless young lady's maiden name, her father, Mr. Macdermot, having adopted it as less Irish than his own. She loved early, married early, played early, was for a short time the beloved of the Prince of Wales, and, after a little day of notoriety, she died early. At the critical turning-point of her youthful life, when she met her unprincipled husband at Greenwich, "It was then," she says, "the fashion to wear silks. I remember that I wore a nightgown of pale blue lustring, with a chip-hat trimmed with ribbons of the same color." When she was introduced to her husband's so-called "uncle," and was an unconscious character in a serious comedy, she wore a "dark claret colored riding-habit, with a white beaver hat and feathers." Later, when she appeared at Ranelagh, her "habit was so peculiarly plain and Quaker-like that all eyes were upon me. I wore a gown of light brown lustring, with close round cuffs (it was then the fashion to wear long ruffles;) my hair was without powder, and my head adorned with a plain round cap, and a white chip-hat, without any ornament whatever." At the Pantheon Concert her appearance ruffled the plumage of all the other beauties, and profligate peers asked one another, "Who is that young lady in the pink dress trimmed with sable?" She went forth on all these occasions arrayed for conquest, and she won fatal victories; and when she went to the Pantheon again, her "white and silver" crushed the hearts of old and young Foppingtons, who would have sold their salvation for a smile. From these scenes to the stage itself was a natural step, and the beautiful Mrs. Robinson appeared as *Juliet* under the auspices of Mr. Garrick, who watched her from the orchestra. She lets us know how a *Juliet* of a hundred years ago was attired. "My dress was a pale pink satin, trimmed with crape, richly spangled with silver; my head was ornamented with white feathers, (!) and my monumental suit for the last scene was white satin, and completely plain, excepting that I wore a veil of the most transparent gauze, which fell quite to my feet from the back of my head, and a string of beads round my waist, to which was suspended a cross appropriately fashioned." More victory. The beautiful but brainless Mrs. Robinson was "the rage," and the foppish noodle, her husband, was rather proud of it. She had the way of life of a reigning princess, and, of course, her "fashions in dress were followed with flattering avidity." Ultimately, most fatal victory of all, when dressed for *Perdita*, ("Winter's Tale,") she touched what passed for the heart of the Prince of Wales; after which, "a proposal was made that I should meet his Royal Highness, at his apartments, in the disguise of male attire." Lord Malden (later, Earl of Essex) was the go-between. The Prince had seen her thus disguised on the stage; but she objected for two reasons. "The indelicacy of such a step, as well as the danger of detection, made me shrink from the proposal." Her delicacy was reconciled, and her fears of being found out were banished by the adoption of another course. "Perdita" had midnight interviews with the Prince at Kew. His brother, the Bishop of Osnaburg, handed her from her boat. She takes care to tell us that on these occasions she "always wore a dark-colored habit," and she declares that "nothing could be more delightful or more rational than our midnight perambulations." Mrs. Robinson, nevertheless, looked forward to being the acknowledged mistress of the Prince, who suddenly abandoned her to the jeers or the pity of all the women of the period. She hurried down to Windsor in the most exquisite of little phaetons to know the reason why; but she had no reward for her trouble, and was nearly being robbed on Hounslow Heath, by the way. Her Cupid of a post-boy saved her by starting to a gallop, and she notably observes—"I had then in my black stock a brilliant stud of very considerable value, which could only have been possessed by the robber by strangling the wearer!" It was certainly all over with the brilliant career, though flashes of prosperity now and then lightened her path, before paralysis and poetry-writing for bread brought her to the sad final scene in 1800, at the age of forty-two. Her consolation here was in the filial devotion of her daughter. If Mrs. Robinson had been able, she probably would have told us something of how, in her last illness, she looked in Brussels lace, or how she dreaded odious woolen, like poor Narcissa. It has not escaped Miss Hawkins that the beautiful doll Perdita, throughout her career, "acquired a remarkable facility in adapting her deportment to her dress." She charioteered it in St. James' street and in Pall Mall daily; and when people went to gaze at the frail beauty, there was as much uncertainty as to the character she would assume as there was later when Martin Van Bushel used to ride in the Park on a painted pony, and Sunday spectators were wont to speculate on the color under which the pony would appear on that particular Sunday. So in the "chariot of Love, Perdita reclined, on one day, a *paysanne*, with her straw hat tied at the back of her head." On the next day, in the Park, "trimmed, powdered, patched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead." On another day, on horseback in the Row, she was a "cravated Amazon;" and, worst of all, "be what she might," says Miss Hawkins, "the hats of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed;" and so-styled gentlemen were in the seventh heaven when they were graciously permitted to take the reins and drive this Venus of an hour in her wonderful phaeton. Among her outriders were the candidates who hoped to be the next to hold the proud office of Jehu to this entrancing Jezebel, and with them that babbling fool, her husband. In this style it was Perdita's delight to blaze before congregations leaving church. Miss Hawkins saw her one day, "handed to her extravagantly extravagant *vis à vis*, by a man whom she pursued with a doting passion." Bond Street beaus "pirouetted to her carriage as she passed them." The end came at last, and Perdita was obliged to withdraw from the game of life. Miss Hawkins naturally tells us how the crippled Venus was dressed. "On a table in one of the waiting-rooms in the Opera House was seated a woman of fashionable appearance, still beautiful, but not in the fashion of beauty's pride. She was not noticed except by the eye of pity. In a few minutes two livery servants came to her, and they took from their pockets long white sleeves, which they drew on their arms. They then lifted her up and conveyed her to her carriage—the then helpless and paralytic Perdita." Soon after the doll was dressed for the last time, and was then put away forever by the sexton.

The history of Perdita Robinson is among the most interesting of dramatic sketches; but you can no more make a heroine of her than you can of Margaret Woffington. There were good impulses in both; but both lacked the one charm, wanting which all other womanly charm availeth little. More nonsense has been written about Mrs. Woffington than about her equally frail sisters; but the nonsense only shows the frailty which it strives to hide.

There is some touch of romance in the history of Conway, an actor of the first quarter of the present century. It is soon told. Conway was a getleman with great love for his art, a secret ambition to excel, and, besides his ambition, a most sensitive temperament. He was the *Romeo* to Miss O'Neill's *Juliet*, when that lady, in 1814, gave fresh grace to the stage, and, if Rogers may be trusted, stirred the jealousy of Mrs. Siddons, who had left it. Conway was, unfortunately, a Capulet rather overgrown. He could have almost looked down into *Juliet's* balcony! The critics of the day pelted him with ridicule. With slight exception, they took no account of his talent, of the promise of brighter results to be found in his earnest study and practice. The ill name given him raised up brainless enemies against him everywhere. Added to which, in Bath, as if he had not sufficiently suffered, old Mrs. Piozzi fell in love with him! Conway went to America, with his talent and his evil renown. The audiences there considered only the latter, and thought it a good joke to drive this accomplished but too tall gentleman and actor mad. Poor Conway, sailing from one American port to another, took his opportunity to make an end of the anguish of a true but unsuccessful artist. He plunged from the side of the vessel, on a moonlight night, and the Atlantic Ocean became the actor's grave.

Conway's fate recalls to our mind that of Danvilliers, of the French stage. He was the most tenderly passionate stage-lover of his time, but he was terribly hard-featured. Audiences, nevertheless, sympathized with him. Actresses were charmed to have love made to them by a man who seemed to send every word of passionate affection to his lips from his heart. But Mme. La Dauphine could not bear the inspired Cymon. She cried out, from her box, against his ugliness, so loudly that the actor himself could hear her remarks. He fought against this unseemly foe by redoubling his efforts to please. All in vain. "He's too ugly to feel!" cried the Princess. Danvilliers proved the Dauphine to be in error. He withdrew from the stage. A brain fever sent him to Charenton, where, a boarder with the Frères de la Charité, the disappointed stage-lover died raving mad, in 1690.

A closer parallel than the above may, perhaps, be found in comparing Conway with a French actor of a time later than his own, and who may be remembered by at least inveterate play-goers in France. Seven years ago the appearance of Rouvière as *Hamlet*, in Shakspeare's tragedy, put into French, was an "event." Rouvière was a poet by sentiment; a painter rather in eager desire than in fact; and, by ambition, an actor. He had studied *Hamlet* as Betterton might have done. If there were a heart to the mystery, he was the man to have plucked it out. He deserved success and did not attain it. The Gaîté audiences had been used to the "Œil Crevé." They recognized neither talent nor genius in the accomplished actor. They laughed at his most studied passages. They ridiculed his interpretations, or, what was worse, they remained mute and indifferent at the close of a scene or a soliloquy to the elucidation of which he had devoted heart and head. Like Conway, Rouvière became a wanderer, but in his own land. He took his *Hamlet* with him to one strolling company or another, where his stupid comrades laughed at the intellectual and impassioned player, even while he was on the stage. The country audiences could not understand him. The end came, not, indeed, by suicide, but in the shape of intolerable misery, which effectually slew him. When his death was announced the *Boulevardiers* protested that Rouvière was an artist, a genius, a true actor. Had the protest a year or two earlier would have been to him a life elixir.

PLAGUE AND TYPHUS.

Science, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has had a fresh martyr of no mean type in Dr. Laval, a Surgeon Major in the French Army, who literally laid down his life in the attempt to grapple with the late visitation of plague in Tunis, and track it to its true source. At the time of the outbreak in the Province of Bengazi, (according to an interesting memoir contributed to the *Gazette Médicale d'Orient* by Dr. Marroin,) Surgeon Major Laval had left Constantine, his station in Algeria, on leave obtained for the purpose of conducting botanical researches in Tunis. But having once resolved to study the origin and progress of the epidemic—the news of which reached him suddenly while thus engaged—he never relaxed the self-imposed task, and though he fell a victim to his generous enthusiasm, he has left such a monument as probably would have best pleased himself in a complete set of notes and a diary, showing that he had perfectly mastered all the facts within his reach. As in a simultaneous invasion of the same dreaded enemy on the Persian borders, the plague had been preceded in the Province of Tunis it visited by a local famine, which reduced the Bedouin population to the greatest privations. When Dr. Laval, moved to his new enterprise, arrived on the 7th of June at Merdsch, reported as the first focus of the malady, he found that the three nearest tribes had lived for months on wild vegetables, with a very scanty supply of barley-meal, and, in fact, had been all but starved. While in this condition of suffering a boy had been seized in one of their encampments in April with an illness which carried him off on the fifth day, and was, beyond doubt, genuine plague. His father was the next victim; and so it spread on through the tribe, who assured Dr. Laval they had had no previous communication with any other. It must have passed from them, undoubtedly, to the village of Merdsch itself, which lay not quite a mile off. There had been no death for several months in this place until the 1st of June, when the first case of plague in it proved fatal, and was followed by a number of others with alarming rapidity. When Dr. Laval arrived on the 7th, there were fifteen patients to be treated out of a population of not over 200 persons. The symptoms were invariably the same, and the typical boils present in all cases, whether of death or recovery. For a fortnight the French surgeon struggled on manfully with his work, attended all the sick, and employed all such disinfecting precautions as he found possible. But on the 21st he succumbed to an attack, and on the 27th was dead, though not without leaving behind him records the most complete ever hitherto obtained of a number of cases properly observed, and thus sufficiently giving proof of his own patient heroism. It may be added that the theory that the plague is in its origin simply a very bad form of typhus, usually following famine, and and aggravated by want of sanitary precautions, may be said to have gained strong additional corroboration from the results of Dr. Laval's self-sacrifice.

A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Shaler has made further suggestions to the Chicago Board of Police and Fire Commissioners as to how a Fire Department should be constituted. He says:

A complete Fire Department should have within it—

First—A corps, organized, uniformed, officered, and thoroughly equipped with the most approved implements, charged with the duty of preventing and extinguishing fires, and of protecting property from water used at fires.

Second—A bureau charged with the investigation of the origin and cause of fires, and the execution of all laws and ordinances relating to incendiaries, and to the storage, sale, and use of combustible materials.

Third—A bureau charged with the execution of all laws and ordinances relating to the construction and alterations of buildings.

Fourth—A bureau charged with the management of a fire-alarm telegraph.

Fifth—A bureau charged with the repairs to apparatus and the custody and distribution of supplies.

The chief of the uniformed corps and the head of each bureau should report direct, and only to the Board of Commissioners, (the head of the Department,) who alone are responsible for the proper conduct of the whole Department, and they should have no duties imposed upon them except those pertaining to their particular bureaus. In this city the uniformed corps may be known as the "Fire Brigade of Chicago," under the command of the Chief Fire Marshal as "Chief of Brigade," and be subdivided into six battalions, each under the command of an Assistant Fire Marshal as "Chief of Battalion."

HUMAN HAIR SUPPLIES.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS IN THE MARKET.

A man need not, we think, be charged with undue inquisitiveness if, in catching sight of a hair-dresser's window as he hurries through the streets, he should ask himself two questions—"What becomes of all those luxuriant braids and bands, coils and curls, in every shade of color from gold to jet?" and "Where have they come from?" An answer to the former of these inquiries may not unnaturally suggest itself to any one who takes notice of the redundant excess of ruddy flaxen, golden red, Titanic auburn, bonnie brown, gold-threaded chestnut, and lustrous black hair which is to be seen in every large gathering of women. But when he seeks for an answer to the second question—Where is it to be found?—could the men who sell, or the women who buy, these many-hued "capillamenta," as the Romans euphoniously called hair that had not grown on the head which it adorned, solve the mystery? How many persons would be able to explain how it is found possible to maintain as perfectly well-balanced a relation between demand and supply in the human hair market as in other marts? For let it not be supposed that human hair is caught up by retail dealers at haphazard, and by lucky chances. Far from this being the case, it is the commodity of a regularly-established trade, which has all the technical characteristics of a recognized branch of industry. As in other trades, its chief centres issue current price-lists, by which speculators may be guided in their ventures before they decide upon heavy purchases in "Italian blue-blacks," "Venetian browns," "Milanese grays," "Russian yellows," "German flaxens," or "Roumanian and Japanese fine and coarse jets." It may be supposed that in giving some of the most prominent headings of the human hair trade-list we have satisfactorily answered the inquiry as to where our London "capillamenta" are obtained. Topographically considered, the list does, of course, supply the required information, but it affords no clue to the real source and mode of origin of a large proportion of the hair used in the English trade, which, startling as the assertion may appear, are intimately associated with one of the most difficult problems of hygiene and modern civilization. This fact will be made self-evident when we state, first, that for some years the London human-hair trade has derived its chief and most highly esteemed supplies from the open gutters of the smaller Italian towns specially, and those of the rural districts generally; and, secondly, that there is a scheme at present under consideration in the Italian Chambers for raising money to defray the cost of extensive drainage works, to be carried to the smaller towns after the larger cities have been drained in accordance with our own most approved modern systems. Here, then, we have at once an answer to the inquiry where our hair comes from, and the indication of an impending crisis, by which the very existence of the Italiano-British human hair trade is threatened; for as soon as rural Italy is subjected to the control of local Boards of Health there will be an end to all further supplies from that quarter.

To make this intelligible, we will briefly explain the initiatory steps of the process by which Italian hair is converted into English "capillamenta." The Italian women, like their sisters in other parts of the world, have the practice of twisting into a coil all the hairs which have become detached from their heads in the operation of combing or brushing. These coils in the total absence of house-drains, are thrown with other refuse into the open gutters, which seldom fail to supply an Italian household with a near and ready means of disposing of the offcastings of their habitations. This is the first step in the proceeding. The next is effected when the scavenger appears on the scene with his springless cart, and, like another Neptune, trident in hand, wades through the gutter, and hooks up every floating tangle of hairs. These he carefully consigns to a separate receptacle, and keeps by him—for he well knows their value—till the hair peddler, technically known in the trade as "the cutter," makes his next round and gathers in the season's harvest, which is forthwith conveyed to Genoa and other seaport towns, where the coils are disentangled, and separated by children who are employed in the business, into "heads" and "tails," the former being composed of short but even lengths, arranged according to color, and the latter of the longer lengths of hair. It is said that, of late years, many hundred-weight of these heads and tails, grimly characterized as "dead hair," annually cross the Alps, or round the Rock of Gibraltar, on their way to our more northern centres of civilization, where existing systems of drainage present insuperable obstacles to the retention and utilization of refuse coils of hair. It is obvious, therefore, that when rural Italy is drained London society will find that one of its most conspicuous and apparently most highly prized means of adornment has become scarce and costly to an extent utterly incompatible with the continuance of the present lavish use of hair. The fate of the "capillamenta" is evidently trembling in the balance. It may be said that there are other sources of hair-supply than Italian gutters—and that is true—but these sources are not certain or profuse in more than one or two directions. German peasant heads have, indeed, long yielded good supplies of "yellow flaxens;" but the peasant women of the Empire are beginning to discard their hereditary costume, and to vie with the classes above them in displaying redundant heads of hair, and so they no longer part as readily as of yore with their tawny locks. Great hopes were entertained that Japan would be found willing to include hair in her exports; but, even if she were, the tresses of the daughters of the Flowery Land have a wire-like rigidity in their texture which unfits them for juxtaposition with English heads of hair. It is much the same with other sources of human hair supply: when put to the test of practical applicability they are found wanting, and if science had not come to the aid of nature—with signal success in the case of those apricot-hued golden reds and ruddy yellows which have long been the delight of painters and poets of the pre-Raphael order—we could scarcely predict anything short of annihilation for the trade. These special shades of yellow-red hair are, however, manufactured with a perfection which shows what may be done by a skillful adaptation of ordinary means in producing very charming results; and we are indebted to the newspaper reports of a case heard before Sir R. Malins about five years ago, for a clear exposition of the methods employed. It came out on the trial referred to that the plaintiffs, who were at the head of a Manchester frizette and hair firm, sued a rival manufacturer for infringing a patent obtained by them in 1867 for converting coarse Russian wool, known as "tops," into soft, lustrous, golden hair. They declared that they had, under the advice of eminent chemists, adopted a successful method of removing all oily matter from these tops, by steeping them in sulphate of copper, and that, at the cost of much time, money, and thought, they had learned how to give to these tops the requisite color by means of catechu, logwood, sulphate of iron, and other ingredients—gelatine being used to impart a curled or crisped appearance to the hair. It was made apparent in the course of the trial that by the plaintiffs' process hair of any length could be manufactured—in fact, any number of Lady Godivas might have been provided, by the Manchester patentees with the requisite profusion of hair, not to mention the wholesale manner in which they were able to supply, amongst many other curious hair-products, luxuriant disheveled manes intended as *sorties de bain* for ladies at watering-places. The Vice Chancellor remained obdurate to the plea of the plaintiffs for a monopoly in the use of "Russian tops," and dismissed the bill with costs, stigmatizing the plaintiffs' conduct as "unjustifiable, since, if their patent were sustained, it would be impossible for any one to use wool without their consent for the various purposes for which it had been used long before our grandfathers were born."

The Manchester firm was thus checked in its enterprising career by the decision of Sir R. Malins, but its secret has been made known, and hence it is not impossible that when Italian gutters cease to furnish forth our choicest tresses and love-locks, oily Russian tops may, by dint of judicious manipulation, come to the rescue of a fashion for which it must be admitted that the women of the nineteenth century have both historical and classical precedents. Moreover, should any difficulty present itself in future years for the production of that particular shade of color in hair commonly known as "Titian's," we would suggest that women should try a method which we remember to have found described by an old Italian author, who gave it as the genuine proceeding adopted by Venetian belles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. According to this writer, ladies who wished to impart golden lustre and strength to their hair were in the habit of spreading it out in the sunlight, and causing their attendants to hold their long tresses up to allow the sun's rays to play over them, while they were at the same time diligently brushed and combed with a leaden comb. The result was to make the separate hairs flash and scintillate till the entire mass acquired the desired golden gleam.

How far a London sun or sunless noon-tide air would profit a lady's hair we are, of course, unable to determine; but we think it might not be altogether inexpedient if our leaders of fashion were so far to imitate their Venetian predecessors as to try whether, by careful tending of the hair with which nature has in general very bountifully supplied English women, they might not gain qualitatively what there is every prospect they must, sooner or later, lose quantatively when Italian gutters and Russian sheep cease to yield them their present supply of many-colored "capillamenta."—*The London Examiner.*

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

WHAT A CAKE WALK AND LIVE PIGEON PIE REALLY ARE—SOCIAL ENJOYMENTS IN POTTSVILLE.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

Pottsville never saw an occasion provocative of more uproarious merriment than the "cake walk and live pigeon pie," held at Lyceum Hall last evening for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. At an early hour the hall was crowded with that portion of the men, young and old, of the borough that enjoy a good thing. The members of the church were there in force. The contestants were arrayed as Solomon never was. As the contest did not begin at once, singing songs was inaugurated by the crowd. A colored gentleman from Haddington, N. J., John Stephenson by name, presided at the organ and led the singing. "John Brown," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and other kindred pieces were rendered with great gusto. The crowd varied the songs with shouting at all the late arrivals. Finally the ball was opened by the selection as judges of the walking of Messrs. Wetherill, C. F. Rahn, and Wilkshelm, colored. Mr. Rahn announced that all who wished to compete must walk up and pay an entrance fee of ten cents. A good deal of merriment was occasioned by the circumstance of members of the audience paying entrance fees for their acquaintances.

Among those thus entered was one Jacob Schumacher. The money collected in this way amounted to $14.

The entrance fees over, eight couples were found ready to walk for the cakes to to be given to those who promenaded with the most grace and the most in accord with the spirit of this enlightened age. They marched to the tune of "John Brown," played on the organ and sung by the audience. After walking round and round, to the great delight of the spectators, the contestants made a brief halt, and then began again, the tune having been changed to "Good Bye, Liza Jane." After the next halt the judges requested all but four couples to take their seats. These were put in motion once more. By this time the crowd had selected a young man named Thomas, and Miss Wilson, as the most deserving of the first prize, and greeted them with rounds of applause. Mr. Harris and lady, at the next halt, were requested to be seated. Then to the "Mulligan Guards" the remaining three couples were started off. The contest by this time had grown very exciting, the crowd abating not a bit in their enthusiastic approval of Thomas. This heat ended in a request to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Herbert to be seated. There were left John Batum and wife, and young Thomas and Miss Wilson. They were started off amid great excitement to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." The judges then announced that by a vote of two to one they had decided to award the first prize to John Batum and wife, and the second to the other party. This announcement elicited a perfect tornado of groans and hisses, as the audience had championed the cause of Thomas with great warmth.

Mr. B. B. McCool was called upon to present the prizes, two handsome cakes, which he did in a very humorous manner. He was often interrupted by funny remarks. He said "the audience will bear me out," and the cry of "Bear him out" was raised. In speaking of Mr. Batum's good character, he said, "I have known him long." "Yes, about a hundred years," was the remark of somebody. "Allow me to present you this handsome cake," said Mr. McCool. "Dish and all," shouted some saucy fellow. This sally of wit, like all the rest, was received with cheers.

Now came the live pigeon pie. A large pie was brought in and put on a table. In it was a live pigeon. It was announced that the person who caught this bird on the opening of the pie would be entitled to kiss a lady. Ed. Bailey, a colored young man, was the lucky fellow. When the grab was made for the pigeon a number of the colored persons came into collision, and a pleasant sort of an unpleasantness arose. With the cry of "Stand back, white folks," they began to pelt each other with pieces of pie-crust. With the stripping of the table and the smashing of some dishes the affair ended.

We have not hoped to convey to the reader any adequate conception of the amount of fun at this cake walk. A gentleman from Syracuse, N. Y., was present, and assured us it was worth coming to Pottsville just to see it.

THE VATICAN DECREES—WHOLESALE EXCOMMUNICATION.

By a circular letter, dated Nov. 22, the clergy of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster were requested to read the following notice at High Mass and at the evening service in the London churches, Nov. 29:

Dear Children in Jesus Christ:

1. On Sunday, the 28th of August, 1870, the following letter from his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli was read by our order in all churches of this diocese:

ROME, Aug. 11, 1870.

It has been made known to the Holy See that some among the faithful, and perhaps even among the Bishops, are of opinion that the Apostolic Constitution, which was published in the session of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican on the 18th day of the month of July, will not be of obligation until it has been solemnly published by some further act of the Holy See. How strange is such a supposition is any one may easily know.

The said Constitution had the most solemn publication possible on the very day on which, in the Vatican Basilica, in had been solemnly confirmed and promulgated by the Sovereign Pontiff in the presence of more than 500 Bishops, for it was on that day, although there was no such necessity in the case, put up with the customary formalities in the usual places of Rome, so that, according to the well-known rule, it was made obligatory for the whole Catholic world without need of any further publication whatsoever.

I have thought it my duty to communicate these brief observations to you, in order that they may be your guide in the event of any doubts that may from any quarter be brought before you.

JAMES, CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

This declaration was made by the Cardinal in answer to the objection of some persons who had thought that the decrees of the Vatican Council, although they had been solemnly defined and confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff in the Council itself, might require some further promulgation as a condition of their being regarded as publicly binding upon the whole Church.

II. Events which unhappily are notorious induce us to make known to the faithful, lest any should be misled by the words or examples of one or two who still profess to be Catholic, that whosoever does not in his heart receive and believe the doctrine of the immaculate conception and the doctrine of the infallibility of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, as they have been defined by the supreme authority of the Church, does by that very fact cease to be a Catholic.

The Encyclical *Ineffabilis Deus*, by which, on the 8th of December, 1854, the Sovereign Pontiff defined "that the most blessed Virgin Mary was, by a singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, and by reason of the merits of Jesus Christ the Saviour of mankind, preserved in the first moment of her conception free from all stain of original sin," contained these words:

"Wherefore, if any persons, which God forbid, shall presume to think in their hearts otherwise than we have now defined, let them know that they are condemned by their own judgment, that they have suffered shipwreck in faith, and have fallen away from the unity of the Church."

In like manner, the constitution of the Vatican Council which defined that "the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*—that is, when discharging the office of Pastor and teacher of all Christians, he, by virtue of his supreme Apostolic authority, defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church"—is infallible, ended with these words:

"And if any one, which God forbid, shall presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema."

III. It has come to our knowledge that some who openly refuse to believe the said doctrines, persist nevertheless in calling themselves Catholics, and give out that they go to Confession and to Holy Communion in the Catholic Church. We, therefore, hereby warn them that, in so doing, they deceive our clergy by concealing their unbelief, and that in every such confession and communion they commit a sacrilege, to their own greater condemnation.

We rejoice to know, dear children in Jesus Christ, that of such men there are few indeed. But, lest their words or their example should seem to be tolerated by the Catholic Church, we make this declaration; and we make it with an earnest prayer, that the Holy Spirit of God, against Whom they are striving may bring them to repentance.

May the grace of the Holy Ghost abundantly confirm you in His infallible guidance.

HENRY EDWARD,
Archbishop of Westminster.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

An English journal remarks: "A large amount of work seems to be got out of the Great Seal. The 'Porter to the Great Seal' informs the Legal Departments Commissioners that the quantity of wax used is about four hundred weight per month. The Porter says he has charge of the Great Seal during the day, and delivers it up to the Lord Chancellor the last thing at night. The Porter is in attendance for nine hours a day, and longer at times in the Parliamentary session, as he has to remain in the House of Lords until that House is up, and then to go to the Lord Chancellor's house after him with the Great Seal. The Porter adds that he never had more than a week's holiday in a year."

MORE LIGHT.

SOMETHING ABOUT COAL GAS AND OIL LAMPS.

From the London Spectator.

Gas shares, says the *Echo*, have risen on 'Change this week from one to two per cent., apparently in consequence of the bills proposed by the Metropolitan Board and the City of London for buying up the existing companies and supplying all London from gigantic depots outside the metropolis, where it will be safe and easy thoroughly to purify the gas. At the same time, it is stated, new gas companies are starting everywhere, the promoters finding that wherever they can get a monopoly in a town, or even in a village, they can earn from eight to fifteen per cent., and that their shares will then run up till new investors receive little more than five per cent. That is a very curious proof of investors' confidence in the permanence of the demand for gas, a confidence which was not originally felt, but has been very gradually acquired. The old idea used to be that gas might any day be superseded, possibly by the electric light, and any kind of invention to give light was studied with the eager interest of men who had a pecuniary interest in the investigation. The reign of gas, however, has been long, and has never been seriously threatened. The electric light, the only competitor which struck the public fancy, has been discredited, the public believing, perhaps a little hastily, that though useful for certain purposes, it can never be made cheaply, and refusing, after a long series of disappointments, to look seriously into any other of the many inventions which have been pressed upon its notice. And in truth, if the public got fair-play, it would be difficult to conceive of any probable substitute for gas. If it were supplied as it might be, even with the present price of coals, of a quality absolutely pure—that is, so pure that in three years it will not discolor a whitewashed ceiling within three feet of the flame—and at four shillings per 1,000 cubic feet, gas would be almost unassailable. At that rate, and with pure light, it would be very cheap. It has the advantage of warming those who use it when anything has gone wrong, and it gives marvelously little trouble; indeed, compared as with lamps and candles, scarcely any at all. It is difficult, if the householder turns the metre on full, but buys burners according to the size he wants the flame to be, to waste gas; and if the metre is never turned off there is little risk of explosion or escape, both of which accidents occur most frequently from a careless habit of turning off gas at the metre, instead of shutting the stop-cock for each burner. The convenience of gas is manifest, and has given it a hold upon buyers with which the oil-sellers, as yet the great rivals of the gas shareholders, have hitherto been unable to contend.

It is doubtful, nevertheless, whether the gas shareholders are not a little too confident, whether ingenuity has reached its limit in the production of a good light, or whether, even if coal is always to be the substance employed, the ultimate method of selling gas may not be by the gallon, to be kept in the cellar like beer, and distributed over the house by private pipes. The just dislike to coal-gas increases rather than diminishes with the improvements in furniture and decoration; many substances will yield a superior fluid, though none, as yet, so cheaply and conveniently; and the coal gas-makers may one day find themselves in the position of the tallow-melters, who have suffered cruelly of late years from the competition of purified mineral and other oils, and the consequent improvement in the manufacture of lamps. This latter has been quite extraordinary in all branches, and coupled with the reduction in the price of oil, threatens to drive tallow candles entirely out of the market. They have totally ceased to be used by the well-to-do, who find that an oil-lamp gives a better light, that any kind of composition candle is less disgusting than tallow and scarcely more dear, and that even the rush-light can be dispensed with as a feeble but lasting light in the bedroom or the nursery. The composition night-light is as cheap as the rush-light, is less dangerous, and gives all the little illumination required. The rush-wick, by the way, which [illegible] so much and required no snuffing, never received the scientific attention it deserved. Half the houses in London now possess no snuffers, even inferior candlesticks are made without them, and the new generation is unaware of the annoyance its fathers suffered from the necessity of snuffing the wick in the centre of a column of stinking tallow. Oil, victorious over tallow, now threatens the improved candles, and but for one or two puzzles in the way of the lamp-maker would, we think, drive the patent candle-makers out of the field. The lamp-makers give us in the "Moderator," "Silber," "Pillischer," "Duplex," and a host of other lamps, lights nearly perfect in their brilliancy and softness; the dread of explosion has been banished by improved manufacture, and the oils are becoming marvelously cheap. Colza oil, which is nearly as perfect as an oil can be, is now four shillings and sixpence a gallon retail, and "Crystal" is only two shillings, and is very nearly as useful. This oil [illegible] yet has the drawback that unless prepared and kept with extreme care, it gives off a little smell; but still this can be avoided, and the oil in a good lamp of any sort gives a placid, comfortable, and ample light for a farthing an hour. Four "Silbers," say, for choice, fed with crystal oil, will, if properly disposed, light any room well, and only cost about a penny an hour. The lamps themselves are as good and as pretty as they can be, and a cheap oil lamp for the poor people has been introduced which is said to be very good—we have not seen it—and to be selling in enormous numbers at from half a crown to three and sixpence apiece.

Still the oil-lamp has two or three drawbacks which give an easy victory to gas, and for some purposes, to the paraffine candle, and householders wonder whether they will ever be overcome. One of these is that the light cannot be turned off and on readily. You can put out a lamp at will as easily as a gas-burner if the oil is not of a smelling kind, but if you want it ten minutes afterward, lighting it again is quite a business. Then the lamp requires for its perfection a chimney, and the chimney is at present a tall tube of glass, which it is very difficult to keep straight, and which, if not kept straight, will "fly," sometimes with emphasis and a disagreeable splinter of glass. The cost of these chimneys is a distinct element in the cost of lamps, and they will have to be dispensed with, [illegible] superseded, which seems possible, the globe itself being made by the introduction of a tight waist to do duty for the chimney, or they must be made of some very much less brittle material—also, we should say, quite a possibility. The third drawback, however, is the most serious, and is the one which the makers should ask the *savans* to consider on their behalf, and that is the wick. The present round cotton wick is a nuisance, and it is indispensable. It is possible, we conceive, by raising the oil reservoir above the light, to get rid ultimately of machinery for pumping; but it is not possible to make cotton wicks which require no trouble in fitting, trimming, relighting, and keeping at their proper height. If we could but have a wick which would suck up the oil, yet would remain itself always unconsumed, or if we could dispense with the wick and force the oil, as we do gas, into the burner in precisely the proper stream, so that, like gas, it should all be consumed, yet never get, as it sometimes does, "strong without rage," "without o'erflowing, full," the modern lamp would be as perfect as lamp can be, till we have discovered some gas which gives a better light at less price, or have learned the art of burning gas without explosion. A lamp with such a wick, or without any wick, would need no machinery, involve no trouble, and go out as gas does, whenever it was bid, thus placing oil for the first time on a full equality both with gas and the wax candles. If the chimney disappeared also the lamp could be moved about without trouble, and the middle-class householder could have half a dozen lamps in his rooms, and never need a servant to take care of them. We cannot venture to predict whether such an invention may be possible, whether any salamanderish substance can replace cotton, or whether the wick, with its endless antiquity, can be abolished by a scientific decree; but we know that if the relief could be secured, the inventor who secured it, and called his patent the "Lazy Lamp," would make a fortune such as, even in these days of coal-regraters, loan-jobbers, and gigantic [illegible], would [illegible] first-class city eyes.

THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the first Ambassador ever sent by that Government to ours, arrived in San Francisco in the steamer Vancouver. He brings with him his wife and two maids, a Secretary of Legation, and two attachés. He was here at the time of the visit of Iwakura party, and on several other occasions. He received his English education, acquired in Great Britain, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and at Rutgers College, New-Jersey. Although not more than thirty-five years of age, he was for some years Vice Minister of Finance in Japan. The famous $12,500,000 loan was negotiated by him. He dresses in ordinary European attire, speaks English [illegible] and polished [illegible].

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

THE JURY ON THE CROKER TRIAL OUT ALL NIGHT.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY—THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL AND JUDGE BARRETT'S CHARGE—WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—THE COURT TO REASSEMBLE THIS MORNING.

The trial of Coroner Richard Croker for the murder of John McKenna on election day was concluded yesterday, so far as the production of evidence and the action of counsel is concerned. But the jury have not yet rendered their verdict, notwithstanding the fact that when they were locked up at 11:35 o'clock last night they had been four and a quarter hours in deliberation without reaching any unanimous conclusion. They will be brought into court at 11 o'clock this morning to ascertain whether they have agreed to a verdict. Croker is said to have been very much depressed and disappointed by the failure of the jury to acquit him, a result upon which he had reckoned with the utmost confidence.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings opened yesterday morning by the continuation of the evidence for the defense. The witnesses examined were Lawrence O'Brien, Thomas Laily, Thomas Feely, and Richard L. Johnson, but their testimony was mainly of a cumulative character, and did not develop any new fact in connection with the trial. Several witnesses who were subpœnaed on both sides did not put in an appearance, and the evidence was abruptly terminated.

Mr. Clinton, in summing up the case on the part of the defense, said he never approached a similar task with a greater feeling that the work was one of supererogation, and his first impulse was to leave the case to the jury without uttering a single word in the interest of his client. The knowledge of the consequences involved and the desire to vindicate Mr. Croker alone impelled him to a different course, and to treat the issues in the case in a spirit of moderation and justice. In the course of the investigation they had shown substantially that on the evening before the last election a scheme was concocted to perpetrate the grossest frauds upon the ballots in Mr. Hewitt's Congressional district, and measures of systematic violence were projected to consummate this object. The morning of the election was ushered in by two specific acts of violence, committed by the brothers of the rival candidate for Congress, Mr. James O'Brien, and their associates were men like Owen Geoghegan, who were known through life as of violent temperaments, and accustomed to acts of violence. From this they might infer that Mr. Croker, a prominent member of the political organizations, in pursuance of his duty, marched to that portion of the City with the view of preserving peace and protecting the ballot, and took with him the Hickeys and Sheridan. Meeting Borst, he ordered him out of the district in a mild and inoffensive but determined manner; and so conscious were they of their evil purposes that when he told him to "carry off his thieves," he was afraid to respond. Croker, he repeated, carried no weapons, and his motive was entirely disinterested and good. He contended that when Borst called O'Brien his sole motive was to induce him to commence a fight, and when the Ex-Senator poured out a volley of abusive epithets upon him he simply acted on the defensive. Counsel did not, however, approve of the language of his client, which he admitted might be less forcible and more consistent with the commonest rules of decency. Immediately O'Brien, in the words of his associates, "went for" Croker. The fight which was described ensued, and here arose the question to be presented to the jury and determined by them, what was there in the evidence to show that Croker fired the shot which resulted fatally for McKenna? The only person who charged Croker with murder was the one least likely to know the circumstances—O'Brien himself. On his own admission O'Brien was terribly excited, yet he swore with singular pertinacity that he saw Croker deliberately present his pistol at the head of McKenna and shoot him down. It was an insult to the intelligence of the jury, he asserted, to attempt to refute evidence of that character—so utterly at variance with the truth; and this testimony, barely supported by that of Larry O'Brien, the brother of the Senator, was all that the prosecution relied upon to procure a verdict of conviction. Yet O'Brien's testimony contained its own refutation, and he proved the truth of the defense by showing that himself and Croker, well-known political opponents, had watched each other so closely that the production of a pistol on either side could not fail to be observed by a hundred eye-witnesses. O'Brien testified that he was quiet and peaceful as a lamb on the occasion; that he did not deliver Croker or any one else a single blow; yet this evidence was contradicted even by the friends of O'Brien who were examined in the interest of the prosecution. Except the direct testimony of O'Brien, there was no plausible fact adduced to sustain the prosecution, or to show that Croker was engaged in any act of violence except when he struck O'Brien with his closed fist. There the cause of the people was succinctly stated, and upon it a vedict of not guilty would be at once rendered; but the prisoner would not be satisfied with any other result save the complete vindication of his own good name. And it would be well indeed if there were more men equally zealous in protecting the purity of the ballot-box and securing citizens in their political rights. The animus of the guiding spirit of the prosecution was clearly apparent, and it was apparent that all efforts were resorted to to obtain a conviction irrespective of the actual facts of the case. Calling attention to the evidence for the defense, he detailed the circumstances connected with the appearance of McKenna upon the scene of the conflict, and his first impulse was to rush with violence upon one of the bystanders. Who caused McKenna's death? It was not the office of the defense to prove who committed that deed, but it had been proved, without mentioning a name, that another person other than Croker fired the fatal shot. That assertion was proved by four witnesses who saw the man approach the crowd from Thirty-third street, and fire at McKenna; two others saw him discharge the pistol right at his head, and a number of others proved that they saw McKenna fall simultaneously with the discharge of a shot from the pistol of the "unknown stranger." In the face of such testimony the allegations of O'Brien were worse than fruitless, and unless all justice had fled from the courts, and unless they desired to brand a host of witnesses with perjury, with the view of convicting the prisoner, they should discard his evidence as having no weight whatever. These gentleman had no end to subserve save the cause of justice, while O'Brien had the powerful incentive to conviction of getting rid of a formidable and successful rival. Adverting to another feature of the case, he contended that Croker could not by any possibility use a pistol during the affray without being seen by a dozen of the witnesses who were examined. It is impossible also that he could have used it in view of the relative position he occupied with respect to McKenna, for it was shown beyond question that when the fatal shot was fired Croker was the other side of McKenna. From the character of the principal combatants, the eyes of all the spectators were concentrated upon them, and with remarkable unanimity it was shown that neither of them had a pistol in his hand. He, for one, regarded it as an extraordinary spectacle that a grand jury should thrust an unoffending citizen into prison at the instance of a solitary witness, and against the testimony of a hundred reputable citizens; and it was a still more extraordinary spectacle that a public prosecutor should demand a conviction under such circumstances. Mr. Biglin, a warm Republican, opposed to Croker at the election, stated that the latter could not possibly use a pistol without his seeing it; and conclusive corroboration was afforded in the evidence of a dozen others who followed. Counsel insisted that there was no evidence to sustain the allegation that Mr. Croker used a pistol, and concluding, said:

I now commit my client to your keeping. I have done my duty. Because he faithfully performed his duty on the 3d of November he has been made the victim of a foul and infamous persecution. For this, day after day, night after night, has he been immured within the four walls of a prison. Soon you must discharge your final duty in this memorable case. God forbid that the time shall ever come when, for the honest and fearless discharge of duty, you or any of you shall suffer martyrdom, as has this defendant. At all times, on all occasions, in all emergencies, there is but one safe guide in the varied relactions, the ever-shifting scenes of life, and that is the God-given monitor in every man's bosom—conscience. This side the grave there is no luxury of enjoyment like that of a conscience clear and a sense of duty performed. Better, far better, the possession of a conscience unsullied within the walls of yonder prison than the doom of the man who, on the witness stand, rolls perjury like a sweet morsel under his tongue. Because the defendant, when dangers thickened and ruffianly violence was let loose, obeyed the law of the land, and with the weapons furnished by the Almighty defended himself, he has been torn from his family and cast into prison. I envy you the happy moment, so soon to arrive, when, in obedience alike to the behests of law, the demands of justice and a common humanity, you shall render a verdict which will restore him to liberty. The lesson taught by your verdict will sink deep in the public mind. Let it be known and read of all men; let it be everywhere understood that, come what may, a New-York jury dare, and under all circumstances will, do their duty.

ADDRESS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS.

If a trial of justice depended on the skill of the advocate I should tremble at the task upon which I enter after a week of most exhausting and protracted labor on my part. I might well shrink from any attempt to lay before you in its proper scope and bearing the mass of evidence to which you have listened with such profound attention, and with such an unquestioned desire to arive at the truth [illegible] the mass of these discordant voices which have resounded in our ears all these days. But I am dealing with an intelligent and attentive and enlightened jury, men accustomed to investigate facts, to observe carefully, and to discriminate closely. The testimony is fresh in your recollection. You remember the manner of the witnesses, you remember the appearance which they made upon the stand, and you are better able than I am to discriminate between truth, falsehood, or mistake. It is not part of my function to say anything which might arouse either passion or prejudice in your minds. The duty of a public prosecutor, as I conceive it, should be to discharge his office without passion, without prejudice, and without any resort to the arts of the advocate or the tricks allowable in a forensic contest. If during any part of this exhausting trial, or in any thing which I shall have the honor to say to you, I shall say anything that betrays even the earnestness that might be pardonable to the advocate, I trust that you will disregard it. I seek simply to discharge that duty which the law devolves upon me, to lay before you as plainly as I can the facts that are discovered by this evidence and in any suggestions which I may be obliged to make to assist you if possible in arriving at the truth. I seek the conviction of no one; I seek the punishment of no one; I ask nothing except that we may be guided in the exercise of our best wisdom and intelligence in the discovery of the truth relative to the unhappy tragedy which it is our misfortune to be compelled to investigate. Amid all the maze of contradiction, discrepancy, and the discordant and varying testimony that surrounds this case, there are some things about which there is no controversy. There is no controversy that John McKenna on the election day last came to his death; that he came to his death by a pistol-shot entering his head just back of his right ear, passing clear through the brain until the ball was lodged almost in the other wall of the skull. It is not contested here; it will not be disputed that his death was unjustifiable; by whose hand soever he fell that hand was the guilty one, whether it was this prisoner or any one else who slew him, slew him without sufficient justification in the law to redeem that act from the taint of guilt—a guilt varying in degree according to the circumstances under which, upon the testimony, you shall find the crime was committed. I feel bound to say with the utmost frankness in the discharge of this case, that upon the testimony as it is developed here, this is not a case of murder in the first degree, as is charged in the indictment. To establish that crime under the law, as it now stands, there must have been prior to the commission of the act such a degree of deliberation and premeditation as I don't think the evidence in this case would warrant you in finding. I don't believe that whoever fired that fatal shot had prior to the act conceived that deliberation and premeditation within the meaning of the law; had conceived the intent to take that man's life. Therefore, it would be an idle waste of time on my part, and a want of frankness toward you, if I did not make that admission. What, then, remains, and what the degree of crime which ought to attach to this act? If the person who fired that shot, at the time he fired had formed upon the instant the intent to take the life of John McKenna, or of any human being, and fired that shot with that intent, being without the premeditation necessary to constitute murder in the first degree, then that person would be guilty of murder in the second degree. The first and second degrees of manslaughter, in my judgment, don't apply to this case. If the person who fired did fire it with the intent to kill necessary to make it murder in the first degree, but fired it in the heat of passion, and when engaged in a conflict unjustifiably resorted to that weapon, then he is guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. And in my judgment, whoever is guilty of having fired that shot is guilty of one or the other of these crimes, according as you investigate his intention, so far as that intent may be extracted from the evidence. And now, then, the only question to be investigated by you is, who fired the shot that killed John McKenna. If you ascertain in this evidence who fired it, then it will become your duty to determine, in the light of your best judgment, from the facts of the case, in what grade it shall be classed, and so pronounce by your verdict. All the testimony is valuable in its bearing upon that fact. And now, gentlemen, it is claimed by the prosecution that that fatal shot was fired by the prisoner at the bar, and it is the duty of the prosecution to satisfy you of that fact beyond a reasonable doubt. The court will define to you what that reasonable doubt is, the benefit of which you are to give to the prisoner. It is to be a doubt fairly founded upon the evidence, legitimately springing out of it—not a speculative doubt, not an imaginary doubt, not a belief on your part that it is within the range of human possibility that something else may have been the fact—but it is to be a doubt generated by the testimony and based upon it, and which leaves your own minds hesitating on the conclusion as to whether the prisoner is guilty of the act charged against him or not. And now let us proceed very briefly to review a little the circumstances transpiring in connection with this tragedy which resulted in the death of this poor man, McKenna. The principal actors in the scene itself were few, but well known to us all in the community. They were James O'Brien, Borst, and Costelloe on the one hand; this prisoner, the two Hickeys, and Sheridan, on the other, and the man McKenna, the victim. From the lips of the dead, upon this trial, we have been able to hear no version of this transaction. Closed in a silence which shall never be broken until the great day when all secrets shall be revealed, what his lips would state with regard to it, what his lips did state with regard to it before death closed them, you are forbidden to hear. From one side of this controversy we have no evidence. Sheridan is not here, neither of the Hickeys is here. From those who, on this occasion, were the open and active partisans of this prisoner in the scene which closed in this tragedy, we have no evidence. On the other side, we have the version of this transaction as given by those who were immediately and actively engaged in it at its outset. Now, I don't propose to pass in review what took place prior to the altercation which commenced between the prisoner at the bar and James O'Brien, on Second avenue, that morning. You have heard the stories told by the counsel who summed up for the defense, and the counsel who opened the case, and you have heard from them about the mysterious company, or gang, which was to suppress the peaceful exercise of the ballot throughout that district; but you have not heard it anywhere else. You have it only from the lips of counsel, and not from the lips of the witnesses in this case, and the only evidence of that character which has come to our knowledge is the fact that a man named Luke Casey got knocked down somewhere that morning, but whether he had been engaged in a fight or not we have no evidence. We have heard a great deal about persons who are characterizen by all kinds of names not familiar as household words, and not obtaining in domestic circles, but we have had no evidence that they had anything to do with the transactions of that morning. My friend's imagination is as forcible as his rhetoric, and as powerful as his fancy, has conjured up something which he says it was the prisoner's duty to counteract. I don't go behind the testimony in this case. I don't advance any step further than what I find written there in the evidence that has been given before you, and I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, upon that evidence, who were the men of violence and of blood that morning in Second avenue? Who were the men who were armed to do desperate deeds that day. Why, the counsel tells us that the prisoner started out that morning with a large company of retainers, and he had visited various polling places in the district, and had stationed his men in one place and another, until, finally, no attendants were left him but the Hickeys and Sheridan. What was that cohort that accompanied this prætor of the Twentieth District of the peace? Were they armed, ready, lawless, prepared upon the instant to deal death and destruction against any who opposed them? Except this prisoner and his immediate adherents, there is no evidence in the case; on the contrary, the evidence shows that, except them, no one was armed with any deadly or dangerous weapon. O'Brien was unarmed, "Steve" O'Brien was unarmed, Borst and Costelloe were unarmed, and these very men, whom the counsel says were prepared to do acts of violence, he says in the next breath did not resent any violent or angry word at the hands of the prisoner, or the taunts and epithets and imputations which were hurled at them. Their purpose was to provoke violence!—why did they not seize the first opportunity and provoke? And how is it that we are to be told that the prisoner was there for the purpose of preserving order, when he and his adherents were the only persons who had weapons and who were likely to produce any serious disturbance? He was the guardian of the peace, forsooth, and so, with these men by his side, he proceeds to order Borst and Costelloe out of the district. He had no right to order them away, and O'Brien, when beckoned to by his friends, came to the spot. The chiefs of the rival factions met, and, to use the figure of my associate, Montague was on the street and Capulet met him, and all knew well that some one should fall in that encounter. Blows were exchanged between them, notwithstanding the counsel for the defense claimed that Mr. O'Brien asserted that he had never struck a blow. But there is one significant fact with regard to the encounter, that Croker came off scathless and uncut at its conclusion, and this is singularly at variance with their professions respecting the bellicose temperament of O'Brien and his disposition to injure the prisoner.

Now, gentlemen, at the time McKenna met with his death he was making his way to the place of encounter for the purpose of rendering assistance to O'Brien. You will remember that the witnesses on both sides describe the conflict in a way that leaves us no other conclusion, because you will observe that one witness says that McKenna rushed between them, and that he fought as if to make peace. Another says McKenna rushed between them and made for Hickey. Another witness stated that he was going to strike Croker. The general conclusion to which we are irresistibly driven, then, is that McKenna came there for the purpose of separating the combatants, certainly not as an ally of Croker or his party. He came to the immediate scene of the encounter and there received the shot that caused his death.

The witnesses for the prosecution say that George Hickey fired two shots at the man McKenna after he was down, and prevented by these shots anybody from coming to his assistance, and O'Brien gave similar testimony; so that, in proceeding to investigate the cause of his death, we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that it was not from any of O'Brien's friends that the shots came, because McKenna was not a man of sufficient importance to excite hostility.

Now, then, how did he come to his death? Upon all the reliable testimony in this case on the part of the prosecution and the defense, it is demonstrated that when he received the shot he was almost directly between the prisoner at the bar and O'Brien, his adversary, and I regard the testimony as quite conclusive on that point. There cannot be any doubt, it seems to me, and to most of those who have listened to the evidence, that at the time McKenna received that shot he was passing between the prisoner at the bar and O'Brien. You will remember the testimony bearing upon this point. But I wish to call your attention to the testimony of two witnesses in particular. Mr. Lessig, who is the first witness, testified over and over again that McKenna fell between the prisoner and O'Brien. [Here the District Attorney quoted from the evidence of this witness where he stated that the body of McKenna fell between O'Brien and the prisoner. He then continued:] The other witness to whose testimony I wish to call your attention is a witness in whose truth, candor, and frankness I have every confidence, and that is the testimony of the child who was present. Undoubtedly, so far as observed, she tells us exactly what she believes she saw; and you will remember how natural her statement was upon that subject. She told you that her attention was attracted to the place because she was told Mr. Hewitt had passed by and she was curious to see him. And she saw the prisoner and O'Brien engaged in a discussion, and as she stood a little behind O'Brien his hat was knocked off, and she says that while she stooped to pick it up the body of this man fell close to her, and, of course, frightened her. Croker at that time was passing O'Brien while she was standing right near him, and while she was stooping down she was startled by the fall of the body of McKenna close beside her; so that it must have fallen from the inside of the post between the prisoner and O'Brien. Equally conclusive on that point also was the testimony of Mr. Johnson, who was called as a witness, and who saw the scene from his house and who observed the body to fall between the prisoner and O'Brien. Now, of course, the testimony as to positions depends upon the situation they occupied, whether they were opposite the telegraph pole or not. But there were certain portions of the evidence which appeared strikingly conclusive, and perhaps the most important was that of the child who knew that the body of the man fell so close to her as to frighten her so much that she ran home. A man who stood on the Thirty-fourth street corner might well be examined as to the position in which the body fell, as to whether it fell to the north or to the south, but that could not be the case of the child.

Another reason for coming to that conclusion is that that is the place McKenna would be rushing to if he was going to take a hand in that fight. And unless he was rushing to that immediate spot there was no reason for shooting him. If the shot came as some witnesses testified, it is quite evident that at the time the first shot was fired it could not have come from somebody who was far up to the north of these parties who were engaged in this disputation. Because in that position, whoever the man might be that was firing, he would not have fired from a position from which—no matter to what party he belonged—it was utterly impossible to tell whether he would kill his friend or his foe. He was as likely to hit the one as the other.

Another instance tending to show that McKenna received this shot from short range, is the fact that the very small ball fired from a very small pistol would not have penetrated through his head with such force if fired at any considerable distance from him. Now, I understand it to be shown from the testimony in this case that neither Sheridan nor Hickey fired that shot. They were in no position, from the testimony in this case, from which they could have fired it; so that their firing took place after the man had fallen. And I have intimated that the shot was fired by somebody inside of them. Because, when McKenna was down and Craig endeavored to assist him he was prevented by George Hickey, who delivered two shots in the direction of the fallen man. Now, in regard to any further testimony, it would seem that if this prisoner had armed his retainers that morning for the purpose of carrying out any purpose or passion which he may have entertained, he would in all human probability have provided himself with arms, and that he would not have been without means of offense or defense in his own case during the day. Well, then, if neither Sheridan nor the Hickeys fired the shots, and if nobody but the Sheridans and the Hickeys had any weapons, and if McKenna was the partisan of O'Brien, and if nobody had occasion to interfere with him but O'Brien's enemies, is not the conclusion irresistible that McKenna fell at the hands of one of O'Brien's enemies? And if these enemies—the Sheridans or the Hickeys—did not do it, who is there left to do it?

Oh, but my learned friends say that O'Keefe saw a man do it, but his testimony does not correspond in any particular with any other witness. You will remember that the man Cahill said he had an uninterrupted view of it, but his evidence has been contradicted. The same with O'Keefe. He is evidently and entirely wrong in his version of the transaction. What demonstrates this more clearly is the fact that, when that shot was fired, and that man fell, the unanimous judgment of all that assemblage on that day pointed to this prisoner as the man. The first man upon whom an officer of the law laid his hands was the prisoner.

The first man arrested by that natural impulse which points out the general impulse of those present drove that officer to lay his hands first upon Richard Croker. If, as my learned friend would have you believe, it was a matter of impossibility for the prisoner to have fired that shot, why was he the first man arrested? Why was he the first man searched? But my learned friend says he did not find any pistol upon him. He was thoroughly searched when he got into the station house, but why not search him at first, unless the common consent pointed to him as the criminal? Why search him the second time at the station-house unless the officer believed he was the man? Was there any impossible or improbable difficulty in the pistol being disposed of in the midst of that crowd? Two pistols were found, and everybody avers that a large number of shots—much more than three—were fired, so that some pistol, in the hands of somebody, was used on that occasion, and disappeared and was not found. But my learned friend says "he did have a pistol, of course, because anybody might have a pistol, and he should not be charged with a crime for having a pistol." True, if there was no solemn fact connected with this circumstance. But suppose a person is found with a pistol, and that somebody is shot, and that he produces the pistol, and says that it has not been discharged, he will then remove all suspicion. But if he does not produce the pistol, the very opposite conclusion is inevitable.

I desire to call your attention to another fact that seems to me connected significantly with the transaction. In examining the testimony of these witnesses that told you that they saw the man fall, and saw that up to that time the prisoner had no pistol, you will bear in mind that almost every one of these witnesses who said so positively that Croker did not have a pistol, tell you that at that time the officer was standing directly between O'Brien and Croker. Now if that is the time these witnesses refer to, it is certain that is not the time at which McKenna fell.

The District Attorney then gave an illustration of the different ways in which observers view the same occurrence, according to the position in which they are placed, and continued: As to the fact whether this prisoner had a pistol, the evidence of Officer Smith seems to me a circumstance of no little significance. Officer Smith tell you that he was close to the prisoner when neither the Hickeys nor the Sheridans were in the position that they could have fired that shot or the shot from which he received himself a mark on his right ear which was fired close to him. Now, who had that pistol he described that was fired so close to him that it burned his ear? Who had that pistol and who fired that shot? Wasn't it possible for the prisoner to have fired that shot? From the position of the prisoner and the deceased it appeared that the deceased could not have received the shot from any one else. It does not seem to be possible that that shot could have come from any one else. If there was no testimony in this case but the testimony introduced on the part of the defense, the tendency of that evidence would lie all in the direction of the prisoner's guilt. That I submit to you without taking into consideration at all the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

Another thing to which I desire to call your attention is that O'Brien said "Arrest the murderer," showing that, in his judgment, the accusation was laid against this prisoner as the person who fired that shot. In all that crowd the prisoner was the only man upon whom popular judgment settled, and Officer Smith tells you that was the charge O'Brien preferred when he got to the station-house. It was undisputed also that Craig, when he arrived at the station-house after O'Brien, charged this prisoner with the murder. The significance of Craig's accusation lies in this: If it be true, as argued by the defense, that O'Brien's shout to the officers was not to arrest the murderer, but that his exclamation was only "Arrest this man," and if he did not make an exclamation against this murderer, why did Craig come to the station-house making that accusation?

Now, as to one very significant fact, the statement made by O'Brien that in the station-house, in the presence of the officers, he charged the prisoner with the murder, and that the counter charge made by the prisoner was not made until after his charge was made; that it was an afterthought of the prisoner. Gentlemen, you are here to determine one thing, and one thing only, and that is the guilt or innocence of the prisoner upon the charge in this case. But in determining that question you will remember that it is one the solution of which reaches further than the interests of this prisoner. It has a wider scope than this court-room. It affects the whole community in which we live. It affects the fair fame of the State, and the fair fame and reputation and the honor of our institutions which we boast and cherish. If this charge be true, and it becomes your solemn duty to see to it that no power of office, no sense of partisanship, shall enable the guilty criminal to escape or defy justice. The greater the place the deeper the guilt, and the more solemn the duty to denounce it. It were an outrage upon society, an outrage upon justice, under such circumstances as these to shield the criminal. And it is your duty to see to it that you should hold the scales of justice in your hands as they are held in the eternal and immutable hands of Justice herself. The whole people of this great State look upon you. Their eyes are turned to you, and they demand, what I question not they shall receive, the frank and fearless discharge of your duty.

JUDGE BARRETT'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury, the first and most important question you have to determine in this case, is whether the prisoner at the bar fired the fatal shot which caused the death of John McKenna. There are other questions, to which I will refer presently, but that is the first and most important one, because if he did not fire that fatal shot he is entitled to acquittal. If he did fire that shot, then there are considerations as to the degree of guilt, to which I shall presently advert. It has been said that this was in the nature of a political brawl; that it was one of those matters in which it is difficult to get at the bottom of them, to get at the truth of them, and where much might be said with reference to conflicting passions and interests. In my judgment it is of as much importance, if not more, to solve the problem of guilt or innocence arising out of a political brawl, as any other fracas or disturbance of the peace, because it is an extraordinary disturbance of the peace. It is extraordinary from the fact that it tends to lessen not only the general security, but the special security of people desiring to exercise their right of expressing their wishes at the polls. It is of the utmost importance in a community that there should not only be freedom of election, but that there should be freedom from corruption, and that there should be special freedom from violence. That is a proposition to which all good men ought to give their assent, be they of whatever political party they may, and we ought to frown down any attempt at violence on the part of those who are associated with us in politics; those with whom we sympathize on general political questions. We ought, as I said, to frown down acts of violence on their part, if possible, more severely than upon acts of violence on the part of those who are opposed to us, because our sense of justice comes in as well as our sense of indignation against wrong, and it will be a happy day when all parties shall desire to see elections pass off freely, not only with reference to honesty and purity, but with absolute freedom as far as any questions of violence are concerned. These observations are purely of a general character, and have reference to the surroundings of this case. Now, it was claimed here by the learned counsel for the defense, that disturbances had taken place prior to this occurrence, on the morning of the election. It was claimed that these disturbances were in the interest of one political candidate; that there was a settled plan by means of disturbances and violence, to bring about a particular result, and that the prisoner at the bar was simply discharging a duty which he owed to his party, by offering such resistance, or by intending to offer such resistance as might be proper and appropriate in view of these occurrences. It seems to me that these elements of this case ought to be withdrawn entirely from your consideration, for two reasons. In the first place, there is no evidence of any such existing settled plan of creating disturbances for a particular purpose. We have evidence that a man named Casey was beaten before this occurrence, and that there was some other slight disturbance, but no evidence that on either of these occasions weapons were used, or that there was anything extraordinary in the character of the violence, and certainly no evidence of any preconceived design or plan to frustrate the purpose of the electors by means of any such violence. But there is another reason. The prisoner does not put himself on that as a defense, that having heard of deeds of violence he went about for the purpose of putting a stop to it, and finding that such deeds were perpetrated, had, in self-defense, fired this shot; or, that he, for the purpose of protecting his party, fired this shot. On the contrary, he says he did not fire the shot at all, so that it is very evident that the matters to which I have called your attention, and which were vehemently, passionately pressed upon you, ought to be eliminated from your consideration. The question is reduced to simply whether he fired the fatal shot at all, not whether he was justified, and there were considerations which rendered it proper for him to fire. There is nothing of that sort in this case, but simply whether he did fire the fatal shot. He plants himself on the position that he did not fire the shot and did not have a pistol, and that is the question before you, and that only, in the first instance. Now, there is an immense mass of conflicting testimony, at least seemingly conflicting, and it is for you to say whether it is substantially conflicting on the main point or not; but there are some facts about which there is no conflict, and one of them is this:

It is an undoubted fact that the very origin of the affair, the absolute commencement of it, all emanated from the prisoner himself. That is, he in company with the two Hickeys and Sheridan, met Borst and Costello. He threatened Borst; substantially directed him to get out of the district; told him if he did not do so he would get into the State Prison. Now, that was the origin of the affair. It commenced at that point, and I am bound to say to you that the prisoner had no right to take any such position as to Borst. We have no evidence that either Borst or Coste lo had done any act of violence that morning to justify any such species of hectoring on the part of the defendant; he assumed a function in ordering the man out of the district which he had no legal right to do. Borst and Costello had a right to be there, whether they lived in the district or not, as long as they behaved themselves decently, and violated no law. They had a right, if they had friends in the district, and they did not live there, to solicit their votes in any proper manner. There is no law which renders it improper, or a violation of the peace, or otherwise incorrect, for a citizen to remove from his own district, or go into another where he thinks he may exercise proper influence, any more than an orator may come from the West and speak in the Cooper Institute in behalf of any candidate. It is legitimate and proper, as long as it is confined to the lawful and proper exercise of influence. Now, it is also an undoubted fact: that is there is no evidence to the contrary that Borst and Costello and the two O'Briens were unarmed; it is equally an undoubted fact that the two Hickeys and Sheridan, who were in immediate company of the prisoner, were armed. There is no evidence that the prisoner was aware of that fact; no evidence that he knew they were armed prior to their taking out their pistols. These men met Borst and Costello. Whatever their secret purpose may have been we know not. Whether lawful or unlawful we know not. As far as the evidence is concerned, as far as it ought to appear to the prisoner at the bar, they were doing nothing at that moment unlawful. That is the posture of events when O'Brien arrived. Borst says that, fearing a disturbance, he beckoned to O'Brien, and O'Brien came up, and from that point begins the conflict—a conflict as to whether O'Brien struck first; a conflict as to who fired the first shot, the second or third shots; all after that is involved in conflict, and wtih embarrassment attending an exciting scene, with a great number of witnesses who were themselves excited. The other fact about which there is no doubt is that but two Hickeys and Sheridan were armed, and that at least one of their pistols has been made away with after this occurrence, or during it, because it is an undoubted fact on the testimony that there were three pistols, each Hickey and Sheridan having one, and it is an undoubted fact that that two were taken away at the station-house—one from George Hickey, and one from Sheridan, so that the pistol which Henry Hickey had was removed, and if you believe the testimony of a witness who said that Sheridan fired three shots, then his pistol was also made away with, because the pistol finally discovered had but one chamber empty; that is, if the pistol taken away from him had but one chamber discharged—if not, then it must have been that one had two pistols, but in any other instance, but one of the three pistols was removed; so that if you believe three shots were fired by Sheridan, then two pistols must have been made away with. Now it appears that in the station-house, an accusation of murder was made, and it appears that the witness Craig came running in and made an accusation that the prisoner had killed his cousin McKenna; that is, if you believe the testimony of the witness. Craig says that he never made use of the word "cousin," and it would appear from the testimony of that witness that an accusation of murder was made. Now, all the rest, except the circumstances to which I have called your attention, is in conflict, and all the observation I have to make about that is this—you are the final arbiters in reference to the credibility of the witnesses. It does not follow that the preponderance of evidence depends upon the quantity of witnesses. A jury may believe the testimony of one witness as against the testimony of a dozen, provided the twelve witnesses had not testified to a story which is credible in itself, or which, by the light of surrounding circumstances, cannot be believed. You are to judge of the witnesses by their appearance upon the stand, their manner of giving their testimony, their seeming frankness or otherwise, their seeming intelligence or otherwise, their seeming honesty or otherwise. It by no means follows that witnesses commit perjury because twenty or thirty having seen an occurrence differ in reference to some facts. On the contrary, that suspicion would be more apt to be raised in reference to the witnesses if they all did agree about the details. If a host of witnesses having seen an occurrence shall come in and tell the Court and jury a story which does not deviate a hair in their account, it would be, in my judgment, a very suspicious circumstance as tending to show that the men had been schooled together and induced to give their testimony in a particular manner, and had not been left to those natural imperfections which attend us all. If we are left to those imperfections to which I have referred, it invariably happens that there is always some doubt thrown upon some facts by witnesses, and that there is always conflict in reference to minor details of the case. It is natural it should be so. The question for you, then, will be as to the credibility of the witnesses, whether their stories, in your judgment, as sensible, intelligent men, are plausible and reasonable and credible, and in harmony with the undoubted facts of the case. It is as I have said, then, reduced to this: not the quantity necessarily, but the quality of the evidence. Quantity is of importance where all other things are equal. It generally happens, after all, that, no matter what the quantity or quality of the evidence is, when it is sifted by the jury, and speaking from an enlightened reason and the honest dictates of their hearts, they arrive at a conclusion as to what is most reasonable, natural, and plausible as to the one great main fact which in each case is to be got at. And that one great main fact here is whether the prisoner at the bar fired the fatal shot or not. Incidentally to that, and in a measure likely to determine it, is the question whether he had a pistol or not. If you believe he had, it is one circumstance in the chain of evidence against him. If he had no pistol at all on that occasion he is absolutely entitled to acquittal, because he could not fire the shot without one. If he had a pistol it does not absolutely follow that he fired the shot; but if he had a pistol and concealed it that would be a circumstance to be weighed by you, and you have to ask yourselves the question whether it would be likely if a person had a pistol, if he had not discharged it he would have made away with it.

Now, gentlemen, if you come to the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar had no pistol and did not fire the fatal shot, he is entitled to an acquittal at your hands. If you come to the conclusion that he did fire the fatal shot, the question then arises as to the measure of his guilt. I feel bound to say to you that under no circumstances is this a case of murder in the first degree. There is nothing whatever in the evidence to justify the idea that the fatal shot was fired with deliberate and premeditated purpose, such as the law requires and demands before that verdict can be rendered. The question then arises, was it murder in the second degree? The law says that murder in the first degree is when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to cause the death of the person killed or of any human being. Formerly the law only required the prosecution to show a premeditated design, and the courts held that if a man intended or designed on the instant he fired it was premeditated, and men were executed who had formed no previous deliberate purpose. That law was amended by inserting the word deliberate, with the view of putting an end to convictions for murder in the first degree where the purpose was contemporaneous with the firing, where there had been no elements of previous malice, or anything that indicated deliberation. Murder in the second degree is such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree where perpetrated intentionally, but without premeditation or deliberation. If you come to the conclusion that he fired the fatal shot, then you are to address yourselves to the question of intent. Was it his intention to take the life of McKenna? You are the exclusive judges of intent. The law no longer infers intent as a legal inference; it is always an inference of fact for the jury. If the prisoner did fire the fatal shot, and did fire it at the head of the deceased, it is for you to say whether or not he intended to take life. If you should come to the conclusion that it was intended to take McKenna's life, it will be a case of murder in the second degree. If the shot was fired without intent, it would be a case of manslaughter in the third degree, which is defined by law as the killing of another in the heat of passion by a dangerous weapon, with the design to take life, thus providing for a case where death ensued but where there was no intent to take life at the time it happened. The case comes to this: If the prisoner at the bar did not fire the fatal shot which caused the death of McKenna, he is entitled to your verdict of "not guilty." If he did fire that shot and with the intent to take the life of John McKenna, your verdict should be "murder in the second degree;" if he fired the shot in the heat of passion, without intent to take the life of John McKenna, your verdict should be "manslaughter in the third degree." These are all the observations I think it necessary or important to make to you, with the exception of one other. The prisoner is entitled to the benefit in all cases of a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury. I need not say to you that it must be a reasonable doubt—a doubt that is born of honest, earnest, and serious thought in all cases, and in a case like the present as much as any other. The doubt must not be capricious, or unreasonable, or light; it must not be the result of carelessness or intellectual indolence or thoughtlessness, but must be the result of sober, earnest, thoughtful analysis of the evidence. If, after the jury have given attention to the case, they, as honest, enlightened and intelligent men, should be unable to arrive at a rational conclusion, satisfactory to their minds and consciences, they are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that reasonable doubt. The case is now in your hand. It is all important that a result should be arrived at, important to this prisoner that he should have speedily his liberty if he is innocent, important to the people that he should not escape if he is guilty, and important to us all. You have given the case patient attention. It has been tried fairly, with rigorous and strict impartiality. It has been tried in an excellent and proper spirit by the learned counsel for the defense, as it always is by the prosecuting officers. No efforts were made to impede the administration of justice or cause delay. From the time the prisoner was indicted to now is a very short space of time. Everything has been done with fairness and impartiality and efforts on your part to get at the truth, as evidenced by your frequent intelligent questions. I leave the case in your hands, trusting that you will arrive at a result satisfactory to yourselves, your consciences, and the public whom we serve.

The jury retired at 7:20 P. M.

THE JURY OUT.

The jury retired at 7:20 o'clock for deliberation. During the day a decision was expected to be rendered immediately on the retirement of the jury, but, after the charge of the court, it was generally surmised a disagreement was inevitable. The jury returned into court at 9:15 o'clock with a request to have read to them the testimony of Mr. Johnson, who was examined yesterday, but it did not appear to outsiders to have any special bearing on the case, and they again retired. Meanwhile, a larger crowd of spectators assembled than on any similar occasion in recent years, and the utmost interest was centred in the result of the deliberations. Speculation as to the manner in which they stood on the question of guilt was entirely fruitless, because communication with the jury-room was impossible, and officers of the court were not permitted to enter it, except upon instructions from the Judge. As the hours advanced Judge Barrett frequently communicated with the jury with the view of determining the possibility of their agreeing, and finding that there was no hope of their arriving at a decision, he ordered them to be locked up for the night. Croker was recommitted to the Tombs, and at 11 o'clock this morning Judge Barrett will open court and receive a verdict, if any is determined upon.

CHARLIE ROSS.

THE BOY DETAINED AT CHESTER, ILL.—HOW CLOSELY HE ANSWERS THE DESCRIPTION.

A telegram from Philadelphia gives hope that the little boy lately taken from some men at Chester, Ill., may be the long-missing Charlie Ross. The story, as told in a special dispatch from Chester, on the 4th inst., is as follows:

The belief that the boy now in Chester is Charlie Brewster Ross, the child stolen away from his parents at Germantown, Penn., July 1, 1874, is hourly gaining credence. The resemblance of the lost boy and the one now here is almost identical. Of course, five months of all manner of hardships, trudging through the mud, heat, cold, and rain; sleeping out in the open air days and weeks together without being washed or combed, and taught to beg, lie, and, no doubt, to steal; and whipped until deep scars and bruises mark his little back, as is the case with the boy here, and every device used to alter appearances, hair cut short, and colored, &c., &c., would necessarily make many changes. Charlie Ross of July 1, 1874, at home, in Germantown, Penn., at the tender age of four years, a mere innocent babe, petted and fondled over by a kind, loving mother, provided with all the comforts that heart could wish, would certainly be a different appearing child to the same Charlie Ross, no matter where he may be found. Much care has been taken to know whether this be Charlie Ross or not. He has been taken from the ruffian who brought him here, whom he dislikes, and placed in kind hands for protection and care; and, after becoming pacified and somewhat used to the new order of things, the following questions were asked:

Q.—Where is your pa? A.—Do you want to know where my real pa is, or this papa here?

Q.—I want to know where your real pa is? A.—At home.

Q.—Does your pa live in the country or in town? A.—Town.

Q.—Is it a big town or a little town? A.—Not a very big town, but there is a big town close by.

Q.—What is the name of the town where your pa lives? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What does your pa do? A.—Don't do anything much, but goes down town every day.

Q.—What does your mamma do? A.—Oh, ma don't do anything much. She talks to ladies that come to see her, and reads the papers, and plays on the piano.

Q.—What sort of a house does your papa and mamma live in? A.—Big, nice house, heap rooms in it.

Q.—Where did this papa get you? A.—Me and brother were playing on the street, while pa and ma were eating supper, and two men stole us away, and afterward let brother go, but would not let me go.

Q.—Have you any uncles where you lived? A.—Yes.

Q.—What are their names? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you an uncle Joe? A.—O, yes.

Q.—Where does your uncle Joe live? A.—In the next house to our house.

Q.—Did you ever go out riding with your mamma? A.—Yes.

Q.—What horse did your ma drive? A.—I don't know the name of the horse. I know, but I can't remember.

Here little Charlie became tired, and it was thought best not to press any further questions on him. The man who brought the boy here says his name is Thomas Scott, and that the boy's name is Levi Scott. But the boy persists that his name is not Levi Scott, but Charlie Brewster, and sometimes he will say the full name, Charlie Brewster Ross. In the circular advertisement is given the following test: "Jesus loves me, this I know, for the Bible tells me so," and upon being asked if he could say the little verse his mamma taught him when at home, he repeated it all but two words, thus: "Jesus, ——, this I know, for the Bible tells me so." Little Charlie's body and limbs are straight and well formed; he has a round, full face, small chin, with noticeable dimple; regular and pretty dimpled hands; small, well-formed neck, full forehead; bright, dark brown eyes, with considerable fullness over them; clear, white skin, healthy complexion; hair of a silky texture, and would be flaxen had it not been colored; hair darker at the roots, slight cowlick on left side where parted; very light eyebrows, and vaccination mark on left arm. He talked a good deal about his mamma's house, how nice it was at home, the carpets on the floor, piano; and, upon seeing an opera-glass, said his ma had one—a nicer one than this. Quite a number of our ladies called to see little Charlie, and among the number one wore a gold watch and chain, and Charlie said his ma had a watch and chain—a pretty one.

The description of the men who brought the boy here is as follows, and does not comport with that given of the two men in the circular advertisement:

Thomas Scott, who says he is the father of the boy, is five feet eight or nine inches high, heavy set, left leg lame, curly black hair, beard all over face, about fifty years of age, (maybe fifty-five;) hands as soft as a kid glove, and will weigh perhaps 160 or 165 pounds; shabbily dressed, and wears a reddish plush cap. The other man calls himself Henry Ship and a veterinary surgeon. He is full six feet high, has dark brown hair, and black whiskers all over his face, somewhat sprinkled with gray; wears a suit of black cloth, nearly threadbare; soft, white hands, and weighs perhaps 170 pounds. In conversation Ship is intelligent, and displays considerable cultivation. He is perhaps forty-five or fifty years of age.

The boy detained here may not be the lost Charlie Ross, but whether he is or not, he has evidently been stolen away from a happy, cultured home, and will never be given up to those who brought him here.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention is to be held in Frankfort on Thursday, May 6, 1875.

A colored barber who died in Pittsburg, Penn., the other day, left $300,000, all gained by shaving of some kind.

Ex-Minister C. E. De Long has decided to settle in Virginia City, Nevada, and the *Enterprise* welcomes him as a man prompt, capable, and brave.

Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, expects that a brief rest will enable him to attend the sessions of the Senate with renewed health and vigor.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson has taken up his quarters in Nashville, Tenn., and intends to make a desperate fight for that United States Senatorship after all.

An Oregon Judge has written, and an Oregon paper has published, an article four solid columns long, to prove that "Willamet," not "Willamette," is the correct orthography.

Richmond (Va.) papers, note the recent large proportion of deaths of widows in that city; but they do not suggest the obvious inference of the severe results of the war. Nearly one-third of the number who died there week before last were widows.

A guest at a hotel in Lewiston, Me., fearful of thieves, placed his money in the toe of his boot, and afterward, forgetful, placed his boots outside his door to be blacked. It may seem strange but he got that money again at the office.

The St. Louis *Times* intimates that its party "ignores the claims of Mr. Schurz," because Mr. Schurz has always steadily refused to affiliate with the Democratic Party, has never been a Democrat, refuses to become one, and is scarcely recognized as a citizen of the State of Missouri.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of Wisconsin, limiting municipal indebtedness to five per cent. of the assessed valuation, was adopted at the late election by a vote of 66,061 yeas to 1,509 nays. Only about one-third of the voters of the State voted on the question, and two counties voted against the amendment.

People in Maine are crying out against the wanton destruction of moose, which threatens its extermination, particularly from the inroads of Canadian Indians, who cross the boundary in seasons of deep snow. The State Legislature is to be petitioned to prevent the killing of moose for five years, and direct the seizure of the hides at all seasons, wherever found.

Col. Leggett, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment—a foreigner by birth, and one of the bravest officers that State sent to the field during the war—died recently, and through the action of the authorities of New-London he was saved from a pauper's grave. An elegant sword, presented to him long ago by citizens of New-London, is to be deposited with the County Historical Society.

The Troy *Times* relates this: "A young lady in a neighboring village accepted an invitation from a young gentleman to ride, and when the gentleman came with his horse and buggy, the lady found it impossible to get in, so closely had she adhered to the prevailing fashion of drawing her dress tightly about her. She asked to be excused, and going into the house, let out two or three reefs in her dress, when she was enabled to get into the buggy."

Some of the Irish Roman Catholics in Holyoke, Mass., are in revolt. The St. Jerome Temperance Society, containing more than three hundred members, lately leased its hall against the protest of the resident Priest, to a Protestant organization. The Priest obtained from the Bishop a letter directing him to refuse the sacraments of the Church to all Catholics concerned in the matter, and the society then voted unanimously to adhere to its action.

The number of men thrown out of employment by the strike of the puddlers at Pittsburg, Penn., has been greatly exaggerated. There are about 800 puddling furnaces there, each employing two puddlers and two helpers, so the strike involves, for the present, only 3,200 men. As, however, this suspension must, in the end, involve the suspension of all other work at the mills, it is estimated that, should the strike be persisted in, it will result, before the Winter is over, in depriving from 15,000 to 20,000 men of work. This is the outside limit.

Nearly one hundred Kuklux came into the court at Carthage, Tenn., a week ago and gave themselves up, assurance having been given that they should be treated leniently. They were required to take an oath that they will never again go in mask, nor in any manner connect themselves with any organization of the nature of Kuklux. Upon the petition of the Judge and jury Gov. Brown remitted their fines and pardoned their misdemeanors. They were nearly all between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and some of them had been guilty of various offenses.

A white marble monument has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward, in the Fort Hill Cemetery at Auburn. It is described by the *Advertiser* as an immense, finely-sculptured table, laid entirely over the tomb, raised at the head about three feet higher than the surface of the plane, in the form of a cinerary urn twined with ivy, and surmounted with a cross wreathed with the leaves of the oak and the laurel. The face of the table bears the words, "William H. Seward. Born May 16, 1809. Died Oct. 10, 1872." And the base of the urn bears the inscription which, in his lifetime, he said was the only epitaph he was ambitious to deserve: "He was Faithful."

Upon the arrival of the 4 o'clock P. M. express train in Reading, Penn., on Wednesday, the car inspector, while tapping and testing the wheels, was astonished to find, secreted on top of one of the wheel-trucks that supports the body of the passenger car, a middle-aged man, who, in this manner, had stolen his passage from Harrisburg to Reading. The stranger was told to vacate his dangerous hiding-place, and, upon creeping out, appeared to be cold and stiff. He stated that he had come all the way from California, and had traveled altogether in that manner. Such a thing is terrible to contemplate. The only wonder is that his neck was not broken—while telling the story.

A Western girl tells this story at the expense of her faithful teacher: He called lately to see the young lady to whom he is engaged, and upon the servant answering the bell asked, "Is Miss —— in, and, if so, why? Is she engaged, and how?" Then he went in, and the little tattle-tale, listening at the keyhole, heard him say, "My darling, do you love me? If not, why not?" After a while—"Give a synopsis of your employment during the week. Analyze thoroughly and completely the state of your sentiments toward me." When he left, after kissing her, he remarked. "Be prepared on next Sunday at half-past two P. M. to state, accurately and concisely, when, where, and by whom, and under what circumstances our marriage shall be performed."

Henry Munroe, a man fifty-nine years old, had his leg crushed in Worcester, Mass., in 1866, and has been paralyzed, flat on his back, ever since. Any attempt to move him was attended with the most excruciating pain in the injured limb, lasting several days at a time, and only passing away by the utmost quiet and rest. During all these years, when most men would have broken down under the torture, Mr. Munroe has never lost heart, living in hope that his case was not incurable. Four weeks ago he was taken to the city hospital at his own request, and suffered the limb to be amputated above the knee. The physicians found on cutting the flesh that the bone was badly diseased and decayed, it requiring only two strokes of the saw to sever it. After the operation the patient began to improve, although slowly, and is now in a fair way to recover.

If Michael wants assistance in spending his fortune he can easily get it. This is his story, as told by the Troy *Times*: "Forty years ago Michael Hogan and an uncle came to this country. Michael, a hard-working, young man, took up his residence in West Troy. The uncle went to Pennsylvania, and, after laboring a number of years, purchased a tract of land. Michael also saved money and started in the grocery business, in which he has prospered. The venture of his uncle turned out most profitably. His lands were found to contain an abundance of coal, and at the time of his death he was worth about $5,000,000. Last week Michael received information that his uncle, with whom he had not communicated for sixteen years, had died, and that he was his only surviving heir. Michael was not at all elated at this announcement. He was getting old, he said, and would not want so much money, besides he had enough for himself, wife, and daughter."

In an unlucky moment in 1864, Emerson E. Davis, Democratic Assemblyman elect from Washington County, entered into an agreement with his partner, which read: "E. E. D. agrees to deliver to T. C. $10,000 current funds of the United States, at fifteen cents on the dollar, to be delivered in ten months from this date. T. C. agrees to take the above $10,000 as above." Davis & Cowen subsequently dissolved partnership, and the latter afterward formed a partnership with Augustus P. Cook. Cowen died; and Cook, filling out the names, brought a suit to enforce the agreement. The defense was that the agreement was drawn up in form during the war, when Davis prophesied the downfall of greenbacks, and Cowen never intended to enforce the agreement. He even told Davis the same before his death. His only object, it was alleged, in letting Cook have the agreement was to have a little fun with Davis for having made the public statement which led to the agreement. The jury disagreed and were discharged. It is thought the suit will be withdrawn.

The Hartford *Courant* gives the following as the correct version of the selection of Lieut. W. B. Cushing to destroy the rebel ram Albemarle: "The department had, through spice and the observations of naval officers operating in Albemarle Sound, obtained full information as to the size, effectiveness, and locality of the terrible ram which was built for the express purpose of clearing our forces out of the North Carolina waters and the fortified places of Roanoke and Newbern. The department had charts and plans prepared, and then, looking about for one of its officers of high rank, selected Rowan for the enterprise. Accordingly, he was sent for and offered an advance of a grade if he would undertake the desperate service. But, with the conviction begotten of long experience, he declined the offer. Cushing was then thought of as a young man of desperate courage, and he was sent for. After carefully studying the plans, he turned with beaming eye to Assistant Secretary Fox, and said, 'I'll try it, Sir. I'll do my best.'"

The final official count has proved that the question of calling a constitutional convention in Missouri was decided affirmatively at the late election by a majority of 283 votes. The vote was: For 111,299, against 111,016.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Thomas Watson, Richard Watson, Owen Harrington, E. J. Harrington, M. H. Mosman, Mrs. M. H. Mosman, Robert Ritchie, J. Spencer Jones, John H. Mitchell, George Tell, James Thompson, Henry Adams, Ellis Margerison, Jerome Carroll, R. T. Roberts, R. Bartlett, William Brown, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Knevitt, John M. Webb and two children, John P. Bigelow, G. B. Bird, John D'Auvergne Dumaresq, Governor of Cape Good Hope; E. T. Peters, H. G. Brace, Capt. James Craigie, R. J. White, T. Exton, W. J. King, Abi Place, Mr. Rennie, William Warnock, J. N. Dupues, F. W. Blizard, Rev. Father Boylan, Mrs. J. Withers, Miss Withers, John J. Topping, Mrs. John J. Topping, Dr. Gonzallez, Mrs. Gonzallez, Mrs. Fataux, Mrs. H. Wolcott, W. H. Griffiths, Mrs. W. H. Griffiths, William Thorn, Mrs. William Thorn, S. Simmons.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Lieut. P. C. Underwood, Royal Navy, A. Peacock, Mrs. J. W. Hart, Pietro Mius, H. J. Mella, A. Alliman, J. M. Decker, S. E. Gee, E. S. Sackett, F. W. Kirby, Mr. Sherier, J. T. Tunley, M. J. Higgins, H. W. Goldring, P. H. Hill, Prof. J. H. McChesney, Miss C. Studdifard, F. H. North, Dr. F. W. Doolittle, William Massey, F. G. Fraser, H. T. Hughes, Mr. Marling, William Turkington, R. A. Wylie, A. Fox, E. Webb, G. M. Pulman, Gen. J. H. Wilson, John Howard, J. H. Sparks.

In Steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Edward Earle, John Earle, Jr., Guinand de Caux, Auguste Barbier, Eug. Lemonnier, Augustin Azuela, J. Pinsard, C. J. Dominie, N. Dominic, Mrs. Anna Woeldoecke, Sister St. Patrick, Sister Marie, Henri Letiche, Pietro Peraldo, Mrs. A. Dupine, Jules Lix, Pierre Pourbe, Mme. Vve. Albertine Julien, Philibert Brenot, P. Marco, Louis Vallee, L. O. Claisance, Mr. Loiseau, Edouard Henry, C. L. Reinhardt, Xavier Ernst, Mrs. Edouard Henry, Pierre Quesneville, Nicolas Nauday, E. Pauvret, F. Radon, D. Tourenin.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss J. Russel; Mrs. K. K. Russell, W. Nightingale, A. Sloggy, Mrs. Nelson Green and child, Miss E. Nightingale, Miss M. J. Ellis, Miss Sarah Homans, Miss Nany Homans, Miss Bessie Homans, Miss S. Manning, Miss Susie Homans, J. S. Homans, wife, infant, and nurse, George Hamilton, John F. Risley, J. Tichenor, wife, and child, C. Jackson and wife, Miss Lucie Jackson, Alfred Wilson, W. Dunlap, J. Pettis, W. Gilkey, Mrs. H. Noyes, Miss B. Kelly, Bernard McAtinney, D. B. Folsom, Paul Chadbourne and wife, Mrs. W. T. Potter, Miss Clarinda Potter, Miss C. Miller, Miss Tilbrook, Henry Cozzens, wife and child, W. H. Whipple, A. R. Day, John A. Sawyer, Mrs. A. Fleming, W. T. Smith, T. Hurley, F. Schultz, James Flannery, Peter Fox, E. T. Leeman, David Brough, Charles Schultz, Charles Langloss, Charles Yourell, George Lamortle, Col. Sellers, Col. Shelby, Col. Si Hawkins, Rev. Thomas Commers, Master C. K. Jackson.

In Steam-ship Deutschland for Bremen:—J. Grafton, Mrs. J. Grafton and maid servant, Count Michel Dzieduszycki, Countess Michel Dzieduszycki, Miss May Rose, Charles S. Trowbridge, Paul Tormann, Theodore Leubben, J. Y. Watkins, Miss Jennie C. Murray, Emanuel Cook, S. Mandel, Julius Hagemeister, Miss Augusta Schubert, Charles Willich, Jr., Adam Meyer, Mrs. Adam Meyer and child, A. Albenberg, Miss Anna Schausten, Mr. and Mrs. Causi, V. Daina, P. Vigano, G. de Cristoforis, G. Stamm, M. D., Mrs. Martha Cooper, G. B. Drost.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Mrs. Susan Williams and children, W. G. Meier, William Addison, Mrs. Friedke Merkle, Miss Carrie Mahla, Miss Marion Mitchell, John Beck, Louis Beck, Albert Meyersburg, Mrs. Regina Meyersburg, George Winneberger, Daniel Wiegand, Mrs. Johanne Wiegand, Mrs. Anna Knoop, Albert Williams, Matilda Ruger.

In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—Edward Schmiedeknecht, Gilbert V. D. Suissen, wife and children, Jacob F. Anton, Carl Peters and daughter, Elizabeth Dietzel, Carl Buhl, Carl Hunger, Leopoldine Knecht, August Soderer, Herm Voigt, C. Brower, Charles Newman, Mrs. Guackenbos, George Derhappilles, J. M. Salvé, F. Morgenstern.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:16 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets..9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:05 | Gov.Island.11:54 | Hell Gate....1:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Rathbone, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; United States, Burdick, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Vindicator, Morton, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., C. H. Mallory & Co.; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Funch, Edye & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeke, Mangom, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Fawn, Gove, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; City of Cashmere, (Br.,) Boyce, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Johanna, (Ger.,) Haase, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helen Isabel, (Br.,) Ralston, St. Johns, N. F., Hewlett & Torrance; James Kitchan, (Br.,) Reynolds, Marseilles, Berhard & Brewer; Lalla Rookh, (Br.,) Daken, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; May Flower, Lanfare, Bridgetown Bar, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Abby Bacon, Merrill, Gibraltar and market, D. B. Dearborn; Ellen Dwyer, Clapp, Port Johnson, N. J., H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Emma, (Br.,) Card, Rio de Janeiro, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Serena P. Smith, Warren, Corunna, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Susie J. Strout, Pickett, Mayaguez, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Artist, (of Liverpool,) Sergent, Calcutta Aug. 5, via Demerara, with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Rebecca Crowell, Crowell, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides, wool, and hair and 12 passengers to R. W. Ropes & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov. 18 in lon. 40 41; had strong N. E. trades; was 4 days north of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds; Oct. 28, off Flores Island, passed bark Archer, from Buenos Ayers, for Boston; same date, &c., bark Satay, from do., for the West Indies. Oct. 23, off Point Indio, ship James A. Wright, from do., for San Francisco. Nov. 13, lat. 11 44 S. lon. 33 20 W., ship General McClellan, from San Francisco, for New-York. 28th, lat. 14 18 N. lon. 54 44 W., brig Shrush Belle, steering W. Dec. 5, lat. 29 long. 69 50, brig Goodwin, from Malaga, for New-York.

Bark Trait de Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Inagua 13 ds., with salt and logwood to E. Murray, Jr. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. winds.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Dantze, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds; left in port brig Gem just arr.

Bark Minalto, (of Swansea,) Morris, Natal 31 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Nov. 11 in lon. 39 13; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails and received slight damage to hull.

Bark Norena, (of Portland,) Michols, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Gomez Rionda & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark Corea, (of Boston,) Ellis, Pascagoula 21 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of New-Haven,) Stover, Port Spain Trinidad 13 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Magnus, (Swed.,) Edstrom, Rio Grande del Norte 33 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to order. Crossed the Equator Nov. 11, in lon. 34; was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, St. Pierre, Mart., 21 ds., with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong S. and N. W. gales.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Oceanic, Spain, and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Elysia, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Waco, for Galveston, via Key West; United States and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Vindicator, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; North Point, for Philadelphia; George Cromwell, for Portland; ship Golden Fleece, for London; bark Geo. De Zaldo, for Sagua.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Arr. out on the 11th inst., Greifswald, Canada, Rona, Cortessa, and Trafalgar.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Mathilde, Prince [illegible], Christine, Island Home, Forest Queen, Nellie [illegible], Industrie, and B. C. Peters.

Also arr. out, Elvira.

The bark Courier, from Philadelphia, for Amsterdam, has put into Deal, damaged, having been in collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic sailed hence at 10:30 A. M. to-day, for New-York.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of [illegible] [illegible] hence, yesterday, for New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 13, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town subscribers and readers. Advertisements will be received there at any hour. The office will be open on Sunday evening. Papers may also be obtained there.*

Chief Justice Daly has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Sunday law and against the legality of Sunday theatrical performances. To the objection that the act relates to subjects not expressed in its title, Judge Daly declares that the prohibition of public theatrical performances comes legitimately within the expressed purpose of the act "to preserve the public peace and order on the first day of the week." We suppose that the question will have to be finally settled by the Court of Appeals, but, meanwhile, and probably henceforth, the lovers of Sunday amusements will require to content themselves with some closer resemblance to a "sacred concert" than performances of French opera bouffe, or even of the more elevating lyric dramas of the German and Italian masters.

The Commercial Republic of Samana, which was to equip fleets and armies, carry a new flag into the ports of the world, and in a general way to emulate the fame of the old Hanse towns of Eastern Europe, has sunk a degree lower than it reached when it capitulated, without striking a blow, to the soldiers of St. Domingo. Judgment was entered against it yesterday in the New-York Supreme Court, for some $24,000, being the value of arms supplied to the ambitious commonwealth, and a Deputy Sheriff will shortly be intrusted with the task of searching for some of the effects of the bankrupt company. Though President Stockwell has gone to Europe for reasons unknown to his present associates of the Pacific Mail Company, the historian and poet of the concern remains in the person of Dr. Howe, and the least he can do, under the circumstances, is to celebrate the latest degradation of Samana in a burst of elegiac prose.

The steady decrease of deaths from diphtheria which has been maintained for several weeks past was checked during the week ending yesterday at noon. Against forty-nine deaths for the week ending Dec. 6, fifty deaths occurred during last week. As usual, a large proportion of the deaths are to be found in the section of the Twentieth Ward lying between Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth streets on each side of Ninth avenue. That one-fifth of all the deaths from diphtheria during the week should be found within the compass of less than twenty blocks, and that week after week the same part of the City should furnish a similar proportion of deaths, shows very clearly the need of a special preventive crusade being made against this infected district.

In Germany the Von Arnim trial draws its slow length along. The testimony offered before the court discloses the prosecuted diplomat in the character of a man who seems to have held decidedly undiplomatic relations with the newspapers of Germany, Austria, and Belgium; and of one who seems inclined to accept the entire responsibility for all the acts of which he is accused. Count Von Arnim claims that after he was placed on the retired list he was no longer amenable to the discipline of the Berlin foreign office; and denies that he had not the right to retain in his possession the missing papers which are the cause of the prosecution. The public prosecutor for the Government experiences great difficulty in keeping many of the private proceedings in the court out of the newspapers, and threatens the too enterprising editors with condign punishment.

The tax-paying citizens of Vicksburg have issued their "statement" of the cause of the recent troubles in and around their city. They set forth, at some length, their various grievances against the county officials, who, according to them, were protected from successful prosecution for their misdeeds by the Sheriff, Crosby; and this Sheriff, they allege, has had the active support of Gov. Ames. No further troubles are apprehended at present, but the matter seems to have caused most intense excitement throughout the State.

THE CROKER CASE.

The jury in the Croker case were unable to agree upon a verdict last night, and were accordingly locked up till to-day at eleven o'clock. But while the main issue is still undecided, and, therefore, not open to comment, there are certain aspects of the case which have been settled by the admirable charge of Judge Barrett, and which cannot be affected by the final determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused. One of these is that Croker's assumed character of a defender of the purity of the ballot-box and the safety of the elector has been pretty thoroughly stripped away. The evidence did not show that anybody was threatening the peace of the Tenth Congressional District on election day, though it did show that Croker and his friends were the first to seriously disturb the peace and security which they professed to be desirous to maintain. A man who undertakes to protect the purity of the ballot-box by the aid of notorious ballot-stuffers and repeaters is as liable to have his sincerity doubted, as the man who gets into a brawl in his anxiety to keep the peace, and whose companions at least draw pistols against unarmed men for the better protection of the citizens. Yet, before Croker was indicted, he was praised by certain newspapers for his public spirit, and regret was expressed that we had not more like him, while in his closing speech to the jury, Croker's leading counsel was ill-advised enough to adopt a similar line of defense.

Further, we may, without prejudice to the case, recall the fact that the impudent pretense of Croker and his friends, that they were patrolling the district in order to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and the hectoring manner in which they assumed the right to order certain persons out of the neighborhood which they had taken under their protection, are entirely of a piece with the tactics resorted to on their behalf immediately after their arrest. On the forenoon of election day, John Kelly took possession of the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, with the same offensive assumption of authority as his henchmen had shown in regard to the Tenth Congressional District. Having given his orders to the Police Sergeant who was in attendance, and having completely overawed the Captain, who made his appearance shortly after, Kelly told the Coroner, who had come at his bidding, to hold a court there and then, so that his friend Croker might not be subjected to the inconvenience of going before a Police Magistrate. Croker was liberated on bail as the result of a totally illegal and entirely farcical inquiry conducted by a brother Coroner in the room of a Police station, and both the Captain who respected this illegal order and the Coroner who made it, acted under the immediate orders of John Kelly.

Then, it will be remembered that after the District Attorney had obtained a warrant for the arrest of Croker, the Kelly influence came in to paralyze the action of the Detective force. Croker spent several days going around his usual haunts, slept in his own house, and openly attended political meetings, and yet the officer who carried the warrant for his arrest pretended that he could not be found. At the regular inquest before the Coroner Kelly was again offensively prominent. He passed written suggestions up to his tool and creature, Woltman, who, in his turn, bullied witnesses whose testimony told against Croker, and allowed witnesses favorable to him to pass without cross-examination—all in order to prove that the bidding of John Kelly represented a higher obligation than that which he owed to the people of New-York.

These facts deserve to be recalled, were it only to illustrate the refreshing contrast to be found in the circumstances attending Croker's trial before the Supreme Court. No sooner was the matter fairly in the hands of the District Attorney and fairly before Judge Barrett, than Kelly's power of intermeddling was at an end, unless, indeed, the persistent attempts to tamper with jurymen be evidences of its continued exercise. Throughout all the stages of the case, Judge Barrett has acted with unimpeachable impartiality and independence. District Attorney Phelps has devoted himself to the prosecution with all the earnestness which the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case demanded, but certainly without a particle of the partisan *animus* which was very unjustly and ungenerously imputed to him. His summing up on behalf of the people is one of the ablest specimens of searching, dispassionate, and convincing legal analysis which we have seen in a long time. No one can read this very admirable speech without conceding that Mr. Phelps has carefully guarded himself against confounding the public prosecutor with the mere advocate for the plaintiff. Its dignity and its moderation are certainly in marked contrast with the rather tawdry rhetoric which Mr. Clinton mistakes for eloquence.

A PHILOSOPHER'S CREED.

Mr. Mill's "Natural Theology" is certainly a most remarkable structure—one of the most singular which the human mind has anywhere conceived. A Kosmos created by a Being of, on the whole, good purposes but limited power, who desired a moderate amount of happiness for his creatures, but from unknown causes was unable to carry out his purposes; whose contrivances show defects either of creative ability or in the materials themselves; a universe where the only things eternal are *kraft* and *stoff*, or matter and force, where pain and sin seem necessary elements, and injustice and misfortune are incurable; a vague and shadowy immortality where indeed Achilles' wish would be natural, that he "would rather be the lowest serf on earth than reign over the whole kingdom of the dead"—these are the outlines of the great picture of the unseen which the eminent English philosopher would draw for us. A world of injustice and defects, a Creator weak and perhaps vindictive, a future of shadows and the most faint hopes. It is remarkable that so great an intellect never escaped the shadow which the mind of his father, reacting from an extreme Calvinistic theology, threw over the universe. That gloom of the elder Mill darkened the life of the more gifted but not more intellectual son. The choice of the father in the dilemma presented by Butler's great argument, that the difficulties of nature as regards the benevolence of the Creator were as great as those of the Bible, remained through life that of the son, who also held that the goodness of God could not be satisfactorily proved from His works, and that therefore the probabilities were opposed to the existence of any Creator such as Christianity teaches. Indeed, to the mind of the younger Mill, the God in Christ is much more worthy of adoration than the God in nature.

Much as Mr. Mill had labored in the field of modern metaphysics, he was by no means so familiar with the modes of reasoning of modern science. Had he been more so, he could never have indulged in his irreverent and almost flippant objections to the perfection and the ends of the workings of nature. Nor would he have been so confident of the tendencies in nature toward pain and degeneracy. The truth is, to the modern natural philosopher nature is by no means so simple a machinery, or collection of guided forces, as it was to the investigator even twenty years since. Darwinism has changed all that. The simplest results in natural phenomena are plainly the effects and balancings of countless forces and forms of life, perhaps through millions of ages. The aspect and features, for instance, of a Summer field, its flowers, insects, shrubbery, and animals, the soil and rocks and contour, the very hue of the flowers and the color of the insects—every simple phenomenon in it is the result and final balance of struggling forms of life and opposing forces, which must have been working under a guiding hand to produce this effect for "*eons* of *eons*." The philosopher who should say that this did not show contrivance, or the perfection he expected, or that this complicated machinery suffered from jars, friction, and defects, would now, in the judgment of the most skeptical scientific men, be like a savage criticising the machinery of a steam-engine or the operations of a Babbage counting-machine. The matter is too complicated for any human observer to form any intelligent opinion upon. He neither sees the beginning nor the end. He is not certain that he can trace out a few threads of the intertwined web, even for a short distance. His best theory, that of "the survival of the fittest," is only a negative theory. It shows why forms of life are destroyed, but never "the origin of species." The only thing which a philosophical observer can do with any reason is to observe, during the short space of human history, *the drift of things.* Now, modern science, whether it be correctly based or not, is singularly opposed to Mr. Mill's pessimism in this.

According to Darwinism, at least, (which Mr. Mill certainly would recognize as a good working hypothesis,) there is nothing in the universe existing or created for pain alone. Every instrument of destruction or torture—the claws of the tiger, the sting of the hornet, the venom of the rattlesnake, the teeth of the shark, the beak of the hawk, are not designed, or have not arisen, to give pain without purpose. They are all originally means of defense, or means of gaining sustenance, or weapons of attack in the struggle for food, or variations of harmless organs. Pain is incidental to them. And pain, in the Darwinian theory, is never an object *per se,* except as it tends to improve the subject. We are not now defending this theory of the universe; we only urge that modern science, on which Mr. Mill so confidently rests, does not present us with a universe where pain is the apparent object of creation, or where it has no useful ends.

Moreover, Mr. Mill would be surprised to find that under the Darwinian hypothesis there is no degeneracy of the world, no drift toward the worst. Nature to the Darwinian is by no means so black as the elder and younger Mills paint her. According to the development hypothesis, there is an eternal progressive movement through the whole universe toward higher forms of life; in other words, modern science believes in necessary and ever-continuing advance. But a current toward the Best, a plan of the Kosmos which points toward perfection, a drift in the direction of what is complete, a movement like that of the stars of heaven, continuing slowly but surely through countless millions of ages, toward one centre of the universe—the perfectly Good—is surely one of the grandest of all indications in natural theology of a benevolent and perfect Creator. And for an observer who has but a moment's time for observation to criticise the movement because it is slow, reaches the height of irreverence and conceit.

THE DEAD-HEAD.

Representatives of more than twenty railroads met at Chicago the other day and solemnly resolved to abate the nuisance of the deadhead. We have a faint recollection that some such determination was at least once before announced, with becoming solemnity. This time, however, a sort of compact has been agreed to; and as the parties to the covenant include such great corporations as the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and North-western Railroad Companies, we may expect that this latest action "means business." Some of the corporations were concerned in previous attempts to shake off the free pass system; perhaps they will have more courage in their newest resolution. The deadhead business was sure to wind itself up, sooner or later, and the fact that the revolt has begun in the West only shows that we must look to the seat of the disease for the earliest indications of returning soundness. For various reasons, the Western railroads have had more deadhead burdens than those of any other part of the country. Western railroads traverse immense distances; they run through trains over thinly-settled districts, and undertake what may be called long voyages. The three corporations which we have above mentioned run over their own tracks, without change of cars or connections, trains that make longer trips than any of our Eastern roads. The magic free pass from head-quarters carries the dead head over a distance which, in the East, would require half a dozen "pasteboards" from the various interests concerned in the management of the connecting roads. The West has a great trade in carrying grain and live stock, and this business has given occasion for an immense amount of free passage, all sorts of agents, employes, and proprietors having secured transportation under different excuses. From these it was easy to spread the system until it embraced half the population of some portions of the West. Merchants, traders, shippers, middlemen, and "representatives of the press" rode free. The lax, long-credit way of doing business in the West fostered the practice, and society was leagued against any change in it.

The deadhead has a three-fold character. He has a free pass thrust upon him; he begs or bullies one; or he becomes a vicarious deadhead, securing free tickets through the officiousness of an acquaintance who runs the free pass branch of some railroad. The Western States are afflicted with a swarm of official deadheads, some of whom get their free passes without asking, as a matter of usage, and some by making a gentle hint. Of course, the swarm of people who think it a hardship that they should have to pay, while Tom, Dick, and Harry ride free, is very troublesome and persistent. President Lincoln, sitting at the fountain-head of official patronage, used to say that it sometimes seemed to his discouraged mind that seven-eighths of the people of the United States were trying to live at the expense of the other eighth. If he had had any experience in the management of Western railroads, he might have had occasion to give his mournful remark even greater emphasis.

Ordinarily it would not be supposed that the number of free passengers carried by a transportation company could seriously affect its revenues. But it is complained by some of the Western corporations that the loss of fares attributable to the enormous use of free passes is quite perceptible. Most of the persons who escape paying fare, in one way or another, are frequent, if not regular, travelers. They ought to pay, but do not. For a good part of the singular abuse the railroad managers are themselves to blame. They thought it necessary to secure official influence by distributing their favors; and when they began, they found it difficult to check the practice, which constantly increased in extent From volunteering to give away free passes to receiving countless applications for them was a natural step. One railway official has said that he had twice as many offers to ride free on his road as petitions for work in the employment of his company. The source of free passes is constantly surrounded by a swarm of applicants—men and women eager to get something for nothing. And if the nuisance cures itself, as it seems likely to do, we can only wonder that it has been permitted to attain its present enormous proportions. It is to be hoped that with the abolition of the deadhead on the railroads will also come an end to deadheadism in every form. It has become a great evil; it demoralizes people, destroys confidence and self-respect, and is founded upon utterly wrong principles.

PORT ROYAL.

The people of South Carolina have latterly had their attention frequently called to the rapid growth of a little town on the lowland coast of that State, called Port Royal. This infant metropolis, which bases its hopes upon important railroad connections and on one of the finest harbors in the known world, promises, indeed, to become a prosperous seaport, and to have no small amount of direct trade with Europe. The press of Charleston and Savannah, albeit somewhat jealous of the possible importance of Port Royal's future part in commercial history, admits that the young town is daily gaining size and strength. It is everywhere surrounded by the decay consequent on the destruction of the old labor system, and the failure to establish a sound and good one in its stead. Not far from it is the once pretty and thriving, but now half-ruined and dismantled, town of Beaufort, where the negro holds absolute sway; and poorly-worked or entirely deserted plantations are to be seen on every hand. It is not a little strange that, on those very lowlands where the outlook for the future is, in many respects, more depressing than in any other part of the South, there should also be signs of a vigorous upbuilding in one particular direction. But it is in the highest degree remarkable that Port Royal should have remained comparatively undeveloped for more than three hundred years after the time when Jean Ribault, the hardy French voyager, described its harbor as so spacious that all "the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom."

This tiny town, with its wooden houses, its cotton-presses, its rude depots, and its scraggy wharves, has an extraordinary history. Nearly threescore years before the austere Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock, a vessel loaded with Huguenot colonists came to anchor in the goodly harbor, and stately gentlemen who had known Coligny's friendship wandered beneath the great oaks, draped in their weird garments of moss, and among the pines, the cedars, and the palms, through which the deer and the turkey fled at their approach, and among whose boughs the mocking bird caroled. In those days, the territory now belonging to South Carolina was a portion of Florida; and it was while sailing northward from the flowery banks of the Floridian peninsula in 1562, that Ribault and the men-at-arms who had been sent with him to plant a colony of French Protestants in the New World anchored at the mouth of a stream which, "from the fairness and largeness of its harbor," they called the Port Royal River. Some time afterward, the commander erected a pillar with the arms of France upon it on an island in this stream, and then built a fort, which, in honor of Charles IX. of France—whose tardy grace had finally succumbed to Admiral Coligny's plea that he might found a colony in America—he named *Carolina.* From the title given to this fort, whose site is hardly known to-day, South Carolina took her name. The most careful investigation points to the present site of the town of Beaufort as the place where the Huguenots built their fortification; and there is much in the old chronicles to justify the belief that it was near the present situation of the Port Royal of our day that Coligny's colonists first sought "freedom to worship God." The little settlement which Ribault founded, on the banks of the stream now known as Broad River, before his return to France, met with disaster. Borne down by misfortune and sickness, the colonists endeavored to make their way back to France in a brigantine which they themselves constructed, and they were at starvation point when rescued by an English vessel.

When, more than a century afterward, the English colonists attempted to settle South Carolina, their first essay was made at Port Royal. This was more than a hundred years before the incorporation of Charleston. Port Royal, with its memories of Huguenot suffering and daring, was the cradle of the province whose constitution was written by John Locke, and whose "lords proprietors" bore the noble names of Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, Berkeley, Ashley, Carteret, and Colleton. It might have been to-day the metropolis of the State, had not the emigrants been led to believe that the banks of the Ashley River afforded better "pasture and tillage," and thus determined to fix on the present site of Charleston. In 1681 a Scotch nobleman, who had formed the project of an American colony, established many of his followers on Port Royal Island; but the Spaniards in the Florida settlements sent an armed force, and drove them out; and thus the third attempt to colonize Port Royal became a failure. But in later years the town of Beaufort sprang up on the island, and planters were scattered throughout the fertile country, as the savages retired before the advances of the white man.

The progress of the new town on the site of so many historic and disastrous experiments in colonization will be watched with interest. Perhaps from the island which the Huguenots christened, a reviving influence may spread throughout the whole State. "Nature," says an ancient chronicler, "has evidently ordained this place for trade and commerce. The channel up to Port Royal harbor is deep enough for the largest ships that sail on the sea; and the whole royal navy of England may ride with safety in it." English steam-ships are already trading to this fine port, and the town is ambitiously laid out in streets and avenues. The slouching negro on the lands round about looks in wonder at the indications of a future commercial greatness of which he has heretofore had no conception.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.

Cape Colony, South Africa, is very remote from those political influences which we call corrupt. For the most part the colonists are of mixed lineage. There is not much Anglo-Saxon blood among them; the majority are of that curious amalgamated African and Dutch stock which has produced the Boer—a character as peculiar to Africa as the Caffre or the Hottentot. Although a British colony, the people may be said to have a nationality of their own. Their few newspapers are printed in Low Dutch and English; the kinky hair and crooked tibia prevail, and the small English element that manages to exist has never been able to assert itself above that of the phlegmatic Boers or Africanders. But these people, though isolated from the busy civilization of the rest of the world, have their public virtues and their private views of things. The Constitution that was granted them by the home Government was secured by an uprising of the colonists against an attempt to make Cape Colony a penal settlement. The indignation that stirred the people when a ship-load of convicts arrived at Cape Town never was laid until a Constitution and parliamentary representation were granted them. Then the easy-going settlers subsided into their peaceful pursuits. Sheep-raising, stock-farming, with some later ventures in mining, engage the attention of the colonists, and into their quiet and pastoral life the demon of politics might never intrude.

Taking these things into consideration, one might suppose that the Boers would have great difficulty in persuading any of their number to represent them in the miniature Parliament which their paternal Government has allowed them. But when a correspondent of The Times, accompanying a scientific expedition, visited the colony last August, he found the people in the midst of a political campaign. The pastoral quiet of the region was invaded by two rival candidates for a seat in Parliament—Cloete and Bam. The first-named of these aspiring statesmen reminds us of Anacharsis Clootz; the second of *General Boum.* Each of them has an honest Dutch name. Cloete's friends placarded the borough with appeals for the honest burghers to "Vote for Cloete," just as a New-York ward might have been entreated in large letters, and with the accompaniment of a dreadful bell, to "Vote for Pogram." The adherents of Bam rallied and pasted the name of their candidate over that of Cloete. Printing ink and political ingenuity not being exhausted in Cape Colony, the Cloetean party also adopted "posters" and grossly mutilated the unheroic name of Bam; and thus, covered with inextinguishable ridicule he was defeated signally; Cloete being returned by "a rousing majority." All this happened in South Africa.

We, who have just begun to recover from the acrimonies and clap-trap of a political contest, are hearing many homilies on the wickedness of the caucus, the tyranny of the convention, the farcical nature of a popular canvass, and the general hollowness of politics. The South African contest of Cloete and Bam, is a touch of nature that shows us how nearly kin is the whole world. For Cloete and Bam, read Pogram and O'Grady, and you have our political world "in little." The man who votes is pretty much the same everywhere. Unfortunately, we have no information as to the way in which the South African primaries were carried for Cloete or Bam. But the solitary incident of the canvass that has reached us has such a flavor of popular suffrage about it, it seems probable that one of the candidates had a great public improvement and some official influence at his back, and the other may have declared in favor of strict rotation in office and Home Rule. At any rate, there was none of that delightful Arcadian simplicity about the canvass which the temper and antecedents of the voters should have led us to expect. There are people, strong in their faith in human nature, who long exceedingly for that political Utopia in which the blushing candidate for official honors shall be dragged unwillingly from his plow, loom, anvil, or books, and compelled to serve his neighbors in the State; when a spontaneity of choice shall supersede the caucus and make superfluous the convention; when no voter shall cast his ballot against a public man because he is tired of hearing him called "the just." When we reach that happy era, let us send missionaries to the South African politicians.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST EVENING'S CONCERT.

The second Philharmonic concert of the present season occurred at the Academy of Music last evening. It was possessed of the mild interest which for some years past has attached to the performances of the society. The energy and industry of Mr. Thomas long ago sounded the death-knell of the Philharmonic recitals as performances representative of the musical taste of a great city, and this Winter, the symphony concerts and rehearsals at Steinway Hall have quite supplanted them. We need not review the causes which have brought about the disfavor into which the association has fallen. They have been written of in these columns again and again, and can be summed up in two words: narrow-mindedness and avarice. The unwillingness to secure the coöperation of the best soloists has affected particularly the attractiveness of the Philharmonic concerts, and the executive committee, not daring to depend wholly upon the instrumental selections, have brought forward vocalists and pianists commended by cheapness and no other quality. But we need not go over oft-trodden ground, nor point a moral which is made apparent every month. Last night's entertainment, as mentioned above, was of the usual order. It commenced with a satisfactory rendering of Schumann's third symphony, one of the clearest of the composer's works, and one of the selections which derive most benefit from the wealth of tone of Mr. Bergmann's orchestra, while not taxing their proficiency with too great severity. The second instrumental number was the andante from Beethoven's Trio, opus 97, instrumentated by Liszt with perfect appreciation of the suave beauty of the themes and the air of mystery which the immortal master seems to have sought to cast about some forms of their development, and admirably interpreted by the band. The novelty of the evening, a *chaconne* in D major by Bach, arranged for grand orchestra by Herr Joachim Raff, was the first piece of the second part. We confess that the utility of achievements of this sort does not impress us strongly. The positive value of Bach's compositions as models of pure polyphonic writing cannot possibly be enhanced by the ingenious and learned efforts of modern musicians, and we hardly think that in Bach's legacy the subjects repay the setting. Herr Raff's task was, of course, most skilfully performed, and all the resources of a modern orchestra were drawn upon with consummate art, and in a spirit of deep reverence for the stately and rather melancholy elegance of the original work. The orchestral programme closed with Berlioz's "Carnival Romain," the glow and clangor of which Mr. Bergmann's band once more proved itself equal to realizing. The vocalist of the occasion was Miss Rosburgh, a young lady who has a voice of wide compass, and of excellent tone in the highest register, and whose execution is remarkably fluent. Neither the volume or color of Miss Rosburgh's voice, however, is suited to selections from oratorio music, nor is her elocution distinct enough to endow the text with its required eloquence. Hence "Gli angui," from "Il Flauto," although marred by an unsuccessful attempt to touch the highest note of that well-known bravura-air, was a more creditable performance than "On mighty pens," from Haydn's "Creation." Miss Rosburgh was recalled after "Gli angui," and she recited in acknowledgment of the summons to reappear some variations by Vaccai, which were still better fitted to her attainments as a display-songstress *in spe.*

THOMAS' SATURDAY MATINEE.

Mr. Thomas will give a special matinée concert at Steinway Hall, Saturday afternoon next, when Miss Cranch, a new soprano, will make her début in this City. Mr. Jacobsohn is to contribute two violin solos to the programme, one of decided variety and merit, for which we shall make room during the week.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Albani and Mr. Strakosch's artists are to give two performances at the Academy of Music this month, previous to their departure on tours which will last until March. Dec. 28, Mlle. Albani sings here in "Lohengrin."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

In his efforts to furnish acceptable and attractive entertainments, Mr. Daly seems to exert an enterprise most active and untiring; and, as if with a view the better to ascertain what is most pleasing to audiences seeking harmless and refined entertainment, he has of late presented pieces not only differing widely in the style of construction, and the manner in which they are allowed to appeal to public favor, but also representing well nigh all literary periods. It can also be said with entire justice of him that in each and every case these plays have been put upon the stage in a style befitting their merit. That he is not called upon to hold for a long time to any one play may be due as much to the desire for change as to any other cause. "Yorick," the result of Mr. Daly's search for attractive material in the Spanish drama, seems to have been too strongly tinged with the tragic element to have been destined to a long life. There is no pretension that many of the recent revivals have been commenced with any view to an extended career. They have, in many cases, been drawn upon to fill the week's quota of good things, and having occupied the space alloted them, however acceptably, they are suffered to drop out of sight again. One advantage the patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre enjoy is found in the frequency with which standard works may be witnessed there in handsome attire, and evenly and intelligently interpreted. For the immediate futuro it appears that the policy of the immediate past is to be adhered to. Monday and Tuesday of this week, and at the Saturday matinée, Goldsmith's splendid comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" will be performed, the cast embracing the principal members of the company. This brilliant comedy, when well recited, is always warmly received. New scenery has been prepared for the approaching representation. Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be played the dramatization of Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife," which in past seasons met with much favor as interpreted by Mr. Daly's company. The week's exhibit closes with the recital, Friday and Saturday evenings, of "The Honeymoon." Mr. Daly promises at an early day to produce two new plays, which in London have attracted a good deal of attention. Both are now in rehearsal. These are "Sweethearts" and "The Mad-Cap Prince." Their production is looked forward to with much interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Wallack's, it is plain, has become for an indefinite period, the abiding place of *Conn, the Shaughraun;* we say indefinitely, for the latest information conveys the fact that seats cannot be obtained to witness this newest and best of Irish romantic dramas, for at least two weeks hence. Then the crowds that have seen Mr. Boucicault's "Shaughraun" are so unstinting in their praises of his work and wit, that the desire of others to be sharers in this pleasure will scarcely permit them to bear with the delay necessary in order to enjoy a seated hearing of the work. The result is that even standing room is coveted, and to all appearances will continue to be until *Conn,* and *Tatters,* his remarkable dog, shall have become familiar to the whole mass of theatre-goers. Besides, the interesting and amusing features of the play, the scenery alone is worthy of attention. It follows that it is not a matter of wonder that with so many strong points as "The Shaughraun" undoubtedly possesses it should remain a leading attraction; indeed, the marvel would be to have so much merit pass without its full reward.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

At the Union Square Theatre, "Love's Sacrifice," though placed on the stage with but brief previous announcement and to fill a lapse of time intervening between the withdrawal of "Jane Eyre" and the production of "The Two Orphans," has attracted thus far very good audiences. Though somewhat hurriedly prepared, "Love's Sacrifice," it should be said, has suffered nothing in dress or recital. It will be acted every evening during the present week and at the matinée on Saturday, after which day it will be withdrawn to make room for a Parisian novelty. Monday evening, the 21st inst., will certainly be represented "The Two Orphans," adapted from the French. The scenery in preparation for this piece is, we are told, exceptionally fine. The "sets" at the Union Square are often deserving of commendation, and if deemed worthy of special mention, the setting intended for "The Two Orphans" will be awaited with particular curiosity.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Last evening Mr. J. S. Clarke's engagement terminated at Booth's Theatre. During his stay there he appeared in characters with which his name has been associated for some years, and he was welcomed with a warmth indicating a lively recollection of his early labors before New-York audiences. A new piece fills the programme after his departure, written by M. Paul Feval, author of "The Duke's Motto," and adapted to the English stage by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe. This is "The Hero of the Hour," having, like Bulwer Lytton's "Richelieu," a conspiracy for its basis, and said to possess considerable spectacular attractiveness, with an acceptable flavor of romance. The plot turns on the conspiracy to depose the Regent, *Philippe D'Orleans,* organized by the *Duchess of Maine,* with the *Duke De Calamare,* the Spanish Ambassador. *Armand Duc De Richelieu,* figures prominently among the conspirators. M. Henri Stuart, a Parisian actor, heretofore unknown to New-York, sustains the rôle of *Richelieu,* and the other parts are filled by the other members of the company of Booth's Theatre, their forces, it would seem, having had some recent additions made to them. The scenery, we are told, is to be uncommonly effective, as Messrs. Matt Morgan and Voegtlin are the principal artists engaged upon it. Among the scenes to be depicted are the following: A bower in the gardens of the Duchess of Maine; the Porte St. Antoine and the Place De La Bastille in 1719; a panorama of old Paris; Notre-Dame; and for a concluding spectacle, a grand illuminated garden and fête.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The management of this cosy theatre will continue for some time to present "Chilpéric," which has proved attractive from the first. The music of this work has unusual dash and spirit in it, and the fun of the piece, which is abundant, is also harmless. In the matter of setting "Chilpéric" has an advantage over the showiest pieces, even, which the Lyceum has lately presented. It partakes somewhat of the nature of a spectacle, and in this guise, aided by its drollness and merry music, it is not unlikely that it may hold the stage for the holidays.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

The Hippodromé presents this week numerous attractions. The rhinoceros has been pacified and continues to lead a ponderous and uneventful existence, no longer disturbing the quiet of the happy family nor driving his savage neighbors to terror and anxiety. There are daily and nightly carried on the usual steeple-chases, flat races, and dashing contests between chariot drivers. Some changes have been made in the "Fête at Pekin," heightening its effectiveness, and making it a more truthful Oriental picture. During the present week only will be retained the gymnastic exhibitions of the Jackley Family. Other changes are promised in a short time, and so the opportunity to witness many features of the present show will be of short duration. The additions to the menagerie of late have been numerous, and consist mainly of draughts on the traveling portion of Mr. Barnum's collection. Those who have not recently viewed the Hippodrome will discover on a fresh visit many things of interest, while a world of novelties awaits the new-comer.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mr. Frederic Maccabe, after a week at Robinson Hall, which he has fitted up to suit his peculiar entertainment, finds himself quite at home....Mr. John T. Raymond, as *Colonel Mulberry Sellers,* continues to receive his friends at the Park Theatre. He is as sanguine as ever about making those millions. The ninety-first performance of the drama occurs to-morrow evening....A California celebrity, Mr. J. H. Vinson, appears in a new sensational drama, entitled "Quits" at Wood's Museum, Monday night. "Oliver Twist" and "Arrah na Pogue" will also be performed this week....The Olympic offers a variety entertainment, embracing several new specialty acts. Mr. Sol S. Russell continues his performances at this house....The Metropolitan Theatre presents a programme of much variety, interpreted by a long list of performers....Dan Bryant's minstrels still indulge in their eccentricities at their opera-house in Twenty-third street....Birch, Wambold, and Backus entertain their friends at their new hall, on Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street, with jokes and minstrelsy having the old-time flavor.

THE FUNERAL OF EZRA CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 12.—At an early hour this morning the people from the surrounding towns in this county began to arrive to pay the last tribute of respect to our honored dead—Ezra Cornell. The arrival of the railway trains on the various railroads brought large delegations from the more distant places, and before the hour designated for the funeral the town was thronged. Every public building, all business places, many private residences, and arriving and departing trains are heavily draped in mourning, and all flags are at half mast.

At 9:30 o'clock the body was removed from Mr. Cornell's late residence, borne by eight students, pall-bearers, passing through a line of cadets, armed and uniformed, extending to the door of the library. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated, embracing many elegant floral offerings from the friends of the deceased in New-York and elsewhere. The doors were thrown open, and for three and a half hours a great crowd filed through the hall to view for the last time the mortal remains of their great benefactor. At 1 o'clock the remains were returned to the house, where the services consisted of the reading of the burial service by Rev. Dr. Wilson, and prayer and a brief address by Rev. Dr. Stebbins. At these services only the immediate friends of the family were admitted. After the services a procession formed and wended its way to the University grounds. All business was suspended, and the remains were followed to their last resting place by a vast concourse of people. Many distinguished citizens from other parts of the State were present.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

Most remarkable and worthy of kindly notice is the fact that that well-known and highly-esteemed journal, the New-York *Evangelist,* is now not only in its forty-fifth year, but that for the last twenty long years this journal has been edited by Dr. Henry M. Field. Such an extended life of practical usefulness, devoted to the interests of the New-York *Evangelist,* has borne its fruit. Conspicuous for its honest and steadfast views, for the extreme courtesy with which its opinions have been advanced, the *Evangelist* has gained a host of thoughtful readers all over the United States. Prominent among its many good works is the fact of its having been most influential in causing the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, recently so happily accomplished. The work of our missionaries all over the world are recorded in its pages, and from Turkey, Syria, India, China come the results of their labors. Marked as the present age is with religious activity, the *Evangelist* has already long held a leading position, and we trust that the labors of its most worthy editor may still be continued for the future as successfully as they have been in the past.

THE CASE OF RIEL AND LEPINE.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—The special correspondent of the *Press* at Fort Garry, Manitoba, telegraphs that in spite of contradictory news, he knows positively that the Imperial Government intends to issue amnesty to Riel and Lepine, in accordance with what is claimed to have been Sir John A. Macdonald's promise. It is a fact, though not heretofore made known, that Riel passed through this city some weeks since on his way to Canada, although a reward was then and is now offered for his arrest, and officers here are waiting to arrest him.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Instructions have been issued to the several departments to cause the pay lists of the civil service to be arranged for the distribution of a bonus which is to be paid on the 15th inst., at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the current salaries.

A MASTER SCOUNDREL.

GEORGE F. HILT'S SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

HOW HE DEFRAUDED PHILADELPHIANS AND PLANNED A RAID ON NEW-YORK—HIS BOLD SCHEMES CHECKMATED—HOW HE TRADED IN WORTHLESS SECURITIES—HIS ARREST.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember the arrest in Philadelphia of George F. Hilt, of that city, charged with being concerned in the negotiation of stolen, forged, and altered bonds. Hilt was arrested by Officer Reed, of the United States Secret Service Corps, assisted by Detectives Dusenbury and Selleck, of the Central Office, who had traced him to his residence, at the corner of Tioga and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving Day. The officers conveyed him to the Germantown junction, where they proposed to take the train to this City with their prisoner. They were, however, interfered with by a couple of Pinkerton's detectives, who pretended to have a warrant for Hilt's arrest on a charge of forgery. The prisoner was then taken before a United States Commissioner in Philadelphia, and the matter of his return to this City, where a number of indictments have been found against him is now under advisement. Hilt had an office at No. 48 New street, in this City, under the name of J. E. Batchelder & Co., and, it is claimed, that his business was the negotiation of forged, stolen, and altered bonds. It is further claimed that the career of this man is full of incidents showing that the chief aim of his life was to make money, no matter how questionable the means. He is a man of remarkable talent for financial affairs, and his abilities, if properly directed, would long ago have achieved for him a high and honorable position in the world of finance. From statements made by Capt. James Irving, chief of the Central Office detectives, the following history of this remarkable man's career is obtained:

Hilt in his youth studied medicine, intending in after years to become a physician. During his studies he became particularly attracted by chemistry, and made the nature of poisons a special study, and so proficent did he become in this that, years after he had abandoned all desire to practice medicine, he often boasted of his knowledge of toxicology, and remarked he could "put any man away" without the risk of discovery. After he had thrown up the study of medicine, he embarked in the insurance business, making fire insurance a special study. He is next heard of in Chicago, taking part in extensive grain speculations, but still dabbling in insurance affairs. All his transactions exhibited the absorbing desire to make money, but it is as the Secretary of the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia that he most distinguished himself and came prominently into notice. Hilt, in some manner, got hold of this bogus concern, and induced some respectable men in Philadelphia to lend their names to the swindle, and to act as Directors of the company. Hilt, as Secretary and Treasurer, was the chief business manager. He had offices finely fitted up, in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, employed a large number of clerks, who were kept busily engaged in doing nothing, and Hilt himself, apparently immersed up to the eyes in business, was often to be seen in his private office in his shirt sleeves, working as diligently as the traditional beavers. Agencies were established by Hilt in several of the Southern and Western States, and extraordinary inducements were offered to persons to act as agents for the bogus company. All risks offered were taken at low rates, and owing to a striking similarity in the name of the bogus concern to that of a company known to be sound and responsible, a rushing business was done, and money flowed into the coffers of the company in the shape of premiums from the agencies. In a few months over $40,000, obtained from confiding insurers, passed into the hands of Hilt, as Treasurer of the company. When losses occurred, the claims would be compromised and paid, if it suited Hilt's purpose, but if not, the claims were disputed and lawyers were engaged to defend the company against the suits instituted by the claimants, and every other available effort was made to stave off the day of payment. All was going on swimmingly, when a difficulty from an unexpected quarter threatened to swamp the bogus concern. Mr. Foster, the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, an enemy of all "wild-cat" concerns, suddenly notified Hilt that the assets of his company must be submitted to examination and approved, or the company would not be allowed to do business in the State. Here was an unexpected dilemma, but Hilt was equal to the occasion. The company had little or no genuine assets, but it must show a goodly array of assets or close its doors. The genius of Hilt soon supplied the necessary assets. He caused to be manufactured bogus mortgages on valuable property in the City of Philadelphia. In the manufacture of these mortgages, by accident, one happened to be on a house owned by a Director of the company. Fortunately for Hilt he discovered this mistake, and withdrew the paper, fearing that it might be observed by the Director most directly interested, and give rise naturally to inquiries which would have ruined his plan. Hilt, knowing that all well-regulated companies have a portion of their capital invested in bonds, was anxious to obtain bonds, showing large investments in securities, so as to give his assets a healthy appearance. Accordingly he came to this City and purchased for a trifling sum 100 bonds, of $1,000 each, which had been issued by the State of South Carolina during the rebellion, and which have no market value, not being worth the paper on which they are printed. The genuine bonds of this State have a distinct commercial value, and the worthless bonds were obtained and placed among the assets to deceive the Insurance Commissioner, who Hilt hoped, would mistake them for the genuine bonds. Hilt also secured from other bogus insurance men and dealers in stolen bonds (some of the latter are now in prison) a large amount of stolen United States registered bonds, and had the names erased and altered, and obtained a quantity of forged railroad bonds. In fact it is alleged that the printers and lithographers who work for the bogus bond-dealers were set to work to manufacture various kinds of securities with which it is supposed Hilt intended to astonish the world by a grand financial *coup* of such magnitude as had never been known before. Hilt's list of assets, all bogus, was submitted to the inspection of Commissioner Foster, who was completely deceived by them. Hilt obtained a certificate for his company, and was allowed to go on doing business. About this time the People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, another bogus concern, which collapsed some months ago, had been ordered by the Insurance Commissioner to submit to an examination of their assets. Hilt undertook to furnish H. Prindle, the Secretary of the concern, (since gone to parts unknown,) with sufficient bogus collaterals and stolen and forged bonds to aid the company in deceiving the Commissioner, and for this service Prindle gave him $7,500 in cash and advance notes. He furnished a portion of the bogus assets, but during the examination Commissioner Foster discovered the worthlessness of the bogus South Carolina bonds and threw them out. Fearing that Prindle would expose him, Hilt took means to get rid of Prindle by spreading reports detrimental to him and the company he represented. These tactics resulted in the disappearance of Prindle, who fled to parts unknown. Having got rid of Prindle, who promised to be a dangerous customer, Hilt launched out in the most extravagant manner. His private office was fitted up in the most luxurious manner; the softest Turkey carpet covered the floor, and the furniture was of the costliest description.

On his desk was always to be found a box of pure Havanas of the most expensive kind. To a creditor he was never in. He became enamored of an actress not unknown to the New-York stage, and secured elegant apartments in a fashionable hotel in Philadelphia for "Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hilt." He bought the finest brands of wine by the case, and had them constantly in his apartments. He lived in the most sumptuous and princely style. They visited New-York, and, on one occasion, did shopping in the dry goods line to the extent of about $4,000. He also bought in New-York a team of fast trotting horses, harness, wagon, sleigh, robes, &c., the whole being one of the finest establishments in the Metropolis. He procured in Philadelphia the finest diamonds he could get. They would not do unless they were of the first water. The outfit in this line embraced an eight karat solitaire pin and solitaire studs to match, diamond sleeve-buttons and rings, and, for his wife, solitaire ear-rings, brooch pin, numerous rings, and a magnificent diamond locket which could also be used as a pin—all of the finest workmanship and first quality. Hilt had opened accounts with several banks and trust companies in Philadelphia and New-York, with an eye to business when the proper time arrived to carry out his grand schemes and flood both cities with forged bonds. In the People's Bank of Philadelphia he received only a small accommodation, they knowing something of his character and not considering him a desirable customer. Mr. Paul, the President of the Third National Bank, watched him closely and with suspicion. But from one of the bank's customers, Mr. Gavitt, he borrowed $5,000, giving a stolen and altered $5,000 United States registered bond as collateral. From another banking concern in Philadelphia he borrowed $45,000, giving them as collateral stolen and altered United States registered bonds. In several of the other banks where he had opened accounts he was only successful in obtaining small favors, and some of them would lend him no money at all. But he obtained several large loans from concerns in Philadelphia and elsewhere. When the loan from Mr. Gavitt became due, Hilt neglected to take it up, and the bond was sold in Third street, Philadelphia, and after passing through several hands in Philadelphia and New-York, reached the United States Sub-Treasury in this City, where its character was detected, and it was returned to Philadelphia. Hilt, however, paid the loan, and by that means escaped arrest at that time. When this accident happened to his financial plans, he saw that the other concern, which held the $45,000 of the same kind of collateral, would be liable to hear of it, and resolved to put on a bold front. He went to them and told them that he had doubts about the bonds being all right, and got there just in time to be ahead of other information they would have received from Gavitt. By working on their sympathy he got time to fix the matter up, which he did by substituting forged railroad bonds and getting a friend to hypothecate some bank stock, and to give a judgment note for the balance; but there were some peculiarities about the railroad bonds that required that they should be taken up as soon as possible, and the concern having threatened to sell them, he substituted more forged bonds of another railroad, and not only took up the other forgeries, but also the bank stock and the judgment notes of his friend, leaving them no security whatever. This was in the early part of September. Meantime his reputation in Philadelphia had become such as to endanger the success of his projected grand scheme of flooding that city with bogus bonds, and having, in June, as part of his plan, rented an office at No. 48 New street, New-York, under the name of Btachelder & Co., he devoted much of his time to perfecting his arrangements for a colossal raid on the moneyed institutions of this City. He had selected several trust companies, banks, and brokers whom he intended to plunder by borrowing on forged bonds. On Sept. 28, after several days' negotiation about bonds, he sold, to a house in Wall street, four bonds of doubtful character, of $1,000 each, par value, and with the check received in payment for the same opened an account with the National Trust Company, which was one of the concerns he intended to rob. Hilt had negotiated to sell a large amount of bonds to this house, and called the following morning to make sure they had not detected anything wrong about the bonds he had previously sold them before he would bring any more. They told him that the bonds were wrong and demanded back the money paid him, which he refused to give. About three weeks ago $15,000 in forged railroad bonds, which he had disposed of in Philadelphia, were detected in this City, and Hilt, expecting arrest, did not leave his house, pretending to be very sick and unable to move about—an old and often practiced dodge of his to create sympathy, which he boasted had frequently served him well. Besides, from his knowledge gained as a student he could readily deceive unsuspecting physicians. The institution in Philadelphia from which he borrowed $45,000 on the forged bonds was pressing him hard to fulfil his promise, and feigning sickness was his only available resource. When they sent to his father's house, where he lived, the messenger was told that Hilt's doctor would not allow him to be seen, while at the same time Hilt was in New-York. Capt. Irving, Chief of the Detective Force, who had learned that Hilt intended to flood New-York with forged bonds, had his office in New street watched for some time, and Hilt was under surveillance every time he came to this City. On Nov. 24 Capt. Irving instructed Detectives Dusenburry, Doyle, Selleck, Keirns, and Sampson to report to him in Wall street, early on the following morning. They gained admittance to Hilt's office, at No. 48 New street, and broke open the desks, took up the carpets, and found unmistakable evidence of fraud. Among the United States bonds found in the office was the one on which Hilt borrowed the $5,000 from Mr. Gavitt. Some United States bonds, and plates for printing currency, were turned over to the United States Secret Service officers, and one of them went to Philadelphia to arrest Hilt, accompanied by four of Captain Irving's men. On arriving at the residence of Hilt's father they demanded to see Mr. Hilt, Jr., and were told he was sick in bed, and could not be seen. On finding Hilt and arresting him, he feigned to be very stiff, and could not get up. While the party were waiting for the train to take them to New-York, young Hilt communicated with a private detective agency in Philadelphia and induced it to place obstacles in the way of Capt. Irving's men to prevent their taking him away from that city. This for a time defeated the ends of justice, but, on taking the prisoner before a United States Commissioner, he was held to bail in two sureties of $10,000 each to await a hearing. This hearing was evaded by pretending successfully to be too sick to come into court, although on one of the days of his pretended sickness he was seen walking on Walnut street and moving about in a very lively manner for a sick man. One of his sureties on the bail bond, Mr. W. J. Pollock, of Philadelphia, has since withdrawn and surrendered him. The United States Grand Jury of this City have found several indictments against Hilt, and Deputy United States Marshal Robinson, of this City, now has him in charge in Philadelphia. But the old dodge of sickness is so well played that the United States authorities cannot bring him on here, as the accused prefers to remain in Philadelphia swallowing huge doses of nauseous medicine rather than stand trial in New-York. Hilt, alias Batchelder & Co., in his numerous financial transactions was connected with Prindle, the Secretary of the defunct People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and Hoffman, the President of the Central Fire Insurance Company of the same city. The latter was convicted a few days ago in Philadelphia, of uttering forged securities in connection with the notorious Jack Cantor, the able penman, who has served several terms in Sing Sing. Great credit is due to Capt. Irving and Detectives Sampson, Dusenbury, Doyle, Selleck, and Keirns, for their energy and shrewdness in frustrating this gigantic scheme for flooding Wall street with forged securities. Had it not been for their vigilance and prompt action, some of the bankers of this City would doubtless have been victimized to the tune of $500,000, so extensive and well-laid were Mr. Hilt's plans. The United States officers, District Attorney Phelps and his assistants, Chief Jones, and Chief Detective Heins, of Philadelphia, also co-operated with Capt. Irving and his officers, and in this matter rendered the public valuable service.

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It is to such firms as Messrs. Macmillan & Co. that the cultured readers in the United States are, from circumstances which it is unnecessary to refer to here, indebted for the provision of a class of literature that they might otherwise be unable to obtain. The end of the old year and the beginning of the new year mark, as each successive year comes round, a score in an epoch of literature. This year Messrs. Macmillan have certainly sustained their high reputation as importers of first-class English books. Take, for instance, Prof. David Masson's magnificent edition of Milton's works. This work is not only an elegant library edition of the great poet, but may also be regarded as the only standard edition of Milton's writings. Prof. Masson has for twenty years been the great critical student of Milton and the history of his times, and it only needed his classical elaboration to make this edition one which is so far superior to all others that no public library or collection of *editions de luxe* can possibly afford to pass it by. Another very beautiful book of Messrs. Macmillan's is Charles Christopher Black's *Life and Labors of Michael Angelo.* It is a companion volume to the already published and beautifully illustrated volumes of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Albrecht Dürer, which have during the last few years proved to be such favorites among the buyers of high-classed books, as they were produced season after season. Lady Herbert of Lee's translation of Baron Hübner's *Ramble Round the World,* a work which has gone through several editions in the short time which has elapsed since it was published, is most interesting as giving the impressions of a former Ambassador to this country in journeying through the United States, China, Japan, &c., apart from its intrinsic merits. *Holland House,* which has commanded such a sale that the publishers have found it difficult to meet the demand, is compressed from a two volume to a one volume edition. This will place this unusually unique book within the reach of the majority of readers. A new book, which will derive great interest from the great ecclesiastical controversy now raging in England and Germany, is Mr. Gladstone's continuation of his literary labors on women and the Homeric age, under the title of *Women and Egypt.* Another is Dr. Benham's translation of Thomas a Kempis' *Imitation of Christ.* It will be seen from a perusal of this book that Dr. Benham breaks down the generally accepted idea that Thomas a Kempis was the author of this world-wide known work, and advocates the theory that he was the mere copyist—the real author being a monk named John Gerson. Among other valuable works which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. offer as works suitable for Christmas or New Year's gifts are:

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THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

OPINION OF GEN. VIELE AS TO ITS CAUSES—A MAGNETIC SHOCK TRAVERSING AN IRON VEIN.

The announcement in yesterday's TIMES that an earthquake had visited the northern portion of the City, and the adjoining towns, was received with incredulity by a large number of people, and its cause was the subject of much inquiry among scientific men. A TIMES reporter called on Gen. Egbert L. Viele, for the purpose of ascertaining his opinion as to the cause of the real or supposed earthquake. The General stated that he owned a tract of land directly on the line traversed by the shocks, and upon it was a deposit of iron ore, running length, wise through the property. As this is not a volcanic section of the country, he believed that the disturbance was caused by the circulation of a magnetic current along this vein of ore. The lower part of this State, he said, rested vertically upon a ledge of primitive rock. This ledge extends into the Adirondack region. The fissures or seams in the rock are filled with magnetic ore. On consulting a geological map of the State and vicinity it was found that the sections visited by the earthquake were located upon the line of ore as indicated on the map, which appears to afford proof of the theory advanced by Gen. Viele. The only evidences of volcanic irruption in this vicinity, he said, were to be found along the shore of the Hudson River, in New-Jersey. What is known as the "Palisades" is a composition of basaltic rock, formed by volcanic irruption. As there were no reported shocks sustained in that section of the country, he thought it was an open question whether the Palisades had any connection with the earthquake on Thursday night or not. Gen. Viele said he was in the City of Mexico during the prevalence of a volcanic shock, and that the waters of the Gulf were considerably disturbed by its action. He thought the latter circumstance also proved that the shock was caused by an electric current, and was local in its origin, as it did not appear from the published reports that the rivers or Long Island Sound had been perceptibly disturbed during the prevalence of the phenomenon.

THE NEW TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A CUT AND DRIED PROGRAMME—THREATENED OPPOSITION TO THE WILL OF THE BOSSES—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

There is much excitement among the professional politicians of the Tammany Hall party just now, over the coming primary elections of the organization for Assembly District Committees and delegates to the General Committee. The delegates to the General Committee will have the distribution of patronage among the rank file of the party, and the question as to who will be chosen is regarded as one of great importance. The men who have served on the committee for years past believe that they have an inalienable right to be re-elected, and from present indications it is very probable that they will be. Among those who are confident of remaining in their seats, are "Jimmy" Hayes, Tim Campbell, Maurice J. Powers, Henry Hughes, E. D. Gale, Ex-Police Justice Coulter, Hugh H. Moore, Ex-Police Justice Ledwith, and others of that ilk. The claims of John Kelly and John Morrissey, of course, cannot be ignored, and their re-election is certain. Notwithstanding the fact that the men to be elected have been decided upon by Messrs. Kelly & Co., there is a feeble determination in the party in some Assemby districts to oppose the chosen ones of the "Bosses." In the First Assembly District Fox, Hogan, Duffy, and Quinn will probably contest the ticket supported by Nick Muller and James Healy; in the Fifth District, the Hughes ticket, it is averred, will be opposed by "the best men in the party;" in the Sixth District Timothy J. Campbell's ticket will have as opponents Matthew Patten and friends; in the Seventh District Gen. McMahon and followers will probably contest for the supremacy with John T. Tully and others. In the Eighth District Ed. D. Gale is the present leader. He is charged with being a resident of Jamaica, Long Island, and not entitled to have a voice in the government of this City, and there is considerable opposition to his re-election in consequence.

In the Sixteenth District there will probably be a fierce contest between the two factions headed by Peter Woods and Maurice J. Powers; in the Seventeenth Messrs. Coulter and Plunkett and their respective friends will contend for the mastery, and in the Nineteenth District Thomas O'Callaghan and his faction will find energetic foes in Peter Masterson and Sheppard Knapp, supported by Ex-Sheriff Brennan. In the Twentieth District Sheriff Conner, Dr. Theodore Mierson, and John D. Coughlin have been for some time past fighting a triangular political duel, and three tickets in the field on the night of the primary election is something not improbable. In the Twenty-first District it is likely that there will be a general "scrub" race between factions headed by Hugh H. Moore, the brother of "Rocky," Thomas McSpedon, Ex-Assemblyman Sullivan, and others, and in the Westchester wards, Judge Flanagan, of the Twenty-third, and H. D. Purroy, have a strong body of their party arrayed against them. Although it is altogether probable that the present General Committee will be re-elected, there will be a sprinkling of new faces, as there are more election districts than there were last year. There were then 518 districts this side of the Harlem River, and nineteen in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Each of the old election districts is represented by one delegate in the General Committee for 1874, making 537.

The passage of the law by the Legislature creating new Congressional Districts rendered it necessary that the boundaries of the election districts of the City should be altered. A law was passed June 8, 1874, empowering the Police Board to make the alterations required, and twenty new election districts were thereby created. The General Committee for 1875 will, therefore, consist of 557 members. At a meeting of the Committee on Organization, held Dec. 5, it was ordered that meetings of the local General Committees should be held in their respective Assembly Districts on or before Friday, Dec. 11, to elect Inspectors of Election to hold primary elections for delegates to the General Committee of the party for 1875. It was further directed that the names of the inspectors elected should be reported to the Committee on Organization, to meet at 4 P. M. Dec. 12.

The Committee on Organization met yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, and the names of the inspectors elected, pursuant to the order given, were submitted to the committee. In the majority of cases the choice of the local General Committees was accepted, although there were a number of protests presented, and arguments made in their favor. Despite all opposition Muller's inspectors, in the First District, were approved of: Henry Hughes' in the Fifth, "Tim." Campbell's in the Sixth, McMahon's in the Seventh, Maurice Power's in the Sixteenth, Coulter's in the Seventeenth, O'Callaghan's in the Nineteenth, Sheriff Conner's in the Twentieth, Hugh H. Moore's in the Twelfth, and Judge Flanagan's in the Twenty-third Ward. There appeared to be more or less dissatisfaction over the inspectors elected in nearly all the districts except that of John Kelly and the Fourteenth District. It was decided that the primary elections should be held on the 29th instant, and that the call for them should be submitted to the General Committee at its next meeting.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

Detective Clos, of Jersey City, last evening arrested Henry Schneider and John Laundrie, both of New-York, on a charge of having conspired with two others to defraud Patrick McIntee, of New-York. McIntee, who is a milk-dealer, living in Fifty-third street, bought of the prisoners and kept a running account with them. McIntee claims to be indebted to them on that account in the sum of only $3. Thursday they presented against him a claim of $230, which he said he did not owe, and, consequently, would not pay. The prisoners then sold part of their so-called claim to Leonard Ellis and Henry McCabe, and the four, going to Jersey City, made affidavit against McIntee as an absconding debtor, and procured a writ of attachment against any property belonging to him they might find in the State of New-Jersey. In order to entice McIntee into the State of New-Jersey they represented that they desired him to remove some butter from Jersey City, and on Friday he drove his horse and milk wagon into Jersey City for the purpose of removing the butter. He had no sooner reached the Jersey side of the river than the horse and wagon were seized under the writ of attachment. It is supposed that by hindering him from delivering milk to his customers they hoped to force him into paying the money they claimed. These facts being laid before Justice Keese, warrants were issued for the alleged conspirators. Schneider and Laundrie, who were arrested and committed to the cells.

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(By Telegraph.)

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1874.

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Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:

Our Herring's safe was in the fire. It has been opened and contents found in good order.

JOHNSON BROTHERS.

REVELATIONS, XXI. 4.

Illustrated at Dr. Colton's office, in the Cooper Institute.—*Mail.*

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DIED.

BROWN.—At No. 224 East 49th st., on Friday night, of croup, DELLIE, only child of De aplaine and Katie Brown, aged 18 months.

Interment at Green-Wood, Sunday.

CLARK.—On Thursday, 10th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN P. CLARK, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, in his 70th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Typographical Union No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 107 North Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. (Take Myrtle avenue and Greenpoint cars at Fulton Ferry.)

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

CREVELING.—At his residence, South st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, ELISHA W. CREVELING, (of the firm of Creveling & Conway, New-York,) aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Masonic fraternity and members of the crockery trade, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 1:30 P. M., and from the First Presbyterian Church at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Elizabeth Depot on arrival of the 12 and 12:40 P. M. trains from New-York.

CHRISTIE.—On Dec. 10, after long waiting and watching for her Saviour to come and take her home, MARTHA J. CHRISTIE, beloved wife of David Christie, aged 42 years 4 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10:30 o'clock on Sunday morning. Remains to be taken to Hackensack.

COUTANT.—At his residence, No. 489 3d av., Dec. 12, PETER COUTANT, aged 81 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIDSON.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday, Dec. 10, DAVID HALLIDAY, only child of David B. and Maude B. Davidson, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas A. Halliday, Esq., No. 140 Prospect place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 P.M.

DENIKE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on the evening of the 10th inst., WILLETT DENIKE, Jr., aged 26 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 14th, at 11:30 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, J. Mattison Melick. Services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, at 1. Train for Rahway leaves New-York at 12 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, Dec. 12, of apoplexy, MARY, widow of the late William Halsey, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother-in-law, John Halsey, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 181 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock.

HENNINGS.—In Paris, (France,) at the residence of her parents, No. 86 Boulevard Malesherbs, OLIVIA AUGUSTA, twin daughter of George W. and Eva Hennings, in the 20th year of her age.

HILL.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at her residence, No. 164 Christopher st., JULIA, wife of Archibald Hill.

The remains were taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HUDSON.—GERRIT SMITH, second son of Henry H. and Mary E. Hudson.

Funeral from the residence of his grandmother, (Mrs. Gerrit Smith,) No. 43 Sands street, Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

KATKAMEIR.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, ANN M. BELKNAP, widow of the late Henry Katkameir.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 42 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Newburg, New-York, and Chicago papers please copy.

QUEREAU.—On Friday morning, Dec. 11, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. Quereau, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Orange Valley, N. J., on Monday morning, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:50 A. M.

STAMLER.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, 10th inst., CORNELIA C., daughter of the late Jacob A. Stamler.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 2,436 2d av., at 1 P. M., on Sunday, 13th inst. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1874, ALBERT WRIGHT, M. D., aged 70 years and 8 months.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Ross Street Presbyterian Church.

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In all of the principal sects called orthodox there are people who secretly believe in the truth of Universalism, but who hide their faith for the sake of worldly advantages. There are "Evangelical" ministers, too, whose policy is to retain Universalists in their churches by flattering treatment and specious words, at the same time that they malign the Universalist Church and misrepresent its work and teachings; and for the sake of domestic peace, social interests, or business profit many consent to remain in their churches and give their support to a doctrinal scheme which they do not believe, but, contrariwise, know to be false. To deny the truth is to deny Christ, and such people are really denying their Lord and Master as shamefully as Peter did, and it behooves them to remember the Savior's words, "If any man come to me, and hate not his father and mother, and wife and children, and brethren and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple;" and "He that denieth me before men shall be denied before the angels of God;" and again, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Reader, if you are denying Christ in this way do not juggle with your conscience any longer. Proclaim your faith; ally yourself to the only Church that acknowledges Christ as the Saviour of the world; and if in doing so you have to bear some inconvenience, rejoice that you are counted worthy to suffer for His blessed name. Whosoever doth not take his cross and follow Him cannot be His disciple.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
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Morning service at 10:45.
The public is cordially invited.

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BROOKLYN CHURCHES.—(1.) Church of Our Father, Clermont av., near Atlantic st., Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; conference meeting Friday night. (2.) All Souls' Church, South Ninth st., E. D., Rev. A. Gunnison, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; teachers' and Bible-class meeting Friday night; conference meeting Wednesday night. (3.) Church of the Reconciliation, Greenpoint, Rev. J. V. Wilson, Pastor; Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; conference meeting Thursday night; Sunday-school at 2 P. M. (4.) Centenary Sunday-school, Nostrand av., near De Kalb, at 2:30 P. M.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
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Madison av. and 42d st.,
on Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.
Divine service will also be held in this church at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

A SPIRITUAL FIRE TEST.—MARY E. SUYDAM, of Chicago, puts her hands, arms, and face into the blaze of a kerosene oil-lamp; also takes live coals into her mouth while under spirit control and protection, on Sunday evening, directly after the lecture, about 8:30 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum at 2:30 P. M. All at No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st. Ladies' Fair on 22d inst.

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AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th St.—Preaching Dec. 13th by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, Dec. 15, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 in the school-room.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., on Monday evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Prof. W. M. Thomson, M. D., leader of Bible Class Young Men's Christian Association, on "New Testament Teaching," and by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp on "Religion in the School."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"Religion, the Higher Education."
Sunday evening at 7:45,
"Eternal Life and Eternal Death."

Matt., xxv., 46: "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into eternal life."

John, xvii., 3: "And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

John, iii., 19: "And this is the condemnation that light is come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5TH av., above 45th st.)—Sunday, Dec. 13, and every second Sunday of the month, morning prayer, 10:30 A. M. Litany and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 7:30 P. M. Morning sermon by Rev. Dr. Forbes; evening sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Howland, on "The Good Fight."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning subject—"The Victory Through Christ." In the evening Rev. Dr. Scudder will deliver the seventh lecture on "Christian Experience." Grand Sunday-school entertainment Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER 28th st. and 9th av., Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D. Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Course of Sunday evening lectures on the "Churches of the Apocalypse." Free seats on application to the Sexton.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Dec. 13, morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. T. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, in the afternoon.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st. between 6th and 7th avs. Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Christ's Second Coming, the Blessing, not the Destruction of the World."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Sunday, Dec. 13, 10:45 A. M., high celebration and anniversary sermon; 4 P. M., Vespers; 8 P. M., compline and sermon by Rev. H. B. Hitchings.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts.—Rev. W. H. Boole, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning 10:30, evening 7:30. All cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—HUGH MILLER Thompson, Rector.—Holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer: sermon, "Christ's Proof of the Gospel." Evening prayer; sermon, "Heaven," at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach this morning at 11, and at 7:30 this evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH PROPERTY OR HALL WANTED—West side, between 14th and 40th sts.; would buy, lease, or rent. Possession wanted Jan. 1, 1875.

H. G. ELLIOT, No. 759 6th av.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.

Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, newly-elected Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M.

We preach—Christ and Him crucified.

We advocate—A return to the preaching and practice of Apostolic times; the Bible alone against human creeds and confession of faith; Baptism for the remission of sins, and Christian union on the basis of the Bible alone.

All are cordially invited to listen to our plea.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.; very interesting services. Cordial invitation.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—Divine service in the English language Sunday at 10:30. The chapel is open to the public.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITtle Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, N. Y.—Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock. Open to visitors daily. The large number of children connected with this Mission look to their numerous friends, who, at Christmas time, make it a season of joy and rejoicing by their liberal donations of useful and pleasing articles. Goods called for on being notified. Cash contributions can be sent to WM. PHELPS, Treasurer, Post Office Box No. 4,512.

HE IS SURELY COMING!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Some of the Signs which Prove Christ's Coming to be Very Near."

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. J. Leas, and evening at 7:30 o'clock by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Evening—Subject, "Resurrection of the Body." Prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Missionary-meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by eminent speakers. All are cordially invited.

"LESSONS ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF the late Mayor, Wm. F. Havemeyer," will be the subject of discourse on Sunday evening by the Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., between Broome and Grand. Seats free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Parish, will preach in
ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL,
39th st., corner 7th av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 13. The Sunday services at the chapel are 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Every seat is free.

REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., WILL PAY TRIBUTE to the memory of the late Jonathan Sturges, in a discourse, THIS (Sunday) MORNING, in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th av. and 21st st.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will preach.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av.—Sunday at 3, and Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 13, Elder J. B. Cook will preach. Subject—"The Sure Word Confirmed by Facts."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow (Sunday) by Elder William Stuart at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the "Second Coming of Christ, and a future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead."

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Matson will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, at 7:30 P. M. The question of the Hour—"How can we Wisely and Effectively Help the Poor?"

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector. Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, IN 1686-7, received a series of letters from Rev. Robert Ratcliffe, who had been sent to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of establishing the English Church there. These letters have remained unpublished hitherto, although they contain interesting and important matters of history connected with the Church and the Commonwealth of those early days.

The first of this series of letters is published in the December number of the SAINT CHRYSOSTOM'S MAGAZINE, now ready and for sale by all booksellers, or may be ordered through the American News Company.

THE DEDICATION OF THE MORNING Star Mission Chapel, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. Prominent Sunday-school men will speak in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY HAS removed to 50th st., east of 3d av. Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, CLERmont av., near Atlantic, Rev. H. R. Nye, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening lecture: "If all men are sure to be saved what's the use of preaching?" Strangers always welcome and courteously provided with seats. Mr. Nye's tract failing to meet the demand last Sunday night, a synopsis of the sermon on "The Faith of the Universalist Church" has been printed, and all persons desiring copies will be furnished at this next lecture.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY READING.

A SUITABLE PRESENT for a LADY—A handsome India Shawl, in our new and beautiful designs. We have them at reduced prices.

An APPROPRIATE PRESENT for a LADY—An elegantly trimmed Cloak or Walking Jacket. We offer them at very reasonable figures.

A PRESENT that a LADY would APPRECIATE HIGHLY—A Seal Skin Sacque or Set. Other Fur Sets at moderate prices.

SILKS!

To bring our large and varied stock of BLACK and COLORED SILKS within easy reach of the public, we have made a LEGITIMATE REDUCTION throughout the entire stock of the department for the

HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.

This reduction is not announced in the common use of the term, as its GENUINENESS can be ascertained by an EXAMINATION of the Silks and the PRICES at which they are now MARKED.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS in all the CHOICEST DRESS FABRICS CUT to SUIT the POPULAR TRADE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

KINZEY.

GRAND DISPLAY
HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS. DOLLS.

TOYS,

DOWN STANDS.
Largest assortment of Toys and Dolls in the City.

BLEATING SHEEP,
CROWING ROOSTERS,
BELLOWING COWS,
PERFORMING BEARS,
BARKING DOGS,
MEWING CATS,
DANCING DARKIES,
COW GIVING MILK.
TIGHT-ROPE DANCER.
KINSEY.
KINZEY.
CRYING DOLLS,
TALKING DOLLS,
WALKING DOLLS,
WAX DOLLS from 10c. to $25.
FINE FRENCH DOLLS.
DOLLS' WARDROBES.
DOLLS. DOLLS.
DOLLS. DOLLS.
DOLLS, DOLLS.
Open Evenings until Christmas.
KINZEY.
KINZEY.
Music by Brass Band,
Every evening this week from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
SANTA CLAUS IN UNIFORM.
BOX TOYS AND GAMES.
BOOKS AND PUZZLES.
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
BOXES OF FURNITURE.
PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
PAINT BOXES AND INSTRUMENTS.

TOYS

FROM EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.
KINZEY.
KINZEY.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS.
VIENNA GILT BRONZES.
FRENCH AND VIENNA BRONZES.
BOHEMIAN AND PARIAN WARE.
CRYSTAL AND OXIDIZED GOODS.
FINE DRESSING-CASES.
FINE WORK-BOXES.
WRITING-DESKS, 50c. to $40.
TOILET SETS.
Cigar and Wine Sets.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
SMOKING SETS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
MUSICAL ALBUMS.
MUSIC BOXES.
KINZEY.
KINZEY.

SWISS CARVINGS.

Swiss Painted Goods.
Fine Vases and Groups.
Photograph Frames.
Chromos and Pictures.
KINZEY.
Silver-plated Ware.
Large Assortment Low.
FANS.
Rich Pearl, Ebony, Ivory, and Point Lace Fans, from 50c. to $55.
BRIDAL FANS.
HOLIDAY FANS.
Perfumeries and Powders.
Toilet Articles.
Silk Umbrellas.

HANDKERCHIEFS

For the Holidays.

LACE GOODS.

Real Laces Closing Out.

SILK TIES,

and Sashes, very low.
Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroidered Worsted Patterns.
Ribbons very low.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Sash Ribbons low.
Gents' Scarfs and Bows.
All our Hats and Bonnets closing out very low.
SILKS AND VELVETS.

GLOVES.

The cheapest Gloves in New-York.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 25c., 31c., 39c.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 50c., 69c., 75c.
Dog Skin Gloves, 50c., 69c., 75c.
Beaver and Doe Skin, 50c., 75c.
Lined Gloves, 19c., 25c., 31c.
Kid, with fur tops, $1.
Our Nilsson Two-button Glove, 75c.
Our Addie Two-button Glove, 75c.
Undressed Kids, two buttons, 50c.
KINZEY.
KINZEY.
Canary Birds and Cages.
PORTE-MONNAIES AND BAGS.
Cigar and Card Cases.
Initial Paper and Envelopes.
Portfolios and Music Rolls.
Watch and Ink Stands.
Work and Toilet Baskets.
TOYS, TOYS,
TOYS, TOYS,
TOYS, TOYS,
Promenade Concert every evening this week, 7:30 to 10 P. M.
DOLLS, DOLLS,
DOLLS, DOLLS,
DOLLS, DOLLS,
Open evenings until Christmas.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

IMPORTERS' COMBINATION.

GOODS SELLING OFF.

CORNER 9TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway,

CORNER 9TH ST.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
MATS,
RUGS, and
LACE CURTAINS,
At retail.
To be sold without reserve, regardless of cost, at
NO. 186 BOWERY,
Between Broome and Spring sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

CHRISTMAS

PRESENTS!

Will offer MONDAY, Dec. 14, and during the week,

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS,

in Cotton and Wool Fabrics, from $1 per dress upward: For the convenience of customers these goods will be placed on a separate counter.

Also unprecedented reductions in all our various

Dress Goods Departments,

offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the Holiday Season.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

VALUABLE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 14, and during the Holidays,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

REAL INDIA

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

At an IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

INDIA SCARFS,

AT NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 14, a large stock of

LACE GOODS,

purchased at the recent auction sales, and suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Black Thread, Point, and Point Applique Lace Barbes, Point, Point Applique, and Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Barbes, Ties, Ruffs, Sets, Capes, and Sacques, Black Thread, Guipure, Valenciennes, and French Trimming Laces.

Black Thread, Point, and Point Applique Parasol and Fan Covers, Duchesse Point and Point Applique Laces and Flouncings.

Ladies' and Gents' Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, initial, plain, and colored borders.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers. Also, a splendid stock of Embroidered Linen Sets, Hamburg Edgings, and Insertions, Crepe Lisse Ruffings, Applique, Nottingham, and Antique Tidies, Roman and Gros Grain Sashes and Sash Ribbons, Crepe de Chine, Windsor and Fancy Silk Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

MOURNING GOODS!

MOURNING GOODS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

Will offer great inducements to purchasers during the Holiday Season, in

CASHMERES,
WOOL SERGES,
BARATHEA,
CRAPE CLOTH,
BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
THIBET,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, &c., &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 14, in their
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS,

At the following prices:
$65, $75, $90, $100, $125, and $140; former prices, $85, $100, $120, $135, $160, and $185,
Comprising all the Latest Styles of the
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MARKETS.

175 SERGE and SATEEN SUITS, in new and desirable shades, at

$16, former price $40.

PARIS EMBROIDERED AND BEADED

JACKETS AND OVERSKIRTS,

in fine CASHMERE and DRAP D'ETE, at a reduction of fifty per cent., which brings them much below the cost of importation.

Ladies of New-York and vicinity will find all of the above goods well worth an examination, as it is rarely such CHOICE GARMENTS are offered at the unprecedentedly low prices above quoted.

We still continue our POPULAR OFFERING of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

Imported and of OUR OWN CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE, at unusually attractive prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS and INFANTS' OUTFITS in splendid variety, at GREAT REDUCTIONS in prices during the Holidays.

Rich and Elegant

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS

India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAVE IN STOCK FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

Deccas, from $30 to $100.
Black Filled Squares, $100 and Upward.
Stella Open Centres, from $60 and Upward.
Striped Carriage Wraps, from $18 to $250.
Also, a large line of SCARFS, in all colors.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTGAGE, on real estate; mortgages cashed; stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

$15,000 ONLY FOR A GEM OF A HOUSE, 55th st., near Lexington av.; brown stone, high stoop, perfect order; gas-fixtures, carpets, &c., included; very easy terms.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE valuable house and furniture, No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

287, 289, AND 293 8TH AVENUE.

FURS.

We have made great reductions in the prices of our Fine Furs. We allow no MISREPRESENTATIONS, MARK EVERY ARTICLE IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND HAVE BUT ONE PRICE.

Beautiful real Seal Sacques, full 27 inches long, all good quality, at $65, $75, $85, $93, $100.

Extra quality real Seal Sacques, at $110, $125, $130, $145, $150.

RICH REAL SEAL SETS, Muff and extra Long Boa, $22, $25, $27, $30, $33, $40, and upward; all fully 33 per cent. under price.

REAL MINK SETS, full seasoned fur, dark and fine three and four stripe Muff, full four-skin Boa, at $20; worth fully $35.

Darker and fine real Mink Sets at $25, $30, $35, $40, $45. Our Patent Star Finish Mink Sets, universally admired, at $45, $48, $50, $55, and upward.

ELEGANT REAL LYNX SETS at $10, $15, and upward.

Real Alaska Sable or Black Marten Muffs, very long silky fur, at $6, $7, $8, $10, &c.

REAL BEAVER SETS, very rich, at $16 50, worth $30.

RICH REAL ASTRAKHAN SETS, extra quality, at $5, worth fully $10.

CAPE SEAL SETS, Muff and very long Boas, at $6 50, worth $12.

BLACK LYNX SETS, Muff and Long Boas, at $4 50, sold everywhere at $7 50.

FRENCH MINK SETS, very neat, $3 50, $4 75.

FRENCH ERMINE SETS, satin-lined Muffs, extra long Boas, trimmed with real ermine tails, at $4 50, worth $10.

REAL SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS at $4 75, $6 50, &c.

CHILDREN'S FURS, in over 200 styles, from 85c. up.

FUR TRIMMINGS, cheapest in the City.

MUFFS RELINED IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH REAL HORSE-HAIR, FOR 50 CENTS.

NUMEROUS BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

EHRICHS',

NOS. 287, 289 AND 293 8TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

287, 289, AND 293 8TH AVENUE,
Between 24th and 25th Streets.

SPECIAL OPENING.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

OUR GRAND HOLIDAY OPENING,

WHICH HAS ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION, WILL BE CONTINUED ON MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY OF THIS WEEK, BOTH DAY AND EVENING. OUR REMARKABLE FRENCH TOYS ARE, WITHOUT DOUBT, THE FINEST EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY. OUR IMMENSE ORCHESTRION WILL DISCOURSE MUSIC DURING OUR OPENING DAYS.

FOR THE REGULAR SALE OF OUR TOYS WE HAVE LEASED THE ENTIRE BUILDING, NO. 293 8TH AVENUE, WHERE WE SHALL OFFER THE VERY LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE TOYS AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES. WE IMPORT OUR TOYS DIRECT FROM THE BEST EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, WITHOUT ANY INTERMEDIATE PROFITS, AND THUS EXPLAIN OUR MARVELOUSLY MODERATE PRICES.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR MARVELOUS ASSORTMENT OF ALBUMS,
ROSEWOOD WORK-BOXES,
ROSEWOOD WRITING-DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES.
PAPER WEIGHTS,
WORK-BASKETS,
FINE POCKET-BOOKS,
FINE SATCHELS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
FANS.
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REAL BROCHE SHAWLS, &c., &c.

On Tuesday, Dec. 15,

We will open a complete stock of Toys at our regular STORE, Nos. 287 and 289 8th avenue, in addition to the immense assortment at our temporary store, No. 293 8th avenue.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287, 289 AND 293 8TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT HOLIDAY DISPLAY

—AT—

DOYLE & ADOLPHI'S,

NO. 267 GRAND ST.,
Second door from Forsyth st.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS!

RICH VELVET CLOAKS AT $35.
CLOTH SACQUES AT $5.
SEALSKIN SACQUES AT $25.
Beaded Walking Jackets at $8, $10, $12, to $20.
Silk Suits, Colored and Black, at $40.
Stuff Suits, from $7 to $20.
Rich Broche Shawls, from $10 to $100.
Striped and Plain Shawls, from $1 50 to $8.
Black Thibet and Mourning Shawls, from $2 upward.

SILKS! SILKS!

Colored Silks at 75c. yard to $2.
Embroidered Silks at 62½c. yard.
Black gros grain Silks at $1, $1 25, to $2 50.
Lyons Velvets at $3 50 to $10 yard.
Rich Silk Poplin Dresses at $6.
5,000 handsome styles Balmoral Skirts, from 75c. upward.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

FOR BOYS' AND GENTS' WEAR.
Mourning Goods in great variety.
Dress Goods of every description.
15 cases of Plaids at 25c. yard.
25 cases plain Dress Goods at 20c. yard.

The Most Select Stock of Plain Dress Goods in the City,

comprising the newest shades in Satteens, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Diagonals, Camel's hair Cloth, Merinos, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
500 real Lace Curtains at $25, worth $40.
Fine Nottingham Lace from 18c. to $1 yard.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, VIZ.-
Table-cloths, Napkins, Towels, at wholesale prices.
500 pair Blankets at $1 25.

FURS! FURS!

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
25 per cent. saving to any purchaser.
Mink Sets at $12.
Fur Robes from $8 upward.
A CALL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

NO. 267 GRAND ST.,
Second door from Forsyth st.

P. S.—Positively One Price. All goods marked in plain figures.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Fans and Fancy Goods,
FROM PARIS AND VIENNA.
Fille Laces, Tidies, &c.
CHILDREN'S WALKING HATS.
Velvets, Ribbons, and Sashes,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

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R. H. Macy & Co.

Grand Central Establishment.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

In no other establishment in this country will be found so large a variety of DOLLS, TOYS, and FANCY GOODS.

Our establishment is handsomely decorated and finely stocked throughout with

EVERY VARIETY OF DOLL'S ARTICLES.

FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, AND TOYS,

New and fresh, of our own importation, from every desirable manufacturer in

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, TURKEY, RUSSIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

In addition to our regular importation of Fancy Goods, we have large consignments from manufacturers in London, Berlin, and Vienna, with

SPECIAL ORDERS TO SELL.

All these consigned invoices will be sold at just 50 per cent. on the cost of importation.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.—We are opening fifty casks of Majolica Ware, Cologne Sets, and Ornaments, which we shall offer at our usual low prices. The largest stock in the City.

We are also exhibiting novelties and articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS in our

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TIES, HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS,
HATS and CAPS, FURS, PICNIC DEPARTMENT,
HOUSE-FURNISHING, CONFECTIONERY, CHINA and GLASS-WARE, PLATED WARE,
BOOKS and STATIONERY, KID GLOVES, PERFUMERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

In FRENCH SLIPPER PATTERNS, direct from Paris, we are now offering the best assortment by far that we have ever shown.

THE MASQUERADE DOLL PARTY

Of Miss Flora La Forge, and the DOLL CROQUET PARTY ON THE LAWN, playing for the prize Silver Ball and Mallet, can be seen daily in the Fourteenth street show windows.

Our establishment will remain OPEN EVENINGS as follows:
OPEN EVENINGS for the week commencing MONDAY, Dec. 14, and ending SATURDAY, Dec. 19, until 9:30 P. M.
OPEN EVENINGS for CHRISTMAS WEEK as late as will be convenient for the public.

The establishment will be brilliantly illuminated, outside and in, every evening.

Parties buying to sell again, MANAGERS of FAIRS and INSTITUTIONS wishing to purchase for the holidays, will find this an excellent opportunity before the rush commences. Goods selected for the holidays now will be carefully packed, and delivered at any time desired. Descriptive Catalogues ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application. Goods shipped and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Particular attention to orders by mail. Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country. No charge for packing.

FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK.

TOYS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

FRENCH CASHMERES, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, AND ALPACAS.

BLACK SILKS,

THIBET AND BLANKET SHAWLS, FURS, &c., &c.
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

N. B.—Suits, Bonnets, and Cloaks,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—CALL AND EXAMINE.

JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
Important announcement to
INVESTORS, CAPITALISTS, AND SPECULATORS.
Absolute, positive, and peremptory Auction Sale.
COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED ON
TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, in the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
120 ELEGANT LOTS,
(Unsurpassed by any in Brooklyn,) on the
GRAND EASTERN PARK WAY,
(Sackett st. Boulevard,) both sides, between
BEDFORD AV. AND PROSPECT PARK.
Also, lots on Union and Degraw sts.,
BEDFORD AV. CORNERS, &c.
Terms easy. Maps at offices, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, either as special or general, with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the Hide and Leather, and Tanning Business, with practical men who have capital insufficient for the purpose. For an interview, address TANNER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

GARDENING AND MILK BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Thirty-one acres rich land, cleared, twelve cows, two horses, hogs, agricultural implements, &c., adjoining large city. Address A. F. SPAWN, No. 110 Liberty st.

Elegant and Appropriate

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.,
Have in Stock a magnificent assortment of

CHOICE FASHIONABLE FURS,

Made under their personal supervision on the premises from GENUINE SKINS, and WARRANTED in every respect, comprising

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable,
Silver Fox, Sea Otter,
Mink, Seal, Black Marten,
Chinchilla, &c.,
(in sets, and singly.)
Also,
Caps, Turbans,
Fur Trimmings,
Carriage and Lap Robes,
Gloves, Foot Warmers, &c.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOOL CHESTS
WITH BEST TOOLS ONLY.
FOR CIRCULAR ADDRESS
J. T. PRATT & CO
53 FULTON ST. N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine Engravings, Oil Paintings, Water-color Drawings, French Photographs, (tastefully framed,) Parlor Kaleidoscopes, Camera Obscura Graphoscopes, with portfolios of Palestine and Grecian views; Rosewood and Walnut Stereoscopes, with views of all parts of the world; Velvet Frames, with Porcelain Paintings. All goods marked in plain figures. C. T. HOOPER,
No. 76 Nassau st., between John and Fulton sts.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT
FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 209 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 26th st.

CHRISTMAS STORIES.—HUMOROUS sketches and poetry sufficient to make up an admirable Christmas paper at Literary Repository, No. 588 6th av.

New & Fashionable Goods.

EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOES,
SERGES,
CALICOES, &c., &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, FOR

Holiday Presents.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner of 19th St.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR ONE OR more years.—The handsomely furnished house No. 113 East 65th st. The house is fully furnished and in perfect order; rent, $3,000 per year. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FEW MORE OF THOSE TWO AND ONE-half story brick houses, with all modern improvements, bath, range, and gas, on 8th av. and 125th st., to let at $450 per annum. Inquire on premises, or of ADOLPH LEVY, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker st.

$15 MONTHLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL, furnished cottage at Spring Valley, N. Y.; fine location. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 256 *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 1,257 Broadway.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE EXTRA WIDE STORES, WITH basements, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st., near Howard st.; marble front building; each store about 38x100 feet; can be rented together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DRY GOODS.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1874, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PARIS AND VIENNA

Fancy Goods
and Bronzes,

CONSISTING OF
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES,
COLLAR and CUFF BOXES,
ALBUMS, OPERA-GLASSES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASES,
PORTEMONNAIES, POCKETBOOKS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, FANS, Etc.,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED for HOLIDAY GIFTS, at PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.

FURS.

A LARGE STOCK of LADIES' SEALSKIN SACQUES, from $40 each upward; EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

SEAL SETS of MUFF and BOA, from $20 each upward.

FINE MINK SETS, $20, $25, and $30 each.

ALASKA SABLE, FRENCH LYNX, CONEY, Etc., from $5 per set.

A FULL LINE OF CHILDREN'S FURS at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

THE RICHNESS and VARIETY of the above, together with their GENUINE CHARACTER, GUARANTEED, should INDUCE BUYERS to CAREFULLY EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Silks and
Dress Goods
For Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874,

SILKS.

A LARGE LOT of LYONS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, GREATLY BELOW VALUES.

100 pieces COLORED TAFFETA and GROS GRAIN SILKS, twenty-four inches wide, in LIGHT EVENING SHADES, at $1 25 per yard, formerly sold at $2 and $2 50.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 cases COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in DARK CLOTH SHADES, ENTIRELY NEW, from $1 50 per yard up.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of LIGHT and DARK FANCY SILKS, from 75c. per yard up.

They have RECEIVED and WILL OPEN during the early part of the week several cases of LYONS CLOAKINGS and TRIMMING VELVETS, CHOICE QUALITY, at EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SPECIAL.

50 pieces BLACK, SEAL-BROWN, and NAVY-BLUE MATELASSE, in NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS, at LOWER PRICES than ever before offered.

Dress Goods.

5 Cases BURMESE CLOTHS at 20c. per yard.
25 Cases IONA and TIBER CLOTHS at 25c. per yard.
10 Cases SUEZ CLOTHS at 30c. per yard.
10 Cases HEAVY SERGE CLOTHS, at 35c. per yard, MUCH BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
10,000 DRESS PATTERNS of FAST-COLORED PRINTS, from 75c. per pattern upward.
BEST QUALITY TYCOON REPS at 18c. per yard.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICER

Dress Fabrics

FROM 50c. PER YARD UPWARD.

Their Friends, Customers, and Strangers, are respectfully invited to pay them a visit. NO IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED and WILL OPEN MONDAY, DEC. 14, CHOICE and ELEGANT

NOVELTIES

IN REAL AXMINISTER, AUBUSSON, INDIAN, PERSIAN, AND BERLIN

CARPETS

UNSURPASSED
FOR VARIETY IN DESIGN AND COLOR.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, ONLY $1 10 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, ONLY $1 75 per yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PERSIAN RUGS in NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS and COLORS at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTER,
ENGLISH WILTONS, ENGLISH VELVETS,
THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAINS,
RUGS, MATS, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM, CORTICINE,
and BOULINIKON, the very BEST ARTICLE yet manufactured as a substitute for oil-cloth. PRICES VERY LOW.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Upholstery and
House-furnishing Goods,

CONSISTING OF
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,
PLAIN SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
REPS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
COMPLETE RANGE OF QUALITIES AND PRICES.
THE BEST QUALITY REAL FRENCH BROCATEL, full 63 inches wide, in GREEN AND GOLD, at the EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICE of $5.

Estimates promptly furnished on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OPENING!—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

DRY GOODS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

Broadway, Fifth av. and 22d st.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

RICH COLORED

DRESS SILKS.

42 Pieces,	$1 00,	Reduced from $1 75
90 Pieces,	1 25,	Reduced from 2 00
36 Pieces,	1 50,	Reduced from 2 50
47 Pieces,	1 75,	Reduced from 3 00
65 Pieces,	2 00,	Reduced from 3 75
53 Pieces,	2 50,	Reduced from 4 50
38 Pieces,	3 00,	Reduced from 5 50
71 Pieces,	3 50,	Reduced from 6 00

RICH

EVENING SILKS
MARKED DOWN.

23 Pieces,	$2 00,	Reduced from $2 50
31 Pieces,	2 25,	Reduced from 2 75
22 Pieces,	2 50,	Reduced from 3 00
17 Pieces,	2 75,	Reduced from 3 50
29 Pieces,	3 00,	Reduced from 4 50
41 Pieces,	3 50,	Reduced from 5 50
33 Pieces,	3 75,	Reduced from 6 00
19 Pieces,	4 00,	Reduced from 7 00

50 PIECES PONSONS.
Poult de Soie Antique,
AND

SATIN DE LYON,

IN BEAUTIFUL EVENING TINTS.
REDUCED FROM $5 50 TO $3 00.

BRIDAL SILKS & SATINS.

100 Pieces from $2 00 to $10 00 per yard.

BLACK SILKS.

THIS DEPARTMENT CONTAINS ALL THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS' FABRICS OF

LYONS FRANCE.

NAMELY: BONNET, PONSON, TAPISSIER, BELON, GUINET, AND

Our own
WELL-KNOWN
HAND-SPUN SILK.

PONCET'S CACHEMIRE SUBLIME, $1 25;
RECENT VALUE, $2 00.

CLOAKING VELVETS,

ALL SILK, 28 INCHES WIDE, $6 50; WORTH $12.

TRIMMING VELVETS,

CUT BIAS, IN ALL COLORS, $2 50 AND UPWARD.

EVENING AND PARTY

DRESS FABRICS

IN ALL THE NEW TINTS.

Mexicano Quadrille,	All silk, in white and colors.
Gaze de Chambery,	All silk, in white and colors.
Tissu à Soie,	All silk, in white and colors.
Algerine Faconnee,	All silk, in white and colors.
Bayadere de Naples,	All silk, in white and colors.
Gaze de Nice,	All silk, in white and colors.
Hernani,	All silk, in white and colors.
Gaze d'Algerine,	All silk, in white and colors.

RICH
INDIA AND CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

RICH FURS,

MUFFS AND BOAS.
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

RICH LACES,

In Point Gaze, Point Duchess, and Point Applique Capes, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, Valenciennes Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c., &c., &c., at an

UNUSUAL REDUCTION.

LACE CURTAINS.

An extensive assortment in NEW DESIGNS for the

HOLIDAYS.

TURKISH RUGS AND CARPETS
in great variety.

DRESS GOODS.

LARGE REDUCTION.
585 pieces Colored Merinoes, 1¼ yards wide, 50c., formerly sold at 87½c.
15 cases Tycoon Reps and Delaines, 12½c.; recent value, 25c.
7 cases Calicoes, 6c. per yard.
9 cases Calicoes, 8c. per yard.
The recent prices of these Calicoes were 10c. and 12½c. per yard.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

We devote the same space to this branch of our business that we do to the retail, therefore out-of-town buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, and Upholstery. Goods cut to suit purchasers. Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town families to shop as advantageously and profitably as residents of New-York City. Goods forwarded by express or mail to all parts of the country.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

Holiday Presents!

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

VELVET CLOAKS, MATELASSE CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CARRIAGE CLOAKS, HOUSE JACKETS, &c.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

in every material, at from $18 upward; less than the price of the material.

ELEGANT PARIS PATTERN COSTUMES, imported for our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT for ideas, at from $35 to $200. All these are very rich and stylish.

UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS

in unmade Paris-Embroidered HEAVY DOUBLE CASHMERE POLONAISES, TABLIERS, JACKETS, [illegible] NICHS, &c. Also, Paris-Embroidered BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, all reduced. 500 Children's Cloaks at from $5, worth $15.

CLOSING SALE

of LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SILK TIES, BOWS, RUFFS, and other NECKWEAR, EMBROIDERED SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PILLOW SETS, FANS, &c. POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COLLARS, &c.; LACE CAPS, [illegible] KID GLOVES, [illegible] this branch of our business.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS

for LADIES and CHILDREN, at competition prices, as we are determined not to be undersold.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

of all kinds, for Ladies and Children, at extraordinarily low prices, the greatest

BARGAINS

EVER OFFERED.

500 BLACK ASTRAKHAN MUFFS, $2 50; with Boa, $5.
300 BLACK ALASKA MUFFS, $3; with Boa, $5.
300 CANADIAN LYNX MUFFS, $3; with Boa, $5.
100 BROWN REAL LYNX MUFFS, $5.
100 BLACK MONKEY MUFFS, $3.
100 BROWN FRENCH SABLE SETS (Muff and Collar,) $3.
200 BOYS' and MISSES' REAL SEAL CAPS, $2 50.
100 LADIES' REAL SEAL CAPS, $3.
1,000 CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR HOODS, $1.
1,000 CHILDREN'S SILVER-GRAY CONEY TIES, 75c.
500 CHILDREN'S SETS, (Muff and Tie,) $1.
CHILDREN'S [illegible] from $4 50.
LADIES' REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, $20.
Also, a choice stock of REAL SEAL, MINK, OTTER, and other fine Furs, and FUR TRIMMINGS of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any FUR STORE.

WILSON & GREIG.

PROPOSALS.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS [illegible] Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 21. See City Record.

THE LOAN COLLECTION.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

THE ARMS AND ARMOR—THE WOOD CARVINGS—OBJETS D'ART, WATCHES.

There is one taste which belongs exclusively to men, and that is their love for arms and their desire to collect them. If poetry illustrates the mental progress man has made, (it tells of the swords worn by its heroes,) his mechanical advancement is as clearly shown by the fashioning of his weapons. Whether in arms used for defense or in the chase, the Metropolitan Museum of Art allows us to study this subject in all its interesting details. Starting with the splinter of flint used first by primitive man, with which he tipped his arrows, passing through myriads of centuries, where in the Cesnola collection may be seen the bronze glaves and javelins of the Phœnicians, in rooms I and J of the loan collection arms and armor of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries may be examined.

Leaving out for the present all considerations of the studies mechanics were making, each advancing year dropping some older method, in an æsthetic point of view alone arms indicate the progress of art. As life and security depended upon the innate excellence of a weapon, a shattered sword-blade meaning death or dishonor to the champion knight or soldier, not only was extreme care bestowed on the material of the arm itself, but on it, as a precious thing, was lavished a great deal of that same wonderful art and cunning which decorated a missal, a breviary, or a chalice. The grandeur, the pomp of martial display brought a demand for magnificent arms, and the acme of art was as thoroughly reached in the designing of a salt-cellar made for a Pope by Benvenuto Cellini in his time, as it was later when Felippo Negroli, of Milan, fashioned a sword or a coat of mail for a warrior King.

Two distinct branches of business obviously existed in former periods, which in some cases seem to have been carried on in the same workshop—the manufacture of arms for offense, and the making of armor. To-day we construct rifled cannon, and to resist their projectiles we are busy in devising methods to protect ships; and so far it seems, just as in old times, the aggressive power continues in advance of the defensive. The fashioning of weapons of offense were innumerable. There were swords, daggers, maces, martels, battle-axes, bows, cross-bows, arbalests, spears, halberds of a thousand different patterns; and later, in fire-arms, snap-haunces, wheel-lock muskets, arquebuses, dags, and pistols; and for the defense, gauntlets, breastplates, visors, helmets, morions, casques, salades, gorgets, bascinets, and shields. As projectiles driven by gunpowder supplanted missiles thrown by mechanical power, armor became more and more useless. If a breastplate or a casque is still in use to-day in some foreign branches of service, and may preserve the wearer from a sword-cut, as a protection for a rifle-ball it is valueless. From about the middle of the seventeenth century we see a general decline in the use of armor, though the wearing of it was still continued, rather as an insignia of authority, for almost half a century later, when it was entirely abandoned. A remnant of it, (the cuirass, used in the French and Prussian service excepted,) might have been seen on the French officer of thirty years ago, indicated by a small gorget worn around the neck. Armor survived, too, somewhat its absolute use, being put on for tournaments and mock feats of arms, a sport much delighted in by gentlemen even up to the middle of the seventeenth century. Strange to say, modern research shows that the armor used at these jousts was even heavier than that employed in actual service. Notwithstanding the thousand learned explanations which may be found in such excellent authorities as Meyrick or Violet Le Duc, it seems almost incomprehensible how men could have ever been at their ease, or had that necessary freedom of limb fitted for attack or flight, when encased in an iron shell like a lobster. The cricketer of to-day is sadly uncomfortable, though only his single leg has its covering of split bamboo and leather. Under such a heat as is found in Palestine, one marvels how a Richard or a Godefroy De Bouillon could have lived when fully covered with their panoply. Accustomed as may be archæologists to study the champions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when armed *cap-a-pie*, they cannot fail to see a striking resemblance between their heroes and our present much more useful submarine divers. A knight thus encased, if he dropped his sword, could scarcely ever have been able to pick it up again. In tilting there were many curious devices, so arranged that though the knight apparently held the lance it was in reality kept in position by means of an iron socket set into his breastplate, and thus the *destrier*, the man, and the lance were all part and parcel of the same mechanism, just as much so as a cow-catcher is an integral part of a locomotive. Gustave Doré, in his illustrations, especially in his *Contes Drolatique*, gives the appearance of these men at arms in an exaggerated way, and is the pictorial Cervantes of the chivalrous period. As famous a suit of armor as ever was worn was that donned by Sir Walter Raleigh. It was all of pure silver, which caused it to be said that he wore a Spanish galleon on his back. Still, awkward as all armor must have been, the skill employed in making it was very great and the ornamentation superb. In the first half of the sixteenth century the decoration was lavish. There were fashions in armor, and when Milan had set the mode all the rest of the warlike world followed. We are inclined to think, however, that in many cases, for beauty of form and decorations, Germany produced quite as good work as did Italy. Modern researches in art seem to prove that for metal work, Augsburg and Nürnburg had artificers quite as clever as those who made Milan and Padua famous.

As to the arms of offense, certain places had their specialties. Thus, Poitou made the best lances, and the steel of one man in Bordeaux had a reputation like Stubbs' has to-day, but it was in England that the only bows and arrows worthy of the name could be obtained. In general arm-making, Italy took the lead, then came Spain, next Flanders, then France, and England was last. For excellence in sword-blades, old fighters looked to Spain. It was the Moor who had left the Spaniard the secrets of his supple, trenchant Damascus steel.

All the honors in the collection of arms in the Metropolitan Museum are due to the very fine display loaned by H. Cogniat, Esq., which contains many hundreds of pieces, and is supplemented by a catalogue. Many of the arms are unique in character. The collection is the more extraordinary when one wonders how, in the United States, so many arms of intrinsic merit and rarity could have been assembled. In Europe old arms come to the surface, and may be found and purchased. Without a doubt when the Puritan fathers came in the Mayflower, with their Bibles they brought their good swords, and their arquebuses, their breast-plates, and their head-pieces; and Miles Standish undoubtedly was armed to pray or fight; but such old iron has passed away, long ago—been rusted away off the face of the earth. In some of the New-England historical societies some few original pieces are yet preserved. From Mexico and South America we have seen at long intervals wonderful bits of old Spanish armor turn up, which had escaped the revolutions there. Still, every now and then, strangely enough, even in New-York some old arms come into the market. Not more than a month ago, two remarkably fine fire-arms of the sixteenth century were purchased in the City by a collector. The story told about them was that they were found in a cave in one of the Carribean islands. They might have been concealed there by the first buccaneers. All that we know of them is that they were arms of perfect workmanship, well preserved, and authentic in every way.

In such an extensive collection as the Cogniat one, we can only call attention to a few of the most remarkable arms. Nos. 158 and 159 are two-wheel cross-bows of the thirteenth century. These cross-bows are exceedingly curious. They represent the most early complicated arms of offense, having been used at the siege of Constantinople. The steel bow is drawn into position by means of four metal pulleys working on the bow-string, to which runs a compound haul wound up by two winches. The cross-bow man put his foot in a stirrup, held his cross-bow downward, and so worked his winches. The force of an arrow sent from such an arm must have been prodigious. It is an error to suppose that these old arms were wanting in accuracy. There is no doubt that up to 150 yards these cross-bows could be used with great precision and deadly effect. Quite lately in France a number of experiments have been made with arms of mechanical propulsion modeled after the old forms, and these were found not only to have a surprisingly extended range, but that by a little practice their projectiles could be placed with exceeding accuracy within a small area. Such weapons as these cross-bows were not entirely abandoned even when gunpowder was brought into military use. No. 23 is a two-edged sword of the thirteenth century, and is a very fine specimen. No. 31 is an embossed armlet, inlaid with gold, of true Milanese work, and illustrates the best work of the sixteenth century. No. 153, a Spanish wheel arquebuse, richly inlaid with ivory, wonderfully engraved, and of the seventeenth century. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century such methods of mechanism for igniting the powder in the pan were in use. It was not the flint which, as in our old musket, struck the steel, but the steel which turned on the flint. A wheel was wound up by means of a key, the flint was then brought by hand in contact with the steel, and when the trigger was touched the wheel turned rapidly round on the flint, and the sparks flew into the pan. In the Cogniat collection there is one of these keys, which is to-day exceedingly rare. There is also a peculiar lock of the fifteenth century, where both flint is used and tinder, so that in case one failed the other might be used—it is the No. 134. The arquebuse under notice is absolutely perfect, and is matchless for beauty. No. 42 is an English rapier with the date 1554, and has a basket hilt. No. 160 is a small hunting cross-bow, inlaid with ivory of the seventeenth century. Such arms were called prods, and used balls of lead or of baked earth, like our marbles. No. 41 is a Spanish sword, with Toledo blade of the sixteenth century. Such a length of sword must have given great trouble to the wearer, and disturbed his locomotion. It must have been necessary to hitch it somewhat at right angles across the body, the hilt near the hand on the left, while to the right the point must have been several feet to the right of him. Old fashioned doors of the sixteenth century must have been especially adapted for such sword bearing grandees, for otherwise an effective *entrée* could never have been accomplished. Swords got to be so long in Queen Elizabeth's time that she issued ordinances against them, and gentlemen wearing swords over a prescribed length had them cut off. No. 609 is a shot-gun, a revolving arm of the time of Louis XV. Certainly there is nothing new under the sun. The late Mr. Colt showed the writer, some years ago, a revolving gun of Hindostanee make—certainly older than the revolving petronel of the time of Charles I., now seen in the Tower. No. 30 is a sword of justice of the eighteenth century. No. 25 is a Scotch claymore of the sixteenth century. In room J there is an arm magnificent in style and execution. It is the No. 181, a Florentine sword of about the year 1540. The hilt is of steel, but lavishly decorated, and in the highest style of art. In pistols of various times and make the Cogniat collection is particularly rich. There are some made at Versailles over a hundred years ago which are exquisitely elaborate in detail, everything being worked up in the most masterly manner. One notable thing about a lock of one, or two, or three centuries ago, is that the finish inside, where the stock conceals the mechanism, is as absolutely perfect in work as the outside—a thoroughness which Ruskin would have delighted in. No less curious is a collection of the powder-flasks of past times. No. 51 is a highly interesting arm. To-day we have, we think, by dint of experiment, at last discovered the proper form of projectile. No. 51 is a rifle of the time of Louis XV., and must have carried a square bolt or rectangular ball. No. 482 is interesting as showing the common horse-pistol used by the dragoon in the early portions of the last century. It seems to tell a tale of Malplaquet and of Marlborough and of the wars of the Spanish succession. Persons unfamiliar with the square butts of the old arquebuses, which would not allow of their being fired from the shoulder, sometimes wonder how they were used. Recoil must must have been a terrible thing in those days. To prevent, or deaden the effect, soldiers wore heavy pads, and fired the pieces the butts pressed against their chests. A heavy breech and light muzzle is spoken of in early times. In the *Arte of Warre*, of 1587, we read: "A Myllan peece is good, for they be tough, and of perfect temper, and bigge at the breech, and strong where the pouder doth lye, and notwithstanding thynne at the ende." In such an excellent collection of arms we can only individualize a few pieces. No less curious are the coffers belonging to the same collection. Some of these strong boxes are masses of bolts and bars. There is a mysterious keyhole which escapes detection; one has four keyholes requiring as many different keyes. Such coffers, when savings banks and safe deposits did not exist, were necessities. One of the boxes has holes cut through the bottom of it, so that it could be bolted to the floor. Mr. Cogniat's collection consists of some 614 pieces, and is as remarkable for its excellence as it is for its variety.

In room J there is a fine display of Turkish arms loaned by M. Gaston De Souis. These are gorgeous specimens, and represent in Yataghans, sabres and guns the peculiar tastes of the Mamelukes and their descendants—for all the Mamelukes were not killed. To the arm collector, though these arms have their value, they are not so highly prised as European work. Eastern work remains the same, and to the collector, unless wonderfully versed in these subjects, one arm of three centuries ago—is like the arm of the present day. To the Turk and to the Hindostanee, these arms are wonderfully precious. A sword-blade of true merit commands a price which astonishes us. Sir Gore Ousley tells that the Nawaub of Oude gave, in 1794, £24,000 for a cimeter.

In case No. 5 of Room J, Mr. S. P. Avery exhibits a collection of silver and gilt spoons of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Their curious workmanship and beauty is worthy of a careful examination. Such spoons were often called Apostle spoons, either because they were twelve in number, or were decorated with the figure of a saint. One peculiarity of the old spoon is the width of the bowl—not as much suggestive of larger mouths belonging to the men and women of the period, but perhaps indicative of lustier appetites. In such an exhibition as the loan collection, changes are occurring every day, by the addition of new features. In the room below, where are placed the copies of the most remarkable works of *orfevrie*, exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, has been added within a day or two a most superb collection of Etruscan vases, magnificent from their size and wonderful decoration. These vases are loaned by Mr. Blodget. From Count Corti there come some very elegant specimens of capo de monte ware and majolicas. In articles strictly called *objets d'art*, the collection has some wonderfully choice specimens. In Room J is the famous silver bell made by Cellini for Pope Clement VII. It is loaned by Mrs. Berdan. It is one of those carefully elaborate conceptions which is a miracle of its kind, and one wonders how human hands could have made such a fairy-like thing. Once this very bell was the delight of the elegant Horace Walpole, and graced Strawberry Hill. It glistens and shines, with its little sparks of bright metal, like crystals of frost work. There are Limoges enamels, too—quaint and curious—and ivory carvings of amazing beauty, and a *plateau* of silver enamel, with medallion heads, and lapis-lazuli, loaned by Mr. Stuyvesant, coming from the Duchess De Barri's treasures, and a collection of watches, starting with the Nuremburg egg and ending with *répoussée* work and the delicate enamel of the last century.

In room L there is a grand specimen of wood-work, taken from the Chapel of Beguinage, at Ghent, a work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, loaned by Mrs. Aldan. Would some of our cabinet-makers, furniture-dealers, or wood-carvers be good enough to examine this old work? They might then appreciate what exquisite taste has done, when combined with intelligent workmanship. Nowadays we make wooden ornamentations, (they are wooden in more senses than one,) mechanically by means of automatic machines or molds. Acknowledging that there is a necessity for such things, could not the heads of such wood-working establishments look at this work in the museum, and take some hints, some lessons, from this glorious work?

When with infinite care and an immense amount of personal trouble, the Directors of the museum have brought together for the first time in America such a fine and varied collection, it would be invidious and out of place to ask for more. Complete of its kind, it still has further development, especially in the loan collection. In England the first women in the land were glad to give the South Kensington Museum their aid, for they brought to it, loaned to it, their treasures of laces. No feelings of false ostentation induced these ladies to exhibit their heir-looms to the general public. They were simply actuated by the desire of forming taste and of giving proper models to the manufacturer and his workman. There must be many a yard of Mechlin, of guipure, of Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Spanish point; of Alençon, Chantilly, Point de Bourgogne, of old Devonshire, perfect in design, yellow with age, which have decorated the kerchiefs, the ruffs, the stomachers, the sleeves of our grandams. Cannot old drawers be rumaged, and these delicate fabrics be brought once more to the light? There is no doubt but that even Mrs Bury Palisser, the great modern authority in lace, would be amazed at the lace *trouvailles* buried in New-York. Then there is something else which our ladies especially delight in, and that is in fans, which might be sent there—the fans their grandmothers used. Those which waved so gently to and fro a hundred years ago, and came from France, and which Boucher might have painted. All such things illustrate art in its many various phases, and show its development.

If the past has been, in an art sense, better and greater than the present, still the time we now live in has its immense advantages. This is an age of comparison. A great authority has said that "the harmony of humanity results from the free emission and study of the most opposite notes. Let orthodoxy kill science, and a Mohammedan world and Spain show signs of death, because they too conscientiously fulfilled their task. The instinct of Art carried to its highest delicacy, but without honesty, made Italy, at the time of the Renaissance, a country of cut-throats. Lucretius and St. Theresa, Aristophanes and Socrates, Voltaire and Francis of Assisi, Raphael and Vincent De Paul have all their *raison d'être*, and humanity would be less if a single one of its component elements were wanting." If to our utilitarian ideas, and that immense power of mechanical production which America possesses, there could only be added a better appreciation of what is proper in form, shape, design, and coloring, our advantages will be immensely enhanced. If such a blending of elements should ever take place, it will in a great measure be due to the founding of just such collections in other parts of our country as we have hurriedly described as existing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The "Week of Prayer," which is observed by the members of nearly all Christian denominations, occurs in January. The following is the programme:

Monday, Jan. 4.—Thanksgiving and Confession: Review of the past. Prayer for grace to express gratitude, not only with the lip, but in the life. Humiliation for personal and national sins. Prayer for the riches of mercy, and power to overcome temptation.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—National Objects for Prayer: For Kings and all in authority; for soldiers and sailors; for the rich and the poor; for prisoners and captives; for the afflicted and bereaved; for the persecuted and the oppressed.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Home Objects for Prayer: Our children at home, in business and abroad; for tutors and guardians; for universities and colleges; for the Christian ministers and Sunday-schools.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—Foreign Objects for Prayer: The extension of religious liberty throughout the world; the prevalence of peace among nations; the increase of harmony, sympathy, and service among Christians of all lands; the subordination of international intercourse and the increase of commerce and of science to the spread of Christ's kingdom.

Friday, Jan. 8.—Missionary Objects for Prayer: For the conversion of the house of Israel; for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands, and for the deliverance of nations from the yoke of superstition.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for Religious Revival: On the churches throughout the world, for their increase in zeal, spirituality, and devotedness, and for a clearer witness for the truth among them.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Sermons: The essential unity of Christ's church, and the obligation binding on all its members to manifest it "in the bond of peace."

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is the official report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter carriers at the New-York Post Office, and the expenses incident thereto, for the month of November, 1874:

Carriers employed	393
Delivery trips daily	5
Collection trips daily	14
Registered letters delivered	14,537
Mail letters delivered	2,795,427
Mail postal cards delivered	293,595
Local letters delivered	1,911,730
Local postal cards delivered	422,793
Newspapers, &c., delivered	660,835
Letters returned to the office	25,372
Letters collected	3,926,154
Postal cards collected	622,660
Newspapers, &c., collected	470,661
Total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery either by carrier or the office	$88,069 32
Amount paid carriers	28,933 72

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

November, 1873	$55,603 85
November, 1874	88,069 32
Increase for November, 1874	$32,465 47

The following is a statement of the weekly return of unmailable letters from the New-York Post Office sent to the Dead Letter Office for the week ending Dec. 12, 1874:

Domestic, held for postage	646
Foreign, held for postage	208
Unclaimed hotel letters	89
Blank or no address	17
Total	960

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Wills Proved.—Samuel Leonard and Francis Lindeman, of the town of Gravesend, Fredericka M. Killian, David Saunders, John H. Myers, Frank H. Leddin, Donald Murray, and Armstead W. Collins, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: John Oakey, of the town of Flatbush; John Poillon, Joseph McGovern, Nicholas Murray, Thomas Fleming, John Byrne, William H. C. Brown, Richard Garratt, William H. Howard, John Van Voorhees, James F. Stoddard, Esther S. Sands, John S. La Roza, James Burgess, Isaac S. Finney, Harry H. Johnston, Patrick Leddy, David B. Lingster, Julia M. Marshall, and William Healy, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Guardianship of the person of Francis W. Mulwey were granted to Sarah Mulwey; of estate of Carrie Spinger to Christine Jansen; of Maragaret P. O'Brien, Thomas F. O'Brien, Agnes A. O'Brien, and Josephine M. O'Brien to Christopher W. O'Brien; of Electus B. L. Taylor, William E. Taylor, Louise H. Taylor, and Delie I. Taylor to Charles H. Taylor; of Henry Newman, Leopold Newman, Jane Newman, Bertha Newman, and Emma Newman to Rosa Newman and Henry Newman; of Addie W. Scheifer and Henry Scheifer, of Robert W. Wides to Augustus D. Ruggles, all of the city of Brooklyn.

THE HORSE-BLANKET LARCENY.

Ex-Alderman Odell, arrested on a charge of having a quantity of stolen horse blankets in his sale stables, in Twenty-fourth street, and ordered by Justice Murray to be held in default of $5,000 bail, was brought before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. It was claimed on his behalf by Mr. Peter Mitchell, his counsel, that the evidence was wholly insufficient to authorize his detention; that the stable in which the property alleged to have been stolen was found was an open building, accessible to any person; that the prisoner had been unfairly dealt with, had been kept in confinement at head-quarters thirty-six hours before being brought before a magistrate; that when he was brought before a magistrate and his bail fixed, he tendered bail of a party worth eight times the amount in real estate, but the authorities in the District Attorney's office sent back word, instead of accepting the bond, that if the prisoner was sent down they would give him an early trial. Chief Justice Davis said the accused was clearly entitled to his liberty if he furnished satisfactory bonds in the amount fixed by the Police Justice. The other questions raised as to the insufficiency of the testimony, he took under consideration. Odell was subsequently released on furnishing $5,000 bail at the District Attorney's office, Doretta Schneider, of No. 84 Willett street, becoming his surety.

KIDNAPPING IN WEST HOBOKEN.

The residents of West Hoboken are much excited over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of John Neville, a boy aged eight years, whose parents reside near the monastery. The boy was playing Thursday afternoon on Clinton avenue with a number of little friends, when a stranger riding in a carriage drove up. He asked the boys to ride with him, but they refused, except Neville, who got into the carriage. The man and the boy drove off, and nothing has been seen of either. The citizens of West Hoboken went out in a body yesterday to look for the missing lad, but could not find any trace of him. Fears that he has been kidnapped are entertained, and his parents are almost frantic over their loss.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ART NEWS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. Edwin Adams was in Rochester last week.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at Indianapolis.

Mr. Fechter was at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. J. L. Toole was at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. George L. Fox is at the New-Orleans Academy of Music.

Mr. John Brougham and Mr. Frank Mayo appeared last week in Chicago.

Mme. Janauschek was at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe was last week at the Globe, in Boston.

Mrs. Oates has brought out a version of "Giroflé-Girofla" at the Boston Globe.

Miss Neilson was last week in Louisville, and goes this week to De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week in Cleveland, whither Mr. J. K. Emmet goes this week.

A new opera by M. Bonawitz, called "Ostrolenka," has been enjoyed by Philadelphia *dilettanti*.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was at Wood's, in Cincinnati, and Mr. T. C. King was at Robinson's Opera-house.

The Lingards appear this week in Reading. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth and Mr. Wheelock acted there last week.

Miss Cherrie Simpson is the name of a Milwaukee prodigy; she is a pianist, and has not reached her sixth birthday.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Weber's "Euryanthe" and Spohr's "Jessonda" have, according to private letters from Wiesbaden, been very successfully revived at the Hof-Theatre, with Fräulein Gung'l in the principal parts.

Rubinstein's opera "Die Maccabär," will be produced next February in Berlin. The composer will give two great concerts in Vienna on his return from Berlin, where he will rehearse and conduct his own opera.

It is now stated that the Abbé Liszt will not, as previously announced, take part in the projected Wagner concerts at Vienna, as he intends to go to Pesth for two months, and to spend the rest of the Winter at Weimar.

Fraulein Louise Proch, the daughter of the well-known capellmeister and composer, Heinrich Proch, of Vienna, will appear in June and July next at the London Opera—the *Neue Freie Presse* does not state which.

Herr Johann Strauss has, according to the *Neue Freie Presse*, entered into negotiations with a great Parisian publisher to compose for him an opera to a French libretto. Two principal theatres of Paris are in competition for the right of producing it.

A Birmingham dispatch to the London newspapers says that on Nov. 26 great disappointment was caused at a concert at which the principal attraction was to be Miss Carlotta Patti. When the audience had waited about twenty minutes after the advertised time for commencing, Mr. Lindsay Sloper came forward and made the "unpleasant communication" that Miss Carlotta Patti would not appear. He explained that on her arrival she had taken great offense at finding herself announced as "the sister of Miss Adelina Patti." She would listen to no apology, and left Birmingham by the 7:30 train.

The *Précurseur* of Antwerp relates a strange accident which occurred Nov. 15 in the new Flemish theatre of that city. A shoemaker named Paus, father of a family, being dissatisfied with his place in the third gallery, was stepping down on a lower bench, when he lost his balance and fell over from a height of nearly fifty feet on the shoulder of a lady seated in the pit, breaking her chair with his weight. He was taken up apparently lifeless, but soon after recovered consciousness, and declared that he only felt a slight pain in the back. He was, however, conveyed to the hospital, where no doubt exists of his recovery. As for the lady, she remained for some moments as it were petrified by the shock, and then fainted. But in a little time she recovered and did not quit the theatre.

A correspondent of the *American Register* writes to that journal: "Wagner lives in Bayreuth. His house, a present to him from the King of Bavaria, his royal friend and patron, is as peculiar as his genius. It is called Wahnfried, (peace-yearning,) a name which is engraved above its portal, with a further inscription telling how the owner yearned for peace, and found it within. On entering, the visitor found himself in a vast square apartment or hall, rising to the height of two stories, and lighted by a skylight; around this hall ran a gallery, into which opened the doors of the upper rooms. It was furnished with sofas and chairs covered with leather, and on either side of the two doorways, opening from it on the ground floor, were ranged statues of the various heroes of his operas—*Rienzi, Tannhauser, Lohengrin*, the Captain of the Flying Dutchman, &c., together with the busts, one of the King of Bavaria, and the other, oddly enough for a German composer, of the French Prince Imperial, a present from his youthful Highness himself. From this apartment the visitor was shown into an immensely long, narrow room, lighted by a single huge bay window at one end. This room was lined with book-cases and adorned with family busts and portraits (among others a bust of the Abbé Liszt, Wagner's father-in-law,) and containing also an immense grand piano. Here, also, were deposited various gifts received by Wagner from different royal admirers, and several embroidered banners as well, which had been sent to him by different Wagner societies in various parts of the globe. The furniture of the room was odd and quaint in character; the chairs all differed—some of them were high and some were low, according to the caprice or fancy of their owner."

Our London correspondent writes, Nov. 27: 'It seems to be becoming common for London managers to have more than one theatre on their hands. Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Princess', are all under the same management, and Mr. Hollingshead has undertaken the Holborn Amphitheatre in addition to the Gaiety. While the latter is to be devoted to Shakespearean comedy, an operatic and pantomine company will occupy the other house. The "Merry Wives of Windsor" is to be produced at the Gaiety on Dec. 19, with Mr. Phelps as *Falstaff*, Mr. Hermann Vezin as *Ford*, Mrs. J. Wood as *Mrs. Page*, Miss Furtado as *Mme. Page*, and Mr. Arthur Cecil as *Dr. Caius*. Mr. Arthur Sullivan has written some new music for the piece. It appears that the idea of doing "The Merchant of Venice" at the Prince of Wales' has not yet been abandoned. Miss Marie Wilton threatens to play *Portia* herself rather than give up the scheme; but it is now probable that Miss Ellen Terry, (Mrs. Watts,) who has not appeared on the stage for several years, will get the part, while Miss Wilton will make an irresistible *Nerissa*. The Opera Comique has been opened under the management of a lady who is best known to the public by the extremely free and undisguised exhibition of her figure in the sort of parts which are associated with Lady Godiva and Mother Eve. She is not in any sense an actress, and has, in fact, no qualification for the stage except her readiness to dispense with the usual amount of clothing. There could hardly be a more severe commentary on the methods by which eminence in the theatrical world may be obtained in this country. Miss Sheridan has surrounded herself with other celebrities of her class, and appears as *Venus*, in a burlesque of the old type, in which plenty of legs and glittering scenery are made to do duty for wit and fun. The Crystal Palace company are endeavoring to get up a regular series of dramatic performances, and as these take place in the daytime, they have a good choice of actors and actresses, connected with the London theatres, who are at leisure until evening. Mr. Creswick, Henry Neville, Ryder, Kendall, Miss Ward, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendall have already been engaged, and it is intended to produce the "Lady of Lyons," "Love Chase," &c. A new feature of theatrical life is the publication of a time-table at the St. James, showing precisely the moment when any particular song is being sung or a dance performed. Ample intervals, I observe, are allowed for refreshments.'

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "'Les Prés St. Jervais' is in substance the same that Sardou, when a beginner in the dramatic vocation, wrote for Déjazet, and is built on the model of the 'Les Premières Armes de Richelieu,' and on the thousand and one pieces in which the bright actress loved to display all her personal and intellectual gifts to delighted spectators. The *Prince de Conti* is a high-tempered youth, whose vanity has been fostered by the abject flatteries of his tutor, *Harpin*, from whose constant supervision, however, he longs to escape. When an accident gives him a chance of seeing something of the world for a few hours, he follows a shop-girl, *Friquette*, to the Prés St. Gervais, the favorite suburban tea-garden of those days, where bourgeois, out for a Sunday, were wont to picnic on the grass, where men of fashion repaired to drive, and where lovers could wander at will through secluded groves and shady lanes. Believing in his tutor's assurance that his noble birth is displayed in every feature and every look, he addresses *Friquette* in a tone of easy triumph, and gets nothing better than a sound box on the ears for his pains. Without a farthing of money in his pocket, he tries to get a dinner on credit, and is insulted by the waiter, who fails to trace the signs of his birthright in his impecuniosity. A family of shop-keepers take pity on him, and ask him to share their repast; but he at first declines to eat with low people, and then finds it impossible to touch their viands or their wine. Then he gets into a quarrel with the sergeant of the very regiment of which he has been the nominal Colonel since his cradle, and, unwilling to take shelter under his rank, he fights the veteran, and is wounded in the affray. At last he overhears his intoxicated Mentor confessing that he fools his noble pupil to the top of his bent, whereupon the Prince takes the lesson to heart, and determines in the future to depend more upon himself and less upon his ancestors. This simple outline was attractive enough when it was filled up by the devil-may-care grace and overflowing animal spirits of Déjazet, and the two acts used to be rattled through with captivating rapidity. Unfortunately, it has been thought necessary to preface the piece by an introductory act in which there is no action, and the only object of which is to present a characteristic picture of old Paris, to describe in detail the peculiarities of the various personages in the comedy, and to supply the composer with materials for a solo or two and a series of choruses. The best of these latter is a piece wherein the assembled pedagogues lecture their pupils on the advantages of study and hard work. No sooner are the scholars out of hearing than the masters indulge in confidential anticipations of the delights to be enjoyed at the Prés St. Gervais—anticipations which, as soon as the pupils come within hearing, are again exchanged for serious injunctions to labor. The contrast between the solemn tones of the lecturers and their delight in the coming escape from drudgery is very droll. The plot does not really begin before the second act, which, in a musical no less than in a dramatic sense, is by far the best. There is a charming madrigal, 'Le Muguet et la Rose,' and a pretty song, 'Souvenez-vous,' to both of which the mezzo-soprano of Paola Marié does ample justice. Then there is a very clever arrangement of 'Femme sensible, entends-tu le ramage?' as a duet, the quaint, sweet melody being accompanied by vocal variations that greatly enhance its Old-World charm. Mme. Peschard sings all the music of the principal parts in perfection, though she lacks the *desinvoltura* that used to be so graceful in the person of Déjazet.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2300 West. Union.... 82⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf.... 16¾
2500 do......s3. 82	600 Lake Shore.... 80⅜
1000 do......b3. 82⅛	500 do.... 80½
300 do.... 82⅛	100 do......s5. 80⅜
2200 do.... 82¼	300 do......s3. 80⅜
500 do......b3. 82¼	500 do.... 80⅜
100 do.... 82⅜	400 do.... 80½
50 do.... 82½	100 do......b3. 80½
100 do......s3. 82¼	300 do......s3. 80⅜
10 Mich. Central.... 83¼	100 North-west. Pf.... 61¾
600 Pacific Mail.... 39½	500 North-western.... 46⅞
300 do.... 39⅝	100 do......b3. 47
600 do.... 39⅝	100 do.... 47
200 do.... 39⅝	300 do......b3. 47⅛
200 do.... 39¾	400 do.... 47⅛
100 St. Paul.... 38¼	100 do......s3. 47
100 do.... 38⅜	100 do......s3. 47
500 do......c. 38¼	300 N. Y. C. & H....b3.102
100 do.... 38¼	200 do.... 102
100 do......b3. 38⅜	100 do......s3.101⅞
700 Erie Railway.... 27½	100 Rock Island.... 101⅜
400 do.... 27⅝	100 do.... 101¼
500 do.... 27¼	400 do.... 101⅜
200 do.... 27⅝	200 do.... 101½
700 do......b3. 27½	500 Tol. & Wabash.... 30⅛
400 do.... 27½	400 do.... 30¼
100 do.... 27⅝	100 do......c. 30¼
400 do.... 27¾	200 do......b3. 30⅜
200 do......s3. 27⅝	100 do.... 30¼
200 do.... 27¾	200 do......s3. 30⅛
600 do......b3. 27⅞	1000 Union Pacific.... 35⅜
500 do.... 27⅞	200 do......b3. 35½
2400 do.... 28	100 do......s3. 35⅜
100 do......c. 28	500 Chic & Miss.... 31
600 do......s3. 27⅞	300 do......s3. 30⅞
700 do......b3. 28	100 do......b3. 31
400 do.... 27⅞	1000 do.... 31
100 do......s3. 27¾	1200 do.... 31
700 do.... 27¾	500 do......s3. 31
	100 do.... 30⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.12.118⅝	$60,000 U. S. 5s, '81, reg....b.c.112⅝
500 U. S. 5-20 c.'65, new, small..118	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, reg....113
10,000 U. S. 5s,'81, reg....12.112¾	20,000 do....b.c.113⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '75....102	1700 Erie Railway.b.c. 27¾
1,000 Va. 6s. Con.c. 58	600 do......b3. 27¾
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23½	900 do......s3. 27¾
2,000 M.&St. P. I. M. Div.... 80	500 do.... 27⅞
	100 do.... 28
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. 89	100 do......b3. 27⅞
3,000 C. & W. Con. Coup G. bds... 81⅜	200 do.... 27⅞
	1000 do......s3. 27¾
6,000 Erie 3d....100	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 83¼
2,000 Long Dock Bs.100⅜	100 do......b30. 83⅜
1,000 Lake S. div.Bs.100	100 Panama....b. c.116
2,000 L. S. C., R. 1st.100	100 Ill. Central.... 98
1,00 Mich. S. 2d....100	100 do......b.c. 98¼
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st C.112½	1400 Union Pac..b.c. 35⅜
2,000 N. J. C. 1st C.102	100 do.... 35½
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 80	100 do......s3. 35⅜
5,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 96	900 do......b3. 35½
5,000 C. Pac.1st.San Jo. Br.... 81¾	600 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 46⅞
	25 do.... 47⅛
6,000 L. & N.Con.'98. 88	1100 do.... 47
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 92½	100 do......s3. 46⅞
3,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87.101	100 do......b3. 47
20 Nassau Bank....105	200 do.... 47
20 Ninth Na. Bank..100	5 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 61
25 U. S. Express. b.c. 64½	100 do......b. c. 61½
5 American Ex.... 65¼	23 N. J. Cen....b. c.107
10 do......b.c. 65½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.101⅜
400 West. U. Tel.b.c. 82⅜	100 do......c.101⅜
1100 do.... 82¼	300 C.M.&St.P..b.c.s3. 38¼
200 do......s3. 82⅜	[illegible] do.... 38¼
700 do......b3. 82¼	50 Chic. & Alt..b. c.103½
400 do.... 82¼	50 do.... 104
200 do......b3. 82⅜	100 T. W. & W.b.c.s3. 30⅛
300 do......c. 82¼	100 do......s3. 30¼
100 do......s10. 82¼	400 do......s3. 30¼
200 do.... 82¼	100 do.... 30¼
100 do......s15. 82¼	20 Del., Lack. & W..109
500 do......c. 82¼	200 do.... 108⅞
100 do......s5. 82¼	100 St. L., K.C.& N.Pf.
100 do......b3. 82⅜	b. c. 25¼
1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 80¼	5 Chi., Bur. & Q....107
100 do.... 80⅜	100 do.... 107½
1000 do.... 80⅜	100 do......b. c.108
600 do......s3. 80⅜	50 do.... 107⅝
35 do.... 80⅝	50 do.... 108½
700 P. M. S. S. Co..b. c. 39⅜	78 do.... 108¾
100 do......b10. 39⅝	150 do.... 108½
1300 do.... 39⅝	100 At. & Pc. Pf..b. c. 16¾
100 do......s60. 39½	100 do......b3. 16¾
100 do.... 39¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
700 do.... 39¾	300 do.... 31
700 do......s3. 39¾	300 do......s3. 31
600 do.... 39⅝	100 do.... 31⅛
100 do......b30. 39¾	100 do.... 31⅛
200 do.... 39⅝	100 O. & M. Pf....b. c. 63½
100 do.... 39¾	200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9¾
50 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.102	100 do......b3. 9⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union....b3. 82⅜	100 Pacific Mail....b3. 39¾
400 do.... 82⅜	1000 do.... 39¾
500 do.... 82½	100 do......s3. 39⅝
30 do.... 82⅝	500 Union Pacific.b3. 35⅝
900 do.... 82½	500 do.... 35⅝
900 do......b3. 82⅝	300 do.... 35½
2300 do.... 82⅝	300 do.... 35⅝
200 do......s3. 82½	200 do......b3. 35⅝
100 do.... 82⅜	300 North-west....b3. 47
600 Rock Island...b3.101½	100 do.... 47
100 do.... 101⅝	800 do.... 47⅛
200 Erie.... 27¾	800 do.... 47¼
600 do......b3. 27⅞	700 do.... 47⅛
200 do......s3. 27¾	700 do......s3. 47⅛
300 do.... 27¾	100 St. Paul....b30. 38⅛
100 do......b3. 27¾	200 do......s3. 38⅜
400 do.... 27⅞	200 Tol. & Wab......b3. 30⅜
25 Lake Shore.... 80⅜	100 do.... 30⅜
200 do.... 80½	200 do.... 30¼
700 do.... 80⅝	100 Chi.& Alt....b60. 104
100 do......s3. 80½	500 Ohio & Miss....b3. 31¼
500 do......b3. 80⅝	200 do.... 31¼
200 do......c. 80⅝	600 do.... 31⅜
500 do.... 80⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 9⅞
600 do.... 80½	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47⅛
700 do.... 80½	100 do.... 47

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Erie 1st....b.c.103¼	200 L. S. & M. S....b.c. 80½
15,000 C. Pac. 1st, S. J. B....b.c. 81¾	400 do.... 80⅝
	100 do......s3. 80½
50 Spring M. Coal.. 68	500 do.... 80½
100 Quick. Pref....b.c. 45	100 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 35½
100 Mar.L. & M.P.b.c. 3½	100 do......c. 35⅛
500 West. Un....b.c.s3 82½	300 do.... 35½
500 do......c. 82½	1300 do.... 35½
400 do......b3. 82⅝	100 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 47⅜
500 do......s3. 82½	1000 do......b3. 47¼
400 do.... 82½	100 do.... 47½
7 Wells-Fargo..b.c. 82	100 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 61½
300 Pac. Mail...b.c.b3. 39¾	400 T., W. & W..b.c. 30¼
200 do.... 39¾	300 Del., L. & W..b.c.108¾
200 do......b30. 39⅞	50 Chic., B. & Q.b.c.108¼
200 do.... 39¾	50 Chic. & Alton.b.c.104½
100 do......s10. 39¾	100 Ohio & M...b.c.b3. 31¼
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c. b3.102	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 9⅞
10 C.&P.Guard'd.b.c. 87¾	30 Morris & E....b.c. 96
700 Erie....b.c. b3. 27⅝	100 St. L., K.C.&N.Pf. b.c.b30. 25¾
300 do.... 27⅝	100 do.... 25½
200 C.,M.& S.P.b.c.b3. 38¼	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s n.s. 57	200 North-west....s3. 47⅛
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23⅝	700 do......b3. 47¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 73½	600 do.... 47⅛
400 Western Un....s3. 82⅜	300 do......s3. 47
1000 do.... 82⅜	400 do.... 47
100 Pacific Mail....b3. 39⅞	35 New-Jersey Cen.107⅜
500 do......b30. 39⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 30⅛
500 do......s3. 39¾	100 do.... 30⅛
400 do.... 39⅝	800 do.... 30
200 do......s3. 39⅝	100 do......s5. 30
300 do......b3. 39¾	300 do.... 30
100 do.... 39⅝	300 do.... 30
400 Union Pacific..s3. 35⅜	100 do......s60. 29½
100 Erie.... 27½	300 do.... 29⅞
500 do.... 27⅝	500 do.... 29⅞
500 do......s3. 27⅝	500 do.... 29¾
200 do......b3. 27½	200 St. Paul.... 38⅝
1500 do.... 27½	700 do.... 38½
200 Mich. Central.... 82⅝	300 do.... 38⅝
400 do.... 82½	100 Del., L. & West....108⅝
100 Lake Shore.... 80½	100 Chic., B. & Quin.108⅝
800 do.... 80½	90 Mor. & Essex.x d. 96¼
400 do......s3. 80⅜	100 Chic. & Alton....104½
200 Illinois Cen.... 98	200 Ohio & Miss.... 31⅛
100 Rock Island.... 101⅝	100 do......s3. 31
100 do......s3.101⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s30. 9⅝
100 do.... 101⅝	

SATURDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The totals of the weekly bank statement of averages, compared with the last preceding returns, are as follows:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Decrease.
Loans	$284,903,300	$286,063,000	$1,159,700
Specie	14,218,800	14,467,200	248,400
Legal tenders	49,470,300	50,221,700	751,400
Deposits	218,408,300	219,632,100	1,224,100
Circulation	24,804,300	25,012,600	208,300

The reserve has accordingly decreased since last Saturday by $693,775, and the surplus beyond the 25 per cent. required by national bank rule is now $9,087,100, against $9,780,875 last week. The smallness of this decrease was a complete surprise to the street, and especially the trifling loss of specie, a much larger decline in this one item having been generally looked for. The total of gold coin exported for the week is $2,950,000; the week's payments for customs, $1,604,100. The Sub-Treasury disbursements have been $3,437,396, (viz., $452,000 for interest and $2,985,396 for bonds,) and the weekly gold sale $500,000. The specie actually in hand is undoubtedly less than the reported average, as $1,000,000 in gold was to-day withdrawn from bank for shipment to California, where money is reported to be more active. The small decrease in legal tenders, taken with the decline in bank circulation, indicates the partial or perhaps total cessation of the movement of currency toward the interior, if, indeed, the return current has not already set in. The moderate decrease in loans, with a like diminution of deposits, shows a somewhat less demand for money during a week of comparative quiet both at the Stock Exchange and in the mercantile community.

The day was a dull one in the stock market, the total of transactions being rather less than on Friday. The movements were without special significance so far as concerns the generality of the speculative shares. Western Union and Erie occupied most attention, the former having at the outset been sold with some freedom at 82⅛ and 82, but recovering afterward on considerable purchases by the same people who were large sellers yesterday. The sales alluded to are generally said to have been for joint account of two large operators who have not always been in harmony, and whose residences up town are about a mile and a half apart. The price advanced to 82⅝ and finally reacted to 82⅜. Erie was tolerably active in the early dealings, at 27⅝@27¼@28, on the publication of Mr. Jewett's report. There was a final decline to 27½, said to have been effected in order to prevent the holders of a "double privilege" for 5,000 shares, maturing to-day, from calling it stock. The privilege had been sold by the leading bear speculator. Mr. Jewett's report was favorably commented upon as a business-like document. The London price was reported 24½, equal, perhaps, to 26⅞ here; but we understand that hardly any transactions were made between the two markets, as the dealings in London on Saturday are mostly at an end before ours begin. Pacific Mail was dull and steady at 39½@39⅞@39¾. North-west was near 47 all day, and sold at that price finally. Lake Shore was modarately active within a range of ⅜ ₽ cent. The later dealings were diversified by a slight raid on Wabash, which declined to 29¾c. There was some inquiry for investment stocks, and a considerable advance in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy on small purchases.

The best prices for stocks were generally made shortly after the publication of the bank statement, which was much more favorable than had been expected.

Money was easy at 3@4 ₽ cent. until after 2 o'clock, when considerable loans were made at 4½ and 5, some people having put off their borrowing until a late hour. The last rate was 4 ₽ cent.

Gold opened at 111⅝, gradually declined to 111⅜, which was the price at noon, and recovered to 111 11-16 in the later dealings, closing offered at 111⅝, with 111 9-16 bid. The market exhibited no particular feature. The rates for gold loans were from "flat" to 2 ₽ cent. interest for carrying. In an exceptional case 1-64 was paid for borrowing until Monday. The clearings amounted to $39,880,000; Gold balances, $1,696,786; Currency balances, $2,037,512. The exports of specie to-day were $1,678,000.

Sterling Exchange is quiet, as usual on Saturday, but firm and without alteration in rates, which, for actual business, are $4 85@$4 85¼ for sixty days, and $4 90 for sight.

Government bonds are stronger, though with only a fair degree of activity. There has been an improvement of ¼ ₽ cent. in the registered issues of sixes of 1881, 1867s, and 1868s. The coupon 1867s are also ⅛ higher. Nothing was done with foreign markets, as there is no margin either way at quotations.

In State Stocks there is almost nothing doing. Railroad Bonds were in good inquiry, but transactions were of a retail character. There having been no second call to-day, we refer to the list below for quotations, which are without material change.

London advices report Consols steady at 91⅝@91¾ for money and 92 for the account. Our Bonds are quoted as follows: 1865s, old, 106⅜; 1867s, ⅛ lower, at 109⅜; 10-40s, 104⅜, and new fives, 103⅛. Discounts in open market are reported at 5½ ₽ cent., or ⅛ ₽ cent. dearer than yesterday. French Rentes lower at 62f. 57½c.

The following table shows the imports at the port of New-York for the week (ending for dry goods Dec. 11 and for general merchandise Dec. 12) and for the expired portion of the year:

For the week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry goods	$1,189,573	$615,461	$931,358
General mdse	5,736,138	3,903,703	4,600,000
Total	$6,925,711	$4,519,164	$5,531,358
Prev. reported	407,812,653	370,746,016	365,146,028
T'l since Jan.1	$414,738,364	$375,265,180	$370,677,386

The following are the dry goods included in the above for the same period:

For the week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$1,189,573	$615,461	$931,358
Marketed	1,275,690	818,652	1,017,571
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	$132,444,749	$111,624,986	$102,988,694
Marketed	129,024,938	112,775,586	105,896,323

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	82⅝	82	82¼	82½
Pacific Mail	39⅞	39½	39⅝	39¾
New-York Central	102	101⅞	101⅞	102⅛
Harlem	..	..	130	131
Erie	28	27¼	27½	27⅝
Lake Shore	80⅝	80¼	80¼	80½
Wabash	30⅜	29¾	29⅝	29¾
North-western	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	47
North-western Pref	61⅝	61½	61¼	61¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅝
Milwaukee & St. P. Pf	..	..	57	57½
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜	30⅞	31	31⅛
Rock Island	101⅝	101¼	101½	101⅝
Union Pacific	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	35½
Illinois Central	98¼	98	98	98½
C., B. & Quincy	108¾	107½	107¾	108¼
Chicago & Alton	104½	103½	104¼	105
Chicago & Alton Pref	..	..	108	110
Panama	116	116	115½	116¼
Pittsburg	..	..	88	88½
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅝	95¼
Michigan Central	83¼	82½	82⅜	82⅝
Morris and Essex	96¼	96	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	107⅞	107	107	107½
Del., Lack. and West	108⅞	108⅝	108½	108¾
Atlantic and Pac., Pref	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅞
Missouri Pacific	47⅛	47	47⅛	47½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	..	..	26	26¼
Han. and St. Jo., Pref	....	....	34¼	35
C., C. and Ind. Central	9⅞	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Am. Dist. Tel. Co	..	..	..	39¾
Quicksilver	..	..	32	32¾
Quicksilver, Pref	45	45	44	45
Adams Express	..	..	114	115½
Wells-Fargo Express	82	82	82	83½
American Express	65½	65¼	65	65½
United States Express	64½	64¼	64¼	65

Total sales, 112,000 Shares, including 23,100 Western Union, 21,900 Erie, 12,600 Lake Shore, 12,100 North-western, 10,500 Pacific Mail, 8,300 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash, 6,800 Ohio, 3,600 St. Paul, and 2,000 Rock Island.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sixes, '81, r.	116¼	116½	5-20s, '67, r.	116¼	116½
Sixes, '81, c.	120	120¼	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅝	119⅞
5-20s, '62, r.	112¾	113	5-20s, '68, r.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '62, c.	112¾	113	5-20s, '68, c.	119⅝	119¾
5-20s, '64, r.	112¾	113	10-40s r.	113	113⅛
5-20s, '64, c.	114⅝	114⅞	10-40s c.	114	114⅛
5-20s, '65, r.	116¼	116⅜	5s, '81, r.	112⅝	112¾
5-20s, '65, c.	116⅛	116⅜	5s, '81, c.	112⅝	112¾
5-20s, '65, n. r.	115¼	115½	Currency 6s.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅝	118¾	Gold	111½	111⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

Gold receipts	$289,893 01
Gold payments	278,973 64
Gold balance	52,724,729 22
Currency receipts	497,324 95
Currency payments	401,875 05
Currency balance	47,182,527 93
Customs	250,000 00

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

	For the Day.	For the Week.
Currency exchanges	$65,233,326	$402,782,335
Currency balances	2,681,215	20,342,570
Gold exchanges	5,108,311	49,337,662
Gold balances	974,062	6,118,160

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day in coin $58,000 for interest, and $449,000 for bonds; total for the week, $452,000, interest, and $2,985,396 for bonds. The Treasury shipment of legal-tender notes and fractional currency, according to Washington advices, amounts to $3,600,000 for the week ending to-day.

The Treasury holds $385,500,000 in bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $16,333,000 to secure public deposits. The National Bank circulation outstanding is $349,400,000, of which $2,230,000 are gold notes.

The following were to-day's bids for City Bank Shares:

America	151½	Irving	131
American Exchange	112	Market	118
Butchers' & Drov's'	130	Mechanics'	138
Central National	103	Merchants'	129
Chatham	130	Nassau	105
Chemical	1500	New-York	126
City	300	New-York County	200
Citizens'	130	Ninth National	100
Commerce	118	North America	95
Corn Exchange	120	Oriental	150
First National	200	Pacific	160
Fourth National	98	Park	142
Fulton	155	Peoples'	143
Gallatin National	128½	Republic	103½
German American	88	State of New-York	110
Imp. & Traders'	190	Union	130

And for State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	39	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln.	103
Alabama 8s, '86	50	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln, '75.	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	20	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln, '77.	110
Ark. 7s, L.R.& F.S.is.	8	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln, '78.	110
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R.	8	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	118
Ark. 7s, L. R. P.B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 5s, Gold Ln, '75.	104
		N. Y. 5s, Gold Ln, '76.	104
Ark.7s, M.O.& R.Riv.	8	N.C.6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	20
Ark.7s, Ark.Cen.R.	8	N.C.N.C.R., Jan.&Ju	52
California 7s	114	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.& Oc.	52
Connecticut 6s	105	N.C.N.C.R., Coff.Ja.J.	35
Georgia 6s	78	N.C.N.C.R.C.offA&O	35
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	91	Ohio 6s, '75	101½
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	85	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Georgia 7s, G. bds.	75	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Louisiana 6s	25	Rhode Island 6s	104
Louisiana 6s, n.bds.	25	South Carolina 6s	30
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	21	S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July	24½
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	25	S. Car. 6s, Ap.&Oct.	24½
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	25	S. Car. Fund.Act, '66.	24
Louisiana 8s, L.bs.'75.	25	S. C. L'd C., '89, J.&J.	20
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	104	S. C. L'd C., '89A.&O.	20
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C. 7s of '83	20
Michigan 7s, '90	102	S. C. Non-fund. bs.	6½
Missouri 6s, due in'74.	101½	Tennessee 6s, old	75
Missouri 6s, due in'75.	102	Tenn.6s, old, ex-coup.	56¾
Missouri 6s, due in'76.	98½	Tenn. 6s, new bs.	75
Missouri 6s, due in'77.	98	Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	56½
Missouri 6s, due in'78.	98	Tenn. 6s, new series.	56½
Missouri 6s, due in'79.	98	Virginia 6s, old	37
Missouri 6s, due in'80.	98	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.	38
L.bs.due'81 to '91, inc.	97	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.	38
Han.& St.Jo. due '75.	101	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	58
Han.& St.Jo. due '76.	99	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	55½
Han.& St.Jo. due '86.	95	Va.6s, ex-ma.2dseries.	42
Han.& St.Jo. due'87.	95	Va. 6s. Deferred bs.	11
N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln.	105⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & S. 1st bds.	107	N. Missouri 1st	86½
Alb. & S. 2d bds.	102	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	97
Alb. & S. 3d bds.	99	Ohio & M. Con.	96
B., H. & E. 1st	23⅝	Ohio & M. 2d Con.	80
B.,C.R.&M.1st 7s, g'd	45	Cen. Pac. gold bds.	95⅞
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	50	C. P. San Joaq. B'ch.	81¾
Chic. & Alt. 1st	109	C. P. State Aid bds.	105
Chic. & Alt. Inc.	100½	West. Pacific bds.	87¾
Jol. & Chic. 1st	108	Un. Pacific 1st bds.	92
La. & Mo. 1st g'd	85	Un. Pacific L. G., 7s.	88
St. L., J. & C. 1st	97	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	72
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c., 1st.	113	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	80⅞
Cen. R. of N.J.1st, n.	109½	Pac. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	101½
Cen.R.of N.J.1st, con.	101½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110½
Cen.R.of N.J.c.conv.	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	103
Am. D. & I. Bds.	102	C. & P. Con. S. F.	102½
M.&S.P.1st 8s, P.D.	108	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	101
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10 PD.	93	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	97
M.& S. P. 7s, G. R. D.	84	C., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	68½
M.&S.P.1st, MI&MD	80	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	104
M.&S.P.1st, M.C.&M	82	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	88
M. & St. P. 2d	76	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	72
C. & N.W. con.bds.	88½	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.	95
C. & N. W. 1st	99½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92
C. & N. W.coup.g.bs.	81⅜	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	72
C. & N.W. reg. g. bs.	80	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.	100	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	73
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	104½	Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	86
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104½	Galena& Chic. Ext'd.	104
Cleve. & Tol. N. B.	98½	Galena& Chicago 2d.	101
Clev., P'ville&A.O.B.	102	Chicago & Mil. 1st.	95
Clev., P'ville&A.N.B	98	Winona &St.Pet's 2d.	60
Detroit, Mo.& T.bds.	100	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	102
Buff. & Erie new bds.	99	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	105
Buff. & State Line 7s.	100	Morris & Essex 2d.	102
Lake Shore Div. bds.	99	Morris&Es.Constr'n.	94
Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	101	Morris & Es. 7s of '71.	99
Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	100	Erie 1st Extended	103
Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	91½	Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101
Mar. & Cin. 1st	103¾	Erie 3d 7s, 1883	100
Mich. C. Con.7s, 1902.	101½	Erie 4th 7s, 1880	97
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	111	Erie 5th 7s, 1888	95
N. J. So. 1st 7s	27	Long Dock Bonds	100
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼	Buff., N.Y.&E.1st, '77.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97¾	Buff., N.Y.&E.L.Bds.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	101⅛	Han.&St.Jo.L'd Gr's.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	97	Han.&St.Jo.8s, Conv.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75.	101
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112½	Dub.&Sioux City 1st.	102
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	111	Dub.&S.City 2d Div.	98
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85.	109¼	CedarFalls&Min.1st.	85
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	100	Ind., B. & West. 1st.	42
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	107	Ind., B. & West. 2d.	22
Harlem 1st 7s, R.	107½		

The specie shipments from this port for the week ending

Dec. 12, amount to	$3,520,233
Previously reported	52,011,932
Total since Jan. 1	$55,532,165

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—250 cases Rifles, 596 bbls. Apples, 31 cases Clocks, 1,180 cases Bacon, 5 cases Lamps, 62 bbls. Pork, 7,960 bushels Wheat, 14 pks. Furs, 75 cases Sewing-machines, 100 bxs. Extract, 358 pks. Butter, 4,742 bxs. Cheese, 800 bales Cotton, 58 pks. Agricultural Implements, 29 pks. Pumps, 20 tcs. Jowls, 10 bbls. Tongues.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—50 cases Tobacco, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 210 bales Leather, 305 cases Rubber, 424 bales Hops, 19 bales Rags, 1,278 bbls. Apples, 3,600 Staves, 1,837 bxs. Cheese, 1,449 bxs. Bacon, 231 pks. Lard, 400 bbls. Pork, 4 pks. Hams, 83 tcs. Beef, 1,161 bales Cotton.

By the brig L. Warren, for Corunna—7,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lalla Rookh, for Havre—3,000 bbls. Naptha, 75 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—400 tcs. Beef, 1,513 tcs. Lard, 1,726 bales Cotton, 5,464 bxs. Bacon, 1,283 bbls. Pork, 1,950 bxs. Cheese, 10 hhds. Bacon, 4,006 bushels Peas, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 400 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. Meal, 25 tcs. Pork, 460 sks. Oil Cake, 100 bbls. Tallow, 61 cases Car Mats, 56 bbls. Apples, 1 Organ, 9,600 Staves.

By the steamer Elysia, for Glasgow—24,461 bushels Wheat, 56 bbls. Ox. Zinc, 500 tcs. Lard, 7,964 Staves, 10 bxs. Clocks, 5,509 bbls. Flour, 46 bbls. Tongues, 20 bbls. Beef, 4 cases Organs, 1,194 bags Oil Cake, 380 bxs. Bacon, 2,240 bbls. Apples, 40 bxs. Pears, 400 bxs. Extract, 16,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship City of Cashmere, for Glasgow—27,988 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Flour, 10,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship Golden Fleece, for London—458 bags Clover-seed, 35 pgs. Bees-wax, 100 bales Hair, 6 casks Bristles, 25 bales Grass, 29,710 bushels Wheat, 105 bags Bark, 1,264 bxs.Cheese, 34 hhds. Tobacco, 60 pks. Leather, 3,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 100 bxs. Clothes-pins, 152 pks. Woodware, 100 bbls. Apples, 24 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 48 cases Chairs, 86 pks. Carriage-ware.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—628 tcs. Lard, 37 cks. Whale-oil, 185 bxs. Bacon, 21 logs Maple, 366 bags Hoofs, 15 pks. Offal, 563 bags Bark, 5,389 bdls. Hides, 205 bales Cotton, 77 bbls. Ashes, 15 cases S. W. Eggs, 250 cases Can Goods, 20 bbls. Seeds, 4,439 Hides, 3 cases Tobacco, 9 cases Sewing-machines, 17 pks. Agricultural implements.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—200 bxs. Starch, 67 bags Ore, 366 bxs. Bacon, 1,292 bags Corn, 1,500 tcs. Lard, 80 bales Tobacco, 200 bales Cotton, 453 cases Tobacco, 174 bbls. Apples, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 185 bales Leather, 155 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 bbls. Beef, 22 cases Handles, 12 bbls. Casings, 190 bbls. Flour, 10 bbls. Pork, 480 cases S. W. Eggs.

By the bark James Kitchen, for Marseilles—2,810 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 500 bbls. Naphtha.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 5½ ₽ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, Old, 106⅜; 1867s, 109⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 24½; New-York Central, 94.

2 P. M.—Consols for Money, 91⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 24½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 12.—United States Bonds, 97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 12—4 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 62f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped January, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7¼d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Midding Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 7¼d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,800 bales were American: sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 25s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Tallow at 46s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

Evening—Sperm Oil. £105 ₽ ton.

A SUICIDE THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

Edward F. Whelan was a porter in the employment of Mr. Edward K. Harper, of No. 115 West Twenty-fourth street until last Monday, and was much trusted. On that day he was intrusted with $250 to deposit to Mr. Harper's credit in the Second National Bank. Instead of doing so, however, he pocketed the money and never returned to his employment. His clothes were found on an East River pier a few days after, and in one of the pockets a letter containing the harrowing information that he was compelled through remorse to commit suicide. His body was not discovered until Friday evening, when Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, accidentally saw it entering a Prince street liquor-store. He at once produced a life-saving apparatus in the shape of a "brace of nippers," with the assistance of which the "corpse" was brought before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, where it pleaded guilty, and was held in $2,500 bail for trial.

PAUPERISM.

THE POOR IN ALL AGES, AND THE MEANS USED FOR THEIR RELIEF.

The world has always nourished itself on a number of fallacies, supposing them, all the time, to be necessary for the good of society and the hope of better things. Among those fallacies is the notion that all men are by nature free and equal; the *gratissimus error* of the best sort of people, but one that all human experience has very persistently contradicted, since nature began at first by showing how greatly men differ as to their bodies and minds, and society has ever since been showing how the natural inequalities can exhibit and multiply themselves in ten thousand different ways. The stronger in body and mind have, at all times, become the masters of the weaker order, and thus, by the inevitable tendency of things, (largely assisted by chance, which the ancients respected as a sort of divinity,) produced the order of the rulers of men and the order of their dependents. There were rich and poor, and aristocrats and democrats, from the beginning, and their mutual debates and discontents, "as the old sore breaks out from age to age," make up a great deal of what is called history; a fact that presses itself on the attention of the community at all times, and especially when, as at present, the temporary dullness of business, the inclemency of the season, and the malcontent spirit of the working classes, made angry by the contrasts of society, combine to bring the subject home to the thoughts and feelings of almost everybody.

Pauperism is one of the oldest institutions in the world, the races of men having had the poor among and with them always, according to the true sayings in Deuteronomy and the Gospel of St. Mark. And they had their "poor laws," too, from the first, framed after the wants and the wisdom of the time, the earlier being the simpler, and those of later ages being more onerous as men became more civilized; for pauperism, notably enough, seems to have grown with the growth of civilization and refinement. At first when the few tribes of men had the broad spaces of earth and water at their command their command they had not much destitution among them; but when they became crowded together on the rich alluvions and seaports, as in Egypt, the weaker found themselves at the mercy of seasons and events, and then under the control of the stronger; and thus the "commanders" of men (the "Pharaohs") took them in hand, and by their officers, (such as the Hebrew Prime Minister Joseph,) provided for their necessities and kept them going. The poor laws of those days were to be found under the head of "Pyramids." If the wretches were to be fed it was fit that they should work at something, and they were sent accordingly to the vast quarries on both sides of the "Valley." For that sort of Government work they were paid with economy, chiefly in victuals, (like the Fellahs under the recent Pashas and Viceroys of Egypt,) and Herodotus or some other authority shows the amount of onions and lentils dealt out to each man as provender. On this principle the poor were provided for in all the old nations. And there were other provisions, too, which helped to carry out the early relief system. The Kings led their paupers out to war, gaining much in the way of spoil and plunder to nourish them, and at the same time diminishing the number of those dependent on public aid. War was thus a grand principle of political economy, as taught by the Rameses, Sargons, and Tarchons, and the pauperism of their kingdoms had a remarkably stately and terrible aspect in society. A pauper's "badge" was calculated to inspire respect in those old Assyrian and Egyptian days.

But in later ages, and in times of peace, agriculture, and commerce, the poor verged downward to the level which they must occupy in all civilized countries. We read in the Hebrew Scriptures how the better and more humane order of the Jewish people argued the claims of the poor to social mercy or consideration, and placed them under the immediate protection of Jehovah. They were His poor, and a hundred texts can show how their cause was maintained against industrial power and usury. With all their "terrorism" and high-handed notions of things, those old Hebrew writers claim respect for their tenderness to the poor and lowly; that is, of their *own* race. As for the poor and lowly of the neighboring tribes, Jehovah was always expected to scatter and strike them down in a peremptory manner—for their wickedness.

The poor laws of Greece and Rome varied with the times. At first the destitute did service as soldiers. Then Solon or Pisistratus, in Greece, decreed that the State should support the widows and orphans of those who had died in battle. Subsequently, when population became too great in cities and ports of commerce, the poor were not shut up in almshouses, but encouraged to go West—for the historic progress of nearly all those old families of men was to the West—and thus emigrants went out and made colonies (*apoikia*, or "off-sending") in other parts of the world. In this way grew, in those Pelasgian times, the settlements of Carthage, Naples, Marseilles, and a hundred others in later ages—not forgetting that vastest and most terrible *apoikia* of 1846-47 so eloquent of the maternal English Government in Ireland. In Rome the poor gave some trouble after the city had become independent and populous. They belonged to those democratic tribes that at one time "struck" against the patricians and threatened to build a new city for themselves, and the Senate, in its enactments, declared that the vagabonds who would not find work to do should be allowed to starve. But the *plebs* did not like such aristocratic ideas, and times began to change, when the people got their tribunes. Laws were then made—especially by the mutinous family of the Gracchi—that the poor, (who had suffrages to give and stilettoes to use,) should have their status in the State; and accordingly, some of the poor laws, brought about by the democrats, ordained that the domains of the rich should be limited, and the public lands of Italy divided into small holdings, and thus distributed among the people on easy terms. After this the Gracchi brothers began a great Corn law agitation, and succeeded in bringing foreign grain into the country at reduced prices—an arrangement which greatly delighted the Democracy of that day, but greatly disturbed the political economists and the patricians. Under this sumptuary system the people bought their food cheaply at Government stores, or the granaries of those great men who were running for office; and in the time of Augustus, every second or every third man in the population got his daily dole in this way, or as a free gift. That Emperor tried to do away with it, but failed. Cicero tells us that the poor people, the *turba Remi*, enjoyed it hugely; and Juvenal, in one of his satires, scoffs at the rich men who deal out their *sportula* with such ostentation. At the same time, those happy paupers were provided with splendid baths, where they could wash themselves like Emperors at the cost of an English farthing. The poorest Roman was proud of his citizenship, and it was certainly no empty boast when it meant bread and theatres, and the crowning felicity of that farthing bath. That system of Roman Poor laws actually continued till Alaric burst open the [illegible] gate and put an end to it.

In the Middle Ages the European poor had no public recognition for a long time, since land was [illegible] and population scanty. In the [illegible] supported all his "thralls," for his own sake, as our Southern fellow-citizens did in their own day. When the class of Anglo-Saxon freemen increased in society its poor were left to the mercy of the public, and mainly passed under the care of the religious houses, which then, as ever, had laid up riches on earth as well as in heaven. The monasteries fed the paupers, and employed them on their demesnes, and in this way encouraged an order of dependants mixed with depredators, against which the industrious made outcries and the Kings made laws. In the time of Richard II. men were punished for vagrancy, and Edward III. ordained that every pauper should stay in his own parish. In 1388 the law first made provision for the sick and impotent poor.

In 1535 an act of Henry VIII. ordered that mendicants going out of their parishes should be whipped, mutilated, and even hanged. But the evil grew, and in 1563 a law of Elizabeth was passed, compelling the rich people of all districts to support or employ their poor. Hitherto the Catholic monasteries did much to prevent pauperism, or, at least, to keep it within bounds. But when their lands had been confiscated, and when, at the same time, the great lords no longer maintained their crowds of retainers at their castles, it was a changed world in England for the poor. The good, rough old times when the world got along somehow, as it pleased God, were gone, and civilization came upon them like an armed man, to deal with them thenceforth as a class apart from the general movement. In 1601 (45th of Elizabeth) was made the first well-defined English Poor law, framed on the principle of that now confirmed in the United Kingdom—that in all parishes property should be taxed for the support of the poor.

In Ireland, the Poor laws were for many ages administered in the old way—that is, by the "strong hand." Poor Irishmen first went begging with a battle-ax, and in process of time with a blunderbuss, like the man who asked alms of Gil Blas, for the love of God. In those old times of "rugging and riving" the lines between pauperism and property were very slight and precarious—the noblest chiefs being often reduced to the level of homeless fugitives by the chances of war. From this it resulted that Irish mendicants could be also gentlemen, and, in the social confusion, beggary and gentility were generally ready to shake hands. And in this way grew the kindly toleration of poverty known in Ireland, and practiced up to a recent period. About a hundred years ago, "the long-remembered beggar," described by Goldsmith, was the regular visitant of many homesteads; and, more recently still, whole families, of father and mother and little children, have been seen, quietly and regularly perambulating a barony for their livelihood. This was also the fashion in Scotland, where the bedesmen and gaberlunzies were not only tolerated, but treated with tenderness by the people. Those Edie Ochiltrees carried news and tales and songs along with them, and considered themselves rather worthy of social consideration. Begging was not the capital disgrace it has since become; and it may be noted that Robert Burns himself, in some of his moods, looked with resignation to the fate of becoming a beggar. He says in one of his lyrics:

"The last o'it, the warst o'it,
Is only just to beg;"

while his sympathy with all strolling vagabonds was so strong (he himself says he always had a sort of liking for scamps) that he wrote a cantata called the "Jolly Beggars," to illustrate the humors of that fraternity. To his idea there was a certain independence in that style of pauperism; and, curiously enough, that singular genius, Charles Lamb, though accustomed to a more precise order of society, was not without some notions of the same sort. He says: "If I were not the independent gentleman I am, rather than be a retainer of the great, a led Captain, or poor relation, I would choose, out of the delicacy and true greatness of my mind, to be a beggar." Something of the same feeling must have possessed the mind of the great Chancellor More, when he said that if the King should turn him out of office he could get his bread by singing the Salve Regina from door to door.

In Ireland the influences above mentioned tended for a long time to relieve the condition of its poor; and another means of public relief was the emigration from the country, both to the Continent of Europe and to America, of half a million of its inhabitants between the years 1695 and 1745, according to the estimate of Irish and French historians. But in 1704 the number of paupers in Dublin made it necessary to build there the first workhouse seen in Ireland. The distress in the country parts was also great, exciting the "savage indignation" of Swift, who about that time wrote his *Modest Proposal* for fattening the children of the Irish poor, as table delicacies for the rich families—a "social science" tract, which was regarded by a great many as coarse and outrageous, and a proof of the man's wonderful moroseness and ill-nature.

In England the Poor law of Queen Elizabeth was modified in the course of time by other acts. An act of 1796 permitted home relief, while another allowed the more deserving of the poor to carry about badges and certificates of Magistrates, and beg openly—after a very old fashion in England and Scotland, when paupers got licenses to follow their calling. But the rule of home relief did not work satisfactorily. People who received it for themselves and their families did not make strenuous efforts to get work, and were encouraged to marry imprudently, so that the increasing burdens of poor relief produced a general expostulation of the rate-payers, and an agitation of the whole question, which was at last ended in 1834 by the enactment of a new law, that was also an old law, inasmuch as it was framed on that of 1601. By this was established the work-house system in England and Scotland, supported by parish rates, as before. In 1838 it was extended to Ireland, where, as in England, several parishes in union supported their work-house and its inmates. In 1846 and 1847, when about one in eight of the population was on the roll of public relief, this system was tested in a severe and memorable manner, and its working may be judged by the result. In 1841 the census of Ireland showed 8,175,000 inhabitants. In 1851 it showed 6,522,000. According to the normal increase of population the numbers in 1851 should have been 9,018,000; consequently about two and one-half millions of persons had in that interval been removed from the census-tables into America, or into eternity.

In almost all countries it is found that pauperism is in proportion to wealth—its shadow as it were—great poverty existing side by side with great riches. In London it is calculated that one in six of the population receives relief from the charities in one way or the other. These last are many and magnificent, but the blot of that immense parperism overshadows all their goodness and glory. By the estimates of a few years ago about 900,000 persons receive public relief in England, or one in twenty-four of the population. In London the proportion is about one in eight or nine. The census varies from year to year, but these figures are near the truth. In England the cost of pauperism has been about five shillings for every person relieved; in Scotland it has averaged four shillings, and in Ireland less than two. From this comparison one would suppose the latter to be the least afflicted with pauperism. But the truth seems to be that in Ireland the poor are less looked after and cared for than they are in the other divisions of the kingdom.

In France the paupers were always troublesome and exacting, making many tumults and *jacqueries* ("fightings.") Charlemagne threatened to kill all his beggars, but thought better of it and took them to kill the Saxons of the Elbe who were pagans. Down to the time of the Revolution, the French poor were mainly managed by the Church and the charitable. When the church lands were confiscated in 1790, the poor became the care of the State, which used them to tramp all over Europe, *tambour battant*. At present the Houses of Industry and hospitals, &c., are supported by the rates of the communes, aided by private endowments and charities—all under the control of the Minister of the Interior. On the whole the system of relief in France is the best arranged in the world. The out-door relief there is vastly greater than in England, the sentiment of the country being, in that respect, much more democratic and humane. In Holland and parts of Germany and Switzerland, clergymen and others have founded agricultural and working colonies with schools, in waste places, and done a great amount of good. In Italy the *lazzaroni* of all sorts feel the loss of the Church régime and are thinking of work, many of them coming over here to get it. The rest will be soon set to make new Flaminian and Appian ways (of iron) and drain Pontine marshes, Maremmas, and Campagnas. In the East of the Old World the poor were always better treated than in the West. In Turkey alms-giving is one of the great articles of religion, and very good men give one-tenth of their property to the beggars instead of the priests, a piety which cannot be disparaged. In India the rice crops give the readiest and simplest kind of poor relief, and paupers thrive as long as the rain falls in its season. But if it should not come their case is a desperate one, and will continue to be such till the Governments of that region shall order matters with more foresight and statesmanship.

In our own country the burden of pauperism is of course less than in any other. But in our chief cities, where the industries of life crowd together and struggle with such an intense rivalry for wealth, the numbers of those who get the worst of it in the great scuffle of existence are very large. At the same time those numbers are inordinately increased by the influx from other countries, which gives our poor-houses and work-houses quite a European character, and makes the support of our pauper system so expensive and troublesome. That system is probably not the best that might be adopted. It is merely the old English plan of locking people up, feeding them, and leaving the rest to providence. In crowded European countries where broad spaces are wanting, such incarceration may be justified in some way, but in America it is rather out of place, and behind the intelligence of the age. The relief system with us should be a system of distribution. Our poor should not be bottled up, but sent to those places where they are wanted. This plan would ask a more intelligent solicitude than is needed for that laconic locking up in an island; but it would soon work well, and be cheaper and more profitable in the end than the present. Our close packing of the paupers makes necessary a large system of work-houses, hospitals, asylums, and prisons in every city, and, in New-York especially, taxes industry enormously, and discourages those various improvements which are so sorely needed. It spoils everything in fact—spoils, it may be added, the very aspects of our locality, otherwise so attractive and so capable of contributing to the general enjoyment. Our institutions of disease and stagnation are put upon the very parts of New-York estuary where they could look ugliest, the places intended by nature herself one would say, to be the ornaments and blessings of a growing metropolis—that is, those islands of the bay and sound that could so easily have been converted into happy pleasure-grounds for the recreation of the people and the refinement of the public taste in all seasons of the year. Now those places are covered over with a doleful and degraded sort of architecture, most depressing to the sight and spirits; and so they will remain, probably, till some future generation shall rescue them, remove those monuments of disease and destitution to some out-of-the-way corner, and transfigure those sea-washed little territories into gardens, parks, and paradises—things which our monster Metropolis can hardly do without in the times that are coming.

THREE TITLED BURGLARS.

"NOBLEMEN" ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE THEIR GAMBLING LOSSES BY ROBBERY AND ARE OUTWITTED BY A WOMAN.

An intimate friend of an American family who reside near Louvain, Belgium, gives, under date of Nov. 12, the following account, received by private letter, of a burglary attempted by noblemen, who had become desperate on account of their losses through gambling:

"You know the M—— family, who reside here. They vividly remember me, and I have constantly been their guest since my arrival. Mr. M—— has increased his great wealth by successful stock operations both in London and New-York. They entertain magnificently. Invitations to their dinners and balls are eagerly sought by all who have any pretension to such distinction; but in no house is gambling carried to a greater pitch or more money lost in an afternoon. One night recently, her husband being from home, Mme. M—— was suddenly aroused from her sleep by hearing steps in her room, and was horrified to see at her bedside three men masked and armed. One of them said to her in a disguised voice: 'Give us the key of the treasure-room.' 'I haven't got it,' she replied, with much self-possession. 'We will try, and if we do not find it we will torture you until you confess.' Upon this, in fear and trembling, she produced the key, which was concealed under her pillow, and gave it to her interrogator. After a short absence he returned, saying that he had been unable to open the lock, and as she, no doubt, understood the secret of the spring, she should accompany them. There was no avail in refusal, and she promised to unlock the door, provided they would allow her to dress herself. But they mocked her inconvenient modesty, and dragging her from her bed, hurried her along, shivering with cold and shame. She opened the door; heaps of gold glittered on one shelf, and, as if fascinated by the blaze of so much coin, the robbers rushed eagerly into the room. Mme. M—— had recovered her presence of mind, and seeing her advantage, instantly closed the door, and called out to the intruders that they should have ample time to count their gains. Finding themselves trapped, as it were, in their own snare, they cried out lustily, and instead of the brutal manner with which they had lately terrified her, uttered most piteous supplications for deliverance. 'Mercy, mercy, Madame,' they cried in chorus, 'we have been led to make this rash attempt that we might repair the heavy losses at play which we have suffered in this house. You know us all—I am the Chevalier De ——; here is the Count De —— and Baron ——. If you cannot have mercy on ourselves, take pity on our families. Save our honor, which we value more than life. It is true we have been without pity for you; that will make your generosity all the brighter if you liberate us.'

For a moment she felt touched by the position of persons whom she had received as friends and guests, and was disposed to save them from dishonor. But casting her eye upon her almost uncovered figure, and remembering the coarseness with which they had outraged her modesty, she withdrew, and left them to pass the night in such comfort as they might derive from the rouleaux of coveted gold by which they were surrounded. It was only through the strong influence brought to bear upon Madame M—— by an eminent Archbishop, who is a distant relative of hers, and an intimate friend of the families of two of the distinguished burglars, that the Count, the Chevalier, and the Baron were spared the exposure and punishment which their crime deserved. It was not until after the persistent coaxing of his amiable wife that M. M—— could be made to relent and spare the honor of the titled gamblers' relatives."

FIRES IN HOTELS.

Three hotels in Boston have taken fire within a few weeks, and Mr. Joseph Bird, in writing to the *Advertiser* about the danger of other disasters of a similar kind, says:

I wish to state here that I have lately learned by observation what I have for some time suspected was the cause of hotels and other great buildings often taking fire a second time, immediately when the fires were made up. The new wood of a building is, perhaps, many years changing day by day to charcoal. I have seen lately, while one of these buildings was repairing, timbers, joists, boards, and laths, the outsides of which were already charcoal, and which were near the source of the heat which set the first fire. If the new fire in the furnace, or other means of heating, heats this ready-made charcoal to 212°, it takes fire at once, and this, no doubt, has been the cause of the fires which so soon occurred a second, and, I believe, one a third time in a hotel. I called attention to this danger, and the proprietor was quite willing to do anything which would prevent another. He asked the mason if it could not be done, and the answer was one not favorable toward taking so much trouble. I asked him if it could not be done for $50 extra expense, and he said "yes." I then asked the proprietor if he would not rather pay $50 than to have any danger covered up, and the answer was "yes, Sir!" and I firmly believe there is not one owner of a lease of such a building who is not willing, nay anxious, to make his building safe; but they are overruled by their mechanics, who are supposed to know, or by careless workmen, who neglect to do the work as they are directed by their employers.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

A correspondent of the Port Jervis *Gazette* gives an account of a desperate encounter between two hunters of Oaklan, Sullivan County, named "Mel." Wheeler and "Spider" Jones, and a bear, at Buck Mountain, in that vicinity, which lasted nearly two hours. After they had given Bruin four shots, none of which proved fatal, the hunters clubbed their empty guns, and engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with the beast, hoping to dispatch him and save their dogs. Jones was seriously injured, receiving a gash in his right leg, from the knee to the foot. Wheeler was but slightly hurt. Hopes are entertained of Jones' recovery. A party that started on Monday in pursuit of the bear, which the hunters think weighed about 500 pounds, have since killed two other bears, but have not found the bear which gave Jones and Wheeler such a lively turn.

FINES IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Controller Green has received the following amounts, being fines imposed in the various Police Courts:

Warden of the Tombs	$225 00
Court of Special Sessions	362 00
First District Police Court	652 00
Second District Police Court	1,323 00
Third District Police Court	1,331 00
Fourth District Police Court	630 50
Fifth District Police Court	245 00
Sixth District Police Court	60 00
Total	$4,828 50

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

A man who gave his name as John Enscoe, of No. 12 East Broadway, attempted to swindle Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co., the well-known grocers, of the corner of West Broadway and Hudson street. He called there and ordered goods worth $350, to be sent to a fictitious address. Upon inquiry Messrs. Thurber found out that the real name of the party was Julius Guthrie, and had him arrested and taken to the Tombs, where Justice Murray held him to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

CHARLIE ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—A photograph of a child supposed to be Charlie Ross has been received here from Chester, Ill., and it bears so strong a resemblance that one of the Ross family has started for the spot to investigate the matter. It is the impression of the family that the real child has actually been recovered. The hair in the photograph appears to be dark instead of light, but his hair may have been [illegible] to disguise his appearance.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Company D, Sixth Regiment, paraded last Wednesday at the funeral of Ex-Capt. John Bauer, the oldest member of the company.

Capt. T. J. Flannery, of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has tendered his resignation, owing to the expiration of his term of service.

At a recent meeting of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. Lee Nutting commanding, Charles Tinkham was elected First Lieutenant.

The non-commissioned officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Jourdan commanding, assembled at their armory for instruction on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Roche commanding, will parade for review by Major Gen. Woodward, on Tuesday, 22d inst. Ex-Major Fred. J. Karcher has been appointed Adjutant in this command.

The "Fifth National Guard," or, as it is known at the present day, Company E, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization by a dinner at Donovan's, on Monday, 14th inst.

Sergt. William E. Horton has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H, First Battalion Infantry. At a meeting of the officers of this command on Thursday evening, Lieut. Col. Thomas Francis Bourke was presented with a complete set of equipments.

The left wing of the Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, for battalion drill. Line was formed, with six companies of eight front, after which a dress-parade was executed, and the drill closed with a review.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, held its first promenade concert for the season at the armory, in Clermont avenue, last evening. A choice selection of popular airs was performed by the regimental band under the direction of Prof. L. Conterno.

At a meeting of Company I, Seventh Regiment, last Monday evening, the following officers were elected: Corporal C. F. Thompson and Private D. Chauncey, Jr., to be Sergeants, and Privates B. Dominick, H. D. Casey, and J. J. Black, Corporals. At an election of civil officers, in the same command, H. C. Duval was chosen Secretary and C. Chauncey Treasurer.

The following non-commissioned officers were elected in the Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, on Monday evening: Corp. W. B. Simons, Sergeant; Private R. W. Strong, Corporal; Private C. A. S. Fraser, Corporal; Private S. Ibbotson, Corporal. This command will commence drilling with the Gatling gun next month, and the Spring parade will find the battery mounted.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Vilmar commanding, held a battalion drill last Thursday night, parading eight companies of eight front. After a careful exercise in the manual of arms, a few evolutions were performed, concluding with a dress parade. An election will be held by Company I, in this command, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., to fill the vacant office of Second Lieutenant, caused by the promotion of George Geusch.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Beattie commanding, held a battalion drill at the armory on Tuesday evening. Line was formed with eight companies of ten files front. After a review, a drill in several movements—included in the new tactics—was performed, at the conclusion of which a dress parade was executed. The eleventh annual ball of Company K, Capt. James Douglas commanding, will take place at the armory, corner of Broadway and West Fourth street, to-morrow evening.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening. The wing was equalized in four commands of twelve front, and instructed in the school of the company. The evolutions comprised marching in column of fours, formation of double column, &c. All very well performed. A full-dress reception will be given by the "Light Guard," Company A., Capt. E. A. Des Marets commanding, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Friday, the 18th inst. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

At the annual meeting of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, held last Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sergt. J. W. Jenkins; Vice President, Private H. B. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Sergt. Charles R. Brinkerhoff; Corresponding Secretary, Corp. F. C. McLewee; Treasurer, Sergt. M. E. Burnton; Auditor, Lieut. R. J. Anderton. Ex-Adjutant Pierre L. Boucher has been elected Captain of Company G. The non-commissioned officers of this command held a drill at the armory on Thursday evening under the instruction of Adjutant Waydell. The movements executed were principally comprised in the school of the company, concluding with manual of arms.

Company E, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Montgomery commanding, will hold a reception at the regimental armory, next Wednesday evening, in honor of its anniversary. The music will be provided by Downing. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers in this command a committee was appointed to suggest a suitable commander to succeed Col. Charles R. Braine, resigned. A correspondent writes to explain why this command did not parade a greater number at the funeral of Mayor Havemeyer. The orders were not issued until the day previous to the parade; consequently the regiment was unable to make complete preparations upon so short notice. The annual reception of the regiment will take place during the month of February.

Dr. J. Jay Villers lectured upon "The Funny People We Meet," at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, on Wednesday night. The entertainment was under the auspices of Company K, Capt. Fackner, commanding, and through their exertions was a complete success. Company D, in the same regiment, Capt. H. B. Smith, commanding, has accepted the challenge offered by Company E, First Regiment California Militia, to contest a rifle match at their respective ranges on some date to be hereafter determined, and suggests that a "team" of twelve men be selected from each company, who shall compete at 200 and 500 yards' distance, with Sharp's or Remington's military rifles, under the rules of the National Rifle Association, each contestant to be allowed two sighting and five scoring shots.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during November:

First Division—Lieut. Col. George W. Van Slyke, Quartermaster; Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector; Lieut. Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. John B. Probst, Ordnance Officer; Major Henry H. Parker, Aide de Camp; Capt. Augustus Belknap, Jr., Aide de Camp; Capt. Charles A. Post, Aide de Camp.

Fourth Division—Col. Joseph Mullin, Jr., Inspector.

Third Brigade—Capt. Daniel D. Wylie, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Seventh Brigade—Capt. Theodore Price, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Eighth Brigade—Lieut. Col. Omar V. Sage, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edwin D. Brandon, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Samuel K. Darrow, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Battery A, Twenty-eighth Brigade—Laural L. Olmsted, Captain; Alfred W. Metcalf, First Lieutenant; Irving W. Butler, Second Lieutenant.

First Battalion—Eugene Mix, Major.

Second Battalion—John Thompson, Captain; Thomas Donnelly, First Lieutenant; John Miller, Second Lieutenant; John Duke, Captain; Thomas J. Gilcoyne, First Lieutenant; Patrick Vaughan, Second Lieutenant; John H. Miller, Captain; Charles F. Hilke, First Lieutenant; John H. Burhert, Second Lieutenant; Jules Peltier, Captain; Charles Desrocher; First Lieutenant; Charles L. Roberts, Second Lieutenant; William H. Munn, Lieutenant Colonel; Michael Timpane, Major.

Fifth Regiment—Henry Ruger, Second Lieutenant; Ernest Meyer, Second Lieutenant; Major Horace R. Williams, Surgeon.

Eleventh Regiment—George Gensch, First Lieutenant; Gustav Schuman, Second Lieutenant; First Lieut. George W. Wilson, Quartermaster.

Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. Peter J. Kelly, Chaplain.

Sixteenth Battalion—Alfred Cooley, Lieutenant Colonel.

Twenty-second Regiment—Louis Goldman, First Lieutenant.

Thirty-fifth Battalion—Alfred J. Casse, Lieutenant Colonel.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Wm. H. Brownell, Captain; John A. Edwards, First Lieutenant; Edward F. Gaylor, Second Lieutenant; George A. Phelan, First Lieutenant.

Forty-eighth Regiment—Albert F. Smith, Colonel.

Fifty-first Regiment—H. Wadsworth Clarke, Captain.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Michael Englert, Captain; George Werner, First Lieutenant; Roman Staub, Second Lieutenant.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Ottiwell Hagenbotham, First Lieutenant; William Campbell, Second Lieutenant.

One Hundred and Tenth Battalion—Charles J. Langdon, Major.

The following resignations in the National Guard, S. N. Y., were accepted during the past month: Eighty-fourth Regiment, John C. Major, First Lieutenant. Sixth Regiment, Assor Greenbaum, First Lieutenant. Fifth Regiment, J. P. A. Kedenburg, First Lieutenant. Twenty-third Regiment, Roland A. Birdsall, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-sixth Battalion, John O'Brien, Second Lieutenant. Fifty-first Regiment, Jacob Winter, First Lieutenant; Miles Penfield, Second Lieutenant; Joseph Van Slyke, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, James F. Herrick, First Lieutenant and Aid de Camp. Twenty-first Brigade, Sixth Division, George M. Weaver, Captain and Comissary of Subsistence. Fifteenth Battalion, Charles Blasis, Second Lieutenant. First Battalion, Michael O'Neill, First Lieutenant. Ninth Regiment, Charles R. Braine, Colonel. Third Cavalry, Martin Cohen, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-second Regiment, Charles F. Connor, Second Lieutenant. Third Cavalry, Fridrich Horling, Second Lieutenant. Fifty-fourth Regiment, George F. Lenihan, Captain; Thomas Heveron, Second Lieutenant. Twenty-seventh Regiment, George Sherwood, Captain. Third Cavalry, Claus Hoops, Captain. Twenty-third Regiment, Lucius H. Conklin, First Lieutenant.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Joseph Laing commanding, held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Wednesday evening. Th command was equalized in six companies of eight files front. The drill was preceded by a review, after which several evolutions were performed, comprising close column on first and fourth divisions, companies break from the right to march to the left, marching in column by fours, &c., the whole concluding with a dress parade. The several companies in this regiment will assemble at the armory for inspection and muster in full uniform as follows: Companies A and B to morrow evening, C and D on Tuesday, E and F Wednesday, G and H Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Commandants of companies have been directed in orders to produce all the surplus property in their charge for inspection on those dates. The arms and equipments of this regiment will be inspected by Major Edwin F. Cole, Inspector of the Ordnance Department, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The names of the following members, for continued neglect of duty, have been dropped from the roll: Douglas Martin, Richard Young, Thomas Boyd, and William Simington, of Company E; William Abbott, A. Annan, Henry Best, Frederick Barnes, J. M. Cooper, Lawrence Collins, F. Peterson, Louis Schultz, Amos Wood, M. J. Boultie, Charles B. Colley, James Murray and James Stanley, of Company C. Company E, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, will hold its annual reception at the armory on Wednesday, Dec. 23. Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock. Capt. George Rogers, of Company A, has tendered his resignation. Private W. F. Edmundstone has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company A. Private Ira R. Bamber, of the Eighth Infantry has been elected First Lieutenant of Company H in this command.

THOSE CARELESS POST OFFICE CLERKS AGAIN.

"Where is the Superintendent?" exclaimed an excited individual yesterday as he hastily entered the box delivery department of the City Post Office. He held an open letter in his hand and his countenance indicated a strong desire and intent to "make it hot" for somebody. As the Superintendent was out at the moment, he was directed to the Assistant Superintendent, who was in charge of the office at the time. "Oh, you're the man, are you?" said the individual. "Well, I've lost $500 by some careless clerk in this office and I'm going to have satisfaction. I'll find out why I can't get my letters, if I have to walk all the way to Washington. I'll—"

"Please let me know what is wrong," interrupted the official, "and I will try to ascertain where the trouble is."

"What's wrong? Why, everything's wrong in this office, I should think. Here's a letter I've this moment received, asking me why I didn't fill an order for $20,000 worth of nutmegs that was sent me in a letter last week. Now, I never got the letter, the order went to another broker, and I'm out of pocket $500 in commissions just because your blessed blundering clerks haven't sense enough to deliver letters properly, It's an infernal—."

"How was the letter addressed?" inquired the Superintendent, anxious to "come down to business."

"Addressed? Addressed to me, of course! My name's X——; I've been in business thirty years, and I've had a box here ever since I started. Everybody knows me, and yet I can't get a letter when it's sent to me."

"But can you tell me just how this particular letter was directed?"

"Can I? Of course I can. It was directed just like these I've got in my pocket here. All my letters come directed the same way. Here, look—it was directed like—like—halloa! well, what in thunder!—it isn't; yes, it is—that's the letter now. Had it in my pocket all the time. I must have been drunk, sure. Beg your pardon, old fellow, I've made a fool of myself. Have a cigar? Good-by; nothing more to say. But I would like to know how that letter got into my pocket." And the mystified "plaintiff" departed, apparently in profound thought. In the course of five minutes, however, he was back again, and it was evident that he had solved the mystery.

"See here," he remarked; "I've been thinking that matter over, and it's just as I supposed. I was drunk. I'd been over to Cousin Tom's wedding, in Brooklyn, and I drank his health so often—champagne and whisky punch—that I didn't know whether I was afoot or on horseback; but I remember telling the hack-driver, when I came away, to go straight to the Post Office, and I must have taken the letter out then. It's all right, and it's all my fault. Next time I get tight I'll thrash any hack-driver that takes me within a mile of the Post Office. Good morning." And once more he took his departure, leaving the Post Office man to ponder over the warning against mixed liquors which had unconsciously been conveyed to him.

THE SINKING FUND SECURITIES.

Mayor Vance issued the following instructions yesterday to the Commissioners of Accounts:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Accounts:

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a resolution was adopted by which the Mayor and Chamberlain were appointed a committee to examine and report on the Sinking Fund securities.

This resolution does not meet with my approval. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are the lawful custodians of these securities, and as both the Mayor and Chamberlain are members of the commission the duty of ascertaining and determining whether the securities are intact ought to devolve upon and be performed by some other authority.

By the charter this duty is imposed upon you, and I have, therefore, to request that, with as little delay as possible, you proceed with and make a careful and thorough examination of all the securities in the sinking fund and report the result of such examination to this office and publish the same in the *City Record*. Respectfully,

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av.—Monday and Thursday evenings, Saturday afternoons. Soirée Monday evening, Dec. 14, at 9:30.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION:
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

G. BUNOUT, ARTISTE LAD'S HAIR-DRESSER late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue De la Paix, Paris, begs to inform his customers that he has opened a hair store, No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, where the ladies will find the latest style in hair-dressing and human hair-work. A specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the maids.

ELEGANT DIAMONDS, BELONGING TO ONE about leaving the country; sold for half value; breastpin, ear-rings, solitaire ring, ear drops; also, fine laces, including lace fan. Address immediately IMMEDIATE SACRIFICE, Box No. 143, *Times* Office.

SCHWARTZ, 1,251 BROADWAY, WILL PAY the very highest price for Ladies' and Gents' Cast-off Clothing. Parties having goods to dispose of will do well to call on or address, SCHWARTZ, 1,251 Broadway.

IMMENSE BARGAINS.—SOLD TO PAY ADvances, a large lot children's furs; sets complete and handsome; retailed at $1 25, worth $2 50, (lot to one purchaser cheap.) No. 24 Park place, office No. 20.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, speaking English and Portuguese, capable of teaching music and all the higher branches of literature and science, having the best testimonials, wishes an engagement in an American family in New-York, or in any other city in the United States. Address L. E., Post Office Box No. 2,668.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, 6 YEARS' EDucation in Europe, desires to take a few pupils from good families, for German, French, and Music, vocal and instrumental, at her family residence; terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 179 West 47th st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to teach three hours per day in exchange for board and washing, one hour from New-York, may address OPTIMUS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY COMpetent teacher has the afternoon hours disengaged. Address L. A. R., Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A SCHOOL OR FAMILY DESIRING A THOROUGH teacher of music, Latin, or English, will address INSTRUCTION, No. [illegible] [illegible] av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.
WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of
No. 820 Broadway, New-York,
No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 30 Maddox st., London,
No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright,
T. L. Rowbothom,
Edward Richardson,
J. Drummond,
Paul Morny,
T. C. Dibden,
C. Pearson,
Cruickshank,
J. Price,
C. McArthur,
Bernard Evans,
H. E. Hobson,
A. Claxton,
George Clare,
A. Prout,
A. Cox,
J. Syer, Jr.,
J. Salmon,
G. J. Knox,
Charles Taylor,
T. F. Collier,
Edwin Ellis,
George Hall
L. Andrew
M. Grant,
E. Lait,
E. Earp,
J. Marks,
J. Faulkner,
W. Craig,
Compte Calix,
Rossi,
Detti,
Simmonetti,
Bouvier,
Saunier,
Brissot,
G. Washington,
Marohn,
Pattini,
Didioux,
Jofani,
Pessina,
Langlin,
Trozzini,
Laujalley,
De Beaumont,
De Langpré,
J. De Casse,
Durand Leroy,
Mignot,
Jamie,
Campi,
Zennori,
Meneghini,
Petrocinta,
Mentegonini,
Levovati,
Langley,
F. O. C. Darley,
Spicafico,
And many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
CONTAINED IN
FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,
CONSISTING OF

New black-walnut furniture of every description; Splendid bedding, long curled hair mattresses, live geese feather pillows and bolsters, linen sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, spreads, comforters, &c.; black-walnut chairs, dining oak chairs, &c. Everything new.

BILLIARD-ROOM.

Four elegant tables, Kavanagh & Decker make, all complete; spring settees, &c.

BAR-ROOM.

Elegant marble and black-walnut bars, round and square tables, chairs, bar fixtures, glassware, &c.

OFFICE.

Marble counters, glass-front office desks, American Steam Company's iron safe, Chalmers' annunciator, clocks, and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel.

DINING-ROOM

consists of silverware, glassware, linen, tables, chairs; everything complete.

KITCHEN.

Crockery, copperware, tinware, steam tables, utensils of every description.

To be sold without reserve on TUESDAY, Dec. 15,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
Rain or shine. Sale positive.
No. 28 Cortlandt st., corner New Church st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY
will sell at
AUCTION AT THEIR SALESROOM,
NO. 4 MAIDEN LANE,
DAILY, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, &C.,
Per order of
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY.
JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

AUCTION INVESTORS ATTEND PROMPTLY to the sale at No. 111 Broadway, Dec. 16, 12 o'clock, rain or shine. The following valuable property will promptly be sold:

1st av., Lot of Land near 110th st.
47th st., leased at $1,000 yearly to May, 1877.
53d st., brick House and Lot, 20x35.
117th st., brick brown-stone trimmed House and Lot.
Map and particulars at Bleecker, Son & White's, No. 35 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

CLOTHING.

SHEA. THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD to buy clothing and make holiday presents, too, are advised to call at No. 434 Broome st., near Broadway, and examine my Broadway misfits, which are [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,
SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until
THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of R. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice Municipal Bonds and other A 1 investment securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. for sale below par.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOS. B. BLOSSOM, Secretary pro tem.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE without bonus; second morgages cashed.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.

The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

FRENCH CONVERSATION BY A PARIsian gentleman; City references; ten weeks—three lessons weekly—$25 at pupil's; $36 in class of five and ten. Address FRENCH, New-York *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 1,257 Broadway.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, uptown, Broadway cor. 34th st.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English Branches, German, French, Latin, Writing Lessons, $3 monthly. Ladies qualified as book-keepers.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to all in ten private lessons. Apply, from 3 to 8 o'clock, at No. 1,281 Broadway, above 31st st.
O. B. GOLDSMITH.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton st.—
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, fine patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BROWN STONE HOUSE BELOW 20th st., between Lexington and 6th avs., for about $20,000 cash; [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street,

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATIONS OF EUROPEAN NOVELTIES EXPRESSLY SELECTED BY A MEMBER OF THEIR FIRM IN THE LEADING CENTRES OF THE CONTINENT. THEY HAVE BEEN PRONOUNCED BY EVERY ONE TO BE THE RICHEST SELECTION OF ENTIRELY NEW GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY, WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Special attention is directed to our superb assortment of

VIENNA LEATHER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FINE ALBUMS, DRESSING AND JEWEL CASES, STANDS, COMPANIONS, NECESSAIRES, WORK BOXES PORTE-MONNAIES, AND MANY OTHER INGENIOUS AND USEFUL ARTICLES. PARIS OXIDIZED GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. FRENCH GILT AND BRONZED ARTICLES. JARDINIERES, ORNAMENTS, BOXES, SILK VELVET PASSE PARTOUTS IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND SIZES

BLACK GARNET AND FANCY JEWELRY,

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS. A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, NECKLACES, HAIR-PINS, ORNAMENTS, CLASPS, PINS, &c., &c., FROM THE LOWEST TO FINEST IMPORTED, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

SILK AND SATIN FANS, NEW AND ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, WITH PEARL, IVORY, EBONY, RUSSIA LEATHER, GILT, AND ROSEWOOD STICKS, WITH AND WITHOUT FEATHERS, IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND DESIGNS, FROM 75 CTS. UPWARD.

Lace Goods and Laces

REAL BARGAINS IN REAL POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, PELERINES, HAND-MADE LACE GOODS IN VARIETY. LACE TIES AND STREAMERS, CREPE DU CHINE AND SILK TIES AND BOWS. EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FROM 40c. A SET UPWARD. A large line of Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HEMSTITCHED and HEMMED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS IN ALL QUALITIES, PUT UP EXPRESSLY IN QUARTER AND HALF DOZEN IN A BOX FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. LADIES' AND GENTS' COLORED-BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 30c. UPWARD. FINE LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 31c. UPWARD. SOME VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS.

A LARGE LINE OF BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. REAL ROMANS, GROS GRAIN, AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS, AND FRINGED SASHES, VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK MUFFLERS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. FANCY SILK AND WINDSOR TIES, IN VARIETY, VERY CHEAP.

KID GLOVES.

WE ARE DISPLAYING 2,000 DOZ. OF OUR CELEBRATED LUPIN'S KID GLOVES IN TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND SIX BUTTONS, IN THE CHOICEST STREET AND OPERA COLORS, KNOWN TO BE THE BEST LOW PRICE KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD. COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

WE CONTINUE TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS

AT ENORMOUSLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

OUR LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS

is very complete, with a fine assortment of all the leading and scarce shades at very low prices, on the second floor of our

SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING.

COMPLETE LINES OF LADIES' MISSES', and CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, FELT SKIRTS AND MERINO WEAR. USEFUL AND DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, VERY CHEAP.

STERN BROTHERS,

Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

Carpet Department.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Have in stock a fine selection of Damask and Plaid Floor Linens, Bordered and Plain Druggets, Persian Hall Rugs, Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels Hearth Rugs and Door Mats, Cocoa Fibre and Wool Bordered Door Mats, Sheepskin and Goatskin Mats, Ottomans, Hassocks, &c.

A fresh assortment of the above goods just received.

Broadway, corner 19th St.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the **best made.** *The* **touch elastic,** *and the* **tone powerful, pure** *and* **even.** **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine** *imitation of the* **Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash** *during the* **Holidays.** **Monthly Installments** *received.* **Second-hand instruments** *at great* **bargains. Traveling** *and* **Local AGENTS WANTED.** **A liberal discount** *to* **Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges,** *etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3567.**

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N.Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN

GREAT VARIETY,

AT

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY 340

Having been very successful in clearing out many large lots of the FANCY ARTICLES in many instances far below cost of importation, and our expenses, in comparison to other large establishments, being very light, we are enabled to offer to the public, and especially to ladies who study economy,

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

IN

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

AT

VERY LITTLE MONEY.

STATUETTES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, INK-STANDS, MATCH SAFES, CARD RECEIVERS, CIGAR STANDS, &c.

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS

Portfolios, Card Receivers, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Ladies' and Children's Work Boxes, Gentlemen's Collar and Cuff Boxes, Portemonnaies, Pocket-books, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Dressing Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Companions, &c.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, IN FANCY BOXES.

BEAUTIFUL EMBROIDERED SETS OF COLLARS AND CUFFS,

At 25c., 35c., 47c., and up to finest imported.

FRENCH PERFUMES, TOILET SOAPS, COSMETIQUES, POWDERS, HAIR-OIL, &c., done up in fancy boxes.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS, Especially adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Styles unexcelled. Prices to suit the times.

In REAL LACES, GUIPURE, THREAD, YAK, VALENCIENNES, POINT, DUCHESS, and APPLIQUE, we have a complete assortment at exceedingly low prices.

LACE OVERDRESSES, FICHUS, SLEEVELESS JACKET, AND CUIRASS.

Black and White Lace Flouncing at half real value.

KID GLOVES.

Two Buttons, 75c., all new shades; each pair warranted.

Try our NILSSON GLOVE, done up splendidly in tiny fancy boxes, adapted for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Our Genuine Seamless Kid Gloves have been tested and pronounced the best in the world.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MADE-UP

UNDERWEAR,

Most perfect in finish and shape.

FANCY APRONS, IN SILK, SWISS, LACES, &c., FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' HOUSE ROBES and WRAPPERS, in beautiful designs.

FELT AND SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS.

PILLOW SHAMS AND SHEETS, in most elegant designs.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

Nouveautes in French Flowers, Feathers, Fur and Feather Trimming, Hats, Bonnets, &c.

Just opened, five cases of

BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

Slipper Patterns, Sofa Cushions, Pin-cushions, Chair Stripes, Suspenders, Shawl Straps, &c.

1,000 packages Ladies' Aprons, half dozen in package, 99 cents per package.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY 340

Between Bond and Great Jones sts.

P. S.—For special accommodation of our customers we will keep open every evening till 9 o'clock until after the holidays. I. BLOOM & BRO.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

COOK &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS A thorough cook; also, an excellent washer and ironer; City or country; moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKER — SEAMSTRESS. — BY A very competent person, who would like a permanent situation in a private family; is thoroughly efficient in family sewing; can cut, fit, and operate; does not object to assist in household duties; best recommendations. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and fashionable dress-maker, to go out by the day; has own machine; good references. Call at No. 334 West 26th st., rear.

NO. 588 6TH AV.—LITERARY REPOSITORY and Educational Agency.—Principals supplied with pupils, teachers with positions; a teacher of English and classics open for position in school or private pupils; also a lady of many years' experience for English and music.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD MONTHLY NURSE OF LONG experience, one or two engagements; moderate charges. Call for Mrs. Hurley, at No. 76 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady, or assist with the care of growing children; understands hair-dressing; excellent City references; will go South if required. Address Seamstress, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WASHING.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS SOLICITS families' and gents' washing at her own residence. Mrs. Duffey, No. 239 West 29th st., top floor, back.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A WOMAN wants to go out by the day or by the week, to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of first-class horses, carriages, and harness; five years' reference from first-class family for honesty, sobriety, and careful driving; married; no family. Address for two days, A. B. C., No. 146 E. 39th st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, AS COACHman, by a Protestant; honest, sober. Apply at No. 27 Ferry st. for two days.

WAITER.—BY AN ABLE-BODIED YOUNG MAN, English, where he might make himself useful; has reference. Address W. B., No. 344 East 16th st.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTH SALESMEN.—ONLY THOSE HAVING A good trade may apply; a man desired particularly having trade in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or the West. Apply at VAN VORST, BILLS & CO.'S, No. 271 Canal st.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—BEST REFERENCES required. Address, stating terms, WOOLSEY, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1.'74	$6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874	$671,641
Annual Income	$2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force	$57,791,483

M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C CHANDLER, Jr., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

WE WILL OFFER DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF REAL

LACES

AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES, Comprising,

REAL POINT HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS.
REAL POINT BARBES. BLACK THREAD BARBES.
REAL VALENCIENNES CAPES and SLEEVES.
BLACK GUIPURE and THREAD LACES.
BLACK YAK LACES, BEADED LACES, &c., &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest stock of INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS ever shown in this City, from 50 cents to $1 25 each.

500 dozen Gents' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS at $2 87 per dozen, worth $3 25.

We call particular attention to our elegant stock of SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in all the new and fashionable shades, at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 each.

A splendid line of ENGLISH CASHMERE MUFFLERS for gentlemen at $2, $2 25, and $2 50 each, worth $3 and $3 50.

WHOLESALE REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.
LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED ROUND HATS
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES AND BERLIN WOOL.

RIBBONS.

SEE PRICE LIST.

No. 16. ALL SILK TRIMMING RIBBON, 12c. per yard.
500 pieces No. 12 GROS GRAIN TRIMMING RIBBON, 22 cents per yard.
450 pieces of No. 16 GROS GRAIN TRIMMING RIBBON, 25 cents per yard.
Six-inch ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON in all the new shades, 75 cents per yard.
Seven-inch ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, 85 cents per yard.
Seven-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN, extra fine quality, 85 cents per yard.
Eight-inch BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 per yard.

350 dozen of ENGLISH and FRENCH CORSETS, very fine goods, at $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 each.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR in great variety and at extremely low prices.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th st.,
UNION SQUARE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Will offer on MONDAY, and DURING THE WEEK, a large assortment of

London, Paris, and Vienna FANCY GOODS,

consisting of

Bronzes, Dressing-Cases,
Albums, Writing Desks,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes and Porte-monnaies,
Bronze and Gilt Card Receivers,
Ink-Stands, Fans, and Traveling Bags.

Will also offer a large assortment of

Bohemian, Alabaster, and Porcelain Vases and Toilet Sets.

PASSE PARTOUTS, IN VELVET FRAMES, VELVET STANDS AND GILT FRAMES, and EASELS, with and without Porcelains, together with an endless variety of

Toys, Dolls, and Holiday Presents,

of every description.

We invite special attention to our line of English

SILK UMBRELLAS,

for ladies and gentlemen. Sticks of pearl, ivory, and new styles in carved wood.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 34 and 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

LECTURES.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1874.

DR. FELIX ADLER, PROFESSOR OF ORIental Literature, &c., Cornell University, Ithaca:

DEAR SIR—Anxious to do honor to the great scholar and leading reformer, Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, whose career lately came to so sudden a close, we call upon you, his pupil and friend, to commemorate his services before a public meeting, to be held at such time as you may find it convenient to appoint.

Yours respectfully,

Sal. Loeb,
L. Hallgarten,
Jesse Seligman,
Cornelius Rose,
Max Springer,
H. R. Baltzer,
F. M. Maas,
M. Herzog,
S. Rindskopf,
Dr. Julius Sachs,
Edward Salomon,
Louis Hirschhorn,
Adolph Scheftel,
Max Heidelbach,
Samuel Schafer,
O. Ottendorfer,
M. Goldman,
E. Boas,
Albert Klamroth,
August Rütten,
Jonas Heller,
Charles Zinn,
J. Stettheimer, Jr.,
J. Ottenheimer,
Laz. Rosenfeld,
Dr. Althof,
and others.
C. B. Richard,
Simon Schafer,
H. Stursberg,
D. S. Greenebaum,
Martin Maas,
Ignatz Schuster,
M. Landmann,
R. Buchman,
C. G. Thurnauer,
A. Limburger,
Sig. Kaufman,
Eugene S. Ballin,
Nathan Blum,

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, Dec. 12, 1874.

To Messrs. S. Loeb, Jesse Seligman, M. Heidelbach, Oswald Ottendorfer, and others:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., asking me to commemorate the services of the late Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER before a public meeting, to be held in New-York City.

It is with great satisfaction that I shall contribute toward making the eminent virtues of the man whose loss we deplore, more generally known.

Permit me to suggest the 21st inst. as a suitable day for the delivery of the address.

Very respectfully yours,
FELIX ADLER.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the foregoing correspondence Prof. Dr. Felix Adler, of Cornell University, will deliver a lecture on Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, at Steinway Hall, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to which the friends of religious progress are cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL. Y. M. H. A.

LECTURE BY

REV. JOHN WEISS,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 8 P. M.

Subject—"Irony and Humor in Shakespeare."

Admission, 75 cents. With seat, $1. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Office, No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Mr. DE CORDOVA, at the ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d st., corner 4th av., On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

To be preceded by a half hour's Organ Concert by Prof. ROBERT ELDER.

For the benefit of the destitute Cubans.

Subject—"Miss JONES' WEDDING—No Cards."

At 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $1. To be had at all the music-stores and ticket offices.

REV. DR. MENDES ON JEWISH MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, With Organ and Vocal Illustration, At LYRIC HALL, 6th av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 P. M. Admission, 75 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the distribution of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is now open for business.

EARLE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Canal and Centre sts., near Broadway.
First-class Accommodations for 400 Guests.
Acknowledged the best hotel in the City for the price.
Board $3 per day.
Accommodations for the Winter at moderate prices.
Newly and handsomely furnished and decorated.
Contains a first-class billiard-room.
Located conveniently to business and places of amusement.
Cars from all depots pass the door.
EARLE BROTHERS, Proprietors.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway and 29th st.

New scale of prices for permanent guests: Single rooms for gentlemen, from $17 to $28; family rooms, from $35 to $85 per week, in new addition. Transient rates, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

NO. 207 WEST 38TH ST.,

convenient to Broadway cars, desirable rooms, with board, on second and third floors, at very moderate rates. Ample closets and bath; home comforts. References.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHTH and Thirty-second sts.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites; bath, &c.; with private family, residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468, New-York Post Office.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A handsome suite of newly carpeted and furnished rooms, with superior table. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

BOARD—NO 2 2D PLACE—SECOND FLOOR front room, in a private family, with board, for lady and gentleman; hot and cold water; house newly and elegantly furnished; also a single room for a gentleman; first-class table, with home comforts; no children taken. References given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, to a small family, or to a party of gentlemen, a handsomely-furnished second floor, with private table, or breakfast only; also, back parlor and extension. References exchanged.

NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.—GOOD, COMMODIOUS, well-furnished rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with or without board; furniture and beds new, and of the best quality; location central and board first-class.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST.,

Between Broadway and University place.

Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board.

EAST 9TH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Elegantly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate, with all first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired; terms reasonable; reference.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, handsomely furnished; ample pantries, &c., to let; with private table if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, southern exposure, with small room adjoining if desired; also, large single room; ample closets; terms moderate: excellent board.

TO LET.—FRENCH FLAT AND FURNITURE FOR sale, which is new; flat consists of nine rooms and all modern improvements; rent $80 per month; desirable location. Address H. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL HOTEL, NO. 253 CANAL ST., between Earle's Hotel and Broadway.—Good, comfortable rooms, 50 and 75 cents per day, $2 50 to $4 per week; family rooms, $1 to $2 per day.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 21 West 44th st., six nice rooms, in splendid order, on second floor; $35 per month to a good tenant. Apply at No. 110 East 35th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR with exclusive bath, to rent; also two small rooms with use of bath on same floor. No. 48 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—HANDsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—A FAMILY can obtain a suite of three rooms on second floor; well furnished; good table; moderate price; single rooms; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE front room, furnished, on second floor, southern exposure; breakfast if desired. No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—ELEGANT APARTMENT house; one beautiful front suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; superior arrangements for private table; also, rooms for gentlemen; steam heat; janitor.

A PARLOR FLOOR—THREE LARGE ROOMS, ample closets, bath, &c., with first-class private table and attendance; references exchanged. No. 36 East 20th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedrooms near Madison square. Inquire of DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st. Board and private table if desired.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED hall room and closet connecting, to let, with board, at No. at 217 West 14th st.; house strictly first-class; references.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 161 WEST.—A very elegant second floor; fully furnished; with or without private table; also, large front room; sunny exposure; liberal table; references.

FOUR ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR; ALSO, parlor and bed-room on second floor, with or without private table, to families or single gentlemen; reference. Apply at No. 27 West 27th st., near Broadway.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR, three rooms, bath, &c.; also, room on third floor; private table.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., NICELY FURNISHED, COMfortable room, with or without breakfast, for single gentleman.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table or without board.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE SECond-story alcove room to let, with board, in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired. Also rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—A FRONT ROOM on the second floor, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ROOMS WITH OR without board; furnished flat, and neatly furnished houses. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 435 FOURTH AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlor floor to rent, without board; also front basement.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second story, with hall-room adjoining, with board; single room for a gentleman.

NO. 246 4TH AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT room with all conveniences, without board, in a small private French family.

NO. 881 6TH AV.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentleman and wife, or to gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWly furnished front rooms, with board, fire, and gas, at $30 per week for two persons.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on second floor; bath-room on same floor. No. 58 Irving place.

5TH AV., NO. 299.

Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, and fourth-story back room, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A HANDsome suite of front rooms to let, with board.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, with board; references. No. 255 4th av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want permanent board from Jan. 1, in a refined family where there are no other boarders; references if desired. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J., Post Office Box No. 5,575.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; front room, with alcove, preferred; good location, &c. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, which must be moderate, and references, Ellison, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE will give good accommodations for the Winter at low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. A NEW PLAY.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness of the new grand romantic play

THE HERO OF THE HOUR,

written expressly for Booth's Theatre by M. PAUL FEVAL, author of "The Duke's Motto," adapted to the American stage after careful revision by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, author of "The Geneva Cross," and which will be presented to-morrow,

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14,

with the following excellent

ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS:

Duc de Richelieu, Cavalier Fortune,	Mr. HENRI STUART

(Recently from the Theatres Porte St. Martin and Gaite, Paris, his first appearance in America, and on any stage in an English speaking character.)

La Pistole	Mr. C. B. BISHOP

(first appearance here.)

Bertrand	Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE
Chizac	Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ
Chevalier Courtenay	Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
Loisel	Mr. EDWIN IRVING
Badin	Mr. ED. SHEPPARD
Pontcallec	Mr. HENRY WEAVER
Rene Briand	Mr. F. MONROE
Sourdeac	Mr. J. W. BRUTONE
Therese Badin	Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE

(especially engaged.)

Duchess of Maine	Miss MAUDE GRANGER
Aldee, her daughter	Miss LOUISE HENDERSON
Zerline	Miss ROSE ST. CLAIR
Countess of Bourbon	Miss MARY WELLS
Muguette	Miss HETTY TRACY
Barbelotte	Miss ESTELLE MORTIMER
La Souris	Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND
Chouxfleur	Miss EMMA GRATTAN
Flower Girl	Miss R. RUTHERFORD

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY:

ACT I.—Bower in the Gardens of the Duchess of Maine, (Voegtlin.) The Porte St. Antoine and the Place de la Bastille in 1719, (Matt Morgan.)

ACT II.—Chamber in the Rue St. Antoine. The Cabaret of the Three Monkeys.

ACT III.—PANORAMA OF OLD PARIS, (Voegtlin.)

1. The Pont Neuf.
2. Palace of Justice.
3. Palace of the Courts of Paris, (now destroyed.)
4. Sainte St. Chapelle.
5. Notre Dame.
6. Church of St. Louis, (now destroyed.)
7. The Cité.
8. Isle St. Louviers.
9. The Water Gate of the Arsenal.

ACT IV.—Grand Illuminated Garden and Fête. (Matt Morgan.)

BOX OFFICE open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MATINEE next SATURDAY at 1:30. Grand EXTRA MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, for the FIRST TIMES by this Company, Dr. GOLDSMITH'S most brilliant comedy, in five acts, of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Rearranged and produced as played at the ST. JAMES THEATRE, LONDON, for nearly 300 nights.

Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. G. DEVERE
Young Marlow	Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Hastings	Mr. GEORGE PARKES
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Diggory	Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Stingo, the Landlord	Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Jack Slang	Mr. F. CHAPMAN
Jeremy	Mr. I. DEVEAU
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Miss Hardcastle	Miss SARA JEWETT
Miss Neville	Miss NINA VARIAN
Dolly	Miss GRIFFITHS

The new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

Wednesday and Thursday—MAN AND WIFE.

Friday and Saturday Evenings—THE HONEYMOON, prepared for special production at this theatre, with an important cast and new scenery.

Saturday Matinee—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

MONDAY, Dec. 21, the great Fifth Avenue success, LONDON ASSURANCE.

In rehearsal, SWEETHEARTS and MAD-CAP PRINCE.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

PARK THEATRE.

JOHN T. RAYMOND in his FOURTEENTH WEEK as COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, in MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA, still an UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.

NINETY-FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,

BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN
To be had at all the News Stands.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
Next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized in this country, offers superior advantages to students in all branches of music, from the first beginning to the finished artist.

ALSO, MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.
NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY.

N. B.—THE CONSERVATORY in New-York is located only at No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST

MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.

First appearance of the young American Prima Donna, MISS EMMA CRUNCH, Contralto. MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin, and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

VICTOR HUGO.

WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,

Combined with the BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, FRIDAY, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M., STEINWAY HALL.

MESSIAH. MESSIAH. MESSIAH.

Oratorio by Handel.
Chorus of 500.
Orchestra of 80.
Eminent Soloists.
Dr. LEAP DAMROSCH....Conductor
Admission, $1 50; Reserved Seats, $2.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE ARCADIAN.

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the News Stands.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

THE TENNESSEEANS.—THIS BAND OF COLORED SINGERS, natives of the South, will give three of their soul-stirring SLAVE-CABIN CONCERTS at COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED IN A PRIVATE stable for a pair of horses, carriage, and coachman, in vicinity of 14th st. and 7th av. Any gentleman having more room than he requires and willing to rent at a moderate price for the Winter to a reliable party can address C., Box No. 2,462 Post Office.

ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE.—A GENtleman will sell at very low prices his single and double Brougham harness, by best London maker; both sets in excellent order, having been used but a few times. May be seen at the London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th st., second floor.

BOARDING STABLE—THREE AND A HALF years' lease, three clarences, six horses, fine order; business good, location splendid, between 44th and 52d sts., near 6th av.; terms moderate; great bargain. Address BUELL, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HORSES TAKEN TO BOARD.—GOOD COMfortable stables, and well taken care of by John Bayles, Locust Valley, Long Island; terms moderate. Refers to Bell Brothers, 23d st. and 11th av.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Truck Blankets of every style and grade—the largest and cheapest assortment in this City. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., cor. College place.

GOOD BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE HORSES at Mills' Farm, Long Island; terms liberal. Address or call on E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIAN CHIMES—RUSSIAN CHIMES— For single and double harness, at WALDRON BROS', No. 56 Beekman st.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 871 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S FETE AT PEKIN.

MAGNIFICENT MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,

AND

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!!

Now running afternoon and evening, giving the entire programme of brilliant races, daring steeple-chases, grand pageants, and spectacular processions. Viewed as an element of instruction the wonderful enterprise invokes the praise and patronage of the great and good of all denominations. Its beautiful horses, its marvelous trained animals, and its unparalleled zoological collection combine to render it alike interesting to old and young, and throngs the vast amphitheatre and renowned menagerie with the élite of the land. Its brilliant chariot races recall with historic truthfulness the grand arenic contests of Greece and Rome. Modern equestrianism is represented in all its beauty by the bold and skillful riding of brave young ladies, whose brilliant contests for fame and favor are viewed with breathless interest and applauded with vociferous cheers. Each exhibition constitutes a grand Derby Day of novelty and excitement.

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The FETE AT PEKIN, or HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS far surpasses all previous managerial attempts at spectacular pageantry. Its gorgeous effects, unique designs, and picturesque and characteristic surroundings render it the most truthful and life-like representation of Oriental splendor ever presented to an admiring public. Its grand military evolutions, its gilded Palanquins bearing in royal magnificence the ladies of the Court, its dazzling auxiliary ballet of two hundred beautiful young ladies, and its marvelous accessory acts by native Chinese, all combine to make the FETE AT PEKIN a most interesting and instructive representation of a grand Celestial Festival. For the present it will be given as the introductory pageant both afternoon and evening. The brilliant spectacle will be succeeded in rapid succession by a long list of thrilling contests in speed between the most famous running horses of England and America. These are conducted by both native and foreign jockeys, and by fifty of the leading lady equestrians of the Great Hippodrome Company. The present week will close the engagement of the world's champion gymnasts—the renowned JACKLEY FAMILY.

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The Grand Menagerie now exceeds in extent and variety all the combined zoological collections in the United States. In it are consolidated Mr. Barnum's various traveling enterprises, and the wonderful exhibition of the more rare and costly specimens of the animal kingdom is unequalled even by the magnificent collection of the famous Zoological Gardens of London. Scores of animals are not only duplicated but are exhibited in DROVES, such as Giraffes, Elephants, Buffalo, Llamas, Camels and Dromedaries, Elands, Lions, Tigers, &c., forming an aggregate of six hundred wild beasts. To render the department additionally interesting, the animals are now fed in presence of the audience at the close of the afternoon entertainment. The thousands of children visiting the various departments of Museum, Menagerie, and Hippodrome, have induced the management to place the admission of all under ten at half price. Doors open daily at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8. Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats reserved six days in advance. GRAND DRAMATIC EQUESTRIAN SPECTACULAR CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, INTRODUCING EIGHT HUNDRED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND THREE HUNDRED HORSES, IN PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the news stands.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,

BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be be had at all the News Stands.

FAIR

OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION, in aid of SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES, AT MASONIC HALL, Corner 23d st. and 6th av., Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE PRIVATE Coachmen's Benevolent and Charitable Society of the City and County of New-York, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1875. Music by Twenty-second Regiment Band, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore. BERNARD BOYLE, President.

THE ARCADIAN,

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the news stands.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst. By order of the board.

R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c. promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK will be repeated LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.

NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS, and the following

SUPERB CAST:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKee Rankin
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr
Eugene De Lormo	Mr. J. W. Collier
Paul Lafant	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jeane Rusé	Mr. Stuart Robson
Morluc	Mr. Claude Burroughs
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Friar Dominic	Mr. Thos. E. Morris
Servant	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Margaret	Miss Rose Eytinge
Herminie De Vermont	Miss Kate Claxton
Manon	Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Jenny	Miss Roberta Norwood

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinée of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation, THE TWO ORPHANS, with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN
To be had at all the news stands.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled

FEACNAN

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

THE PSHAW-GHRAUN,

BY ONE BOOSEY-CALL'D.
Illustrated. See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HARRY CLIFFORD, Business and Stage Manager.
Great success of the people's Vaudeville Theatre.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
MONDAY, Dec. 14. EVERY EVENING at 8.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2:30.
SEVEN NEW STARS. SEVEN
Miss MINNIE HASSAN, Queen of Song.
Miss LILLIE MAY, Song and Dance Artist.
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON, Skipping-rope Dancer.
BARNEY REYNOLDS, Dutch Comique.
KENNEDY and MANNING, Kings of Song and Dance.
HAPPY DAVE McCOY, Ethiopian Comedian.
MAGGIE GRAY, the beautiful Vocalist.
AGNES SUTHERLAND, Scottish Balladist.
FRANK BELL, JOHN MANNING.
HARRY HART, HARRY CLIFFORD.
GEORGE WARREN, JOHN GOODMAN,
LOTTIE GRANT, CORA CUSHMAN,
and the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD week of the celebrated PARISIAN CAN CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as Voluptuary.
FIFTY Beautiful young ladies. FIFTY

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL.

No. 18 East 16th st.
Every Evening at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.

Second Week of the Brilliant Success of FREDERICK MACCABE in a Revised Edition of his Entertainment "BEGONE, DULL CARE," comprising, with countless additions, the same REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

The NEW CHARACTERS and SONGS introduced last week with unequivocal success will be repeated at each representation until further notice.

ROBINSON HALL has been redecorated and elegantly furnished, and can be safely pronounced one of the most comfortable and beautiful salons in the City.

THE ARCADIAN,

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the news stands.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.
The celebrated California comedian, J. H. VINSON,
Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées in the great sensation drama,
QUITS; OR, HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR WINTER PORK.
MATINEES MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
The well-known sensation play, OLIVER TWIST.
MONDAY, Dec. 21,
Dion Boucicault's great Irish drama, ARRAH NA POGUE.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT TWO of Miss EMILY SOLDENE and her celebrated ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Also at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 19,
will be repeated Herve's beautiful opera,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC.
Miss SOLDENE....as....Chilperic
CHILPERIC.
New Scenery. New Costumes.

*** In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions, THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

"TRINCULO" AND "ROSE EYTINGE."

See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

THE ANNUAL GRAND CHARITY BALL

IN AID OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM will take place AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Jan. 14, 1875.

TICKETS $5 each, to be obtained of the managers.

Private boxes may be procured on application to Mrs. CLARENCE LYMAN COLLINS, No. 34 West 38th st., daily before 11 o'clock A. M., and from 5 until 8 o'clock P. M. Also, at the Academy of Music, by applying to Mr. D. KINGSLAND.

"TRINCULO" AND "ROSE EYTINGE."

See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss Sophia Clara Heilbron's second piano-forte recital will take place THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock, On which occasion she will be assisted by Mlle. Ridenti, soprano; accompanist, Mr. Caryl Florio.

Tickets, $1 each; schools and children half price.

Each purchaser of $1 ticket will be presented with a copy of Mlle. Heilbron's composition, Nelly Grant's Wedding Waltz.

Tickets and music at Peters' music store, No. 599 Broadway.

THE ARCADIAN.

THE BRIGHTEST AND MOST AMUSING PAPER OF THE DAY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
To be had at the News Stands.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No 39 Union square.

MATERIALIZED SPIRITS.

See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

JAY GOULD.

HIS LIFE, WITH PORTRAIT.
See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at all the News Stands.

THE ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION OF THE Home for Old Men and Aged Couples will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., adjoining St. Luke's Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the institution and others interested in charitable work, are invited to be present.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Seats secured. Moral—Go early.

GRAND TRIUMPH!

The Pshaw-ghraun!!
by one Boosey call'd!!!
to be produced immediately!!!!

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.

LAST MATINEE!
MONDAY, DEC. 14, 11:30 A. M.,
HENRY VIII! The HISTORY and the PLAY,
In which, among other readings, Mr. VANDENHOFF will give the whole of the FALL OF WOLSEY—ACT IV.

THE MODERN CORNARO.

See the ARCADIAN.
To be had at the News Stands.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st. Entrance, No. 49 12th st. Hotel comforts at reasonable rates

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,708.

The steamers Drew and St. John, of the People's Line to Albany, have discontinued their trips for the season.

Rev. W. R. Alger has accepted the call of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and will preach to-day, morning and evening.

The distribution of semi-annual certificates in Grammar School No. 13, No. 239 East Houston street, will take place on Tuesday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, and his assistant, Mr. Mooney, were engaged yesterday in investigating the affairs of the Department of Docks.

Mr. John J. Carolan will deliver some selected readings and recitations on Tuesday evening next before the De La Salle Catholic Association at the De La Salle Institute, No. 48 Second street.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Reception of King Kalakaua will meet on Tuesday, at noon. The Assistant Aldermen will appoint a like committee on Monday.

The third lecture in the course given before the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on next Wednesday evening, by Rev. John Weiss. Subject: "Irony and Humor."

At Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next Rev. John Weiss will deliver his third lecture in the course of five before the Young Men's Hebrew Association. His subject will be, "Irony and Humor in Shakespeare."

An entertainment will be given on Dec. 19 at the Academy of Music in aid of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Mrs. Sheridan Shook, Mr. Bird, the "Charity Dramatic Association," and several musical amateurs have volunteered their services.

The Fair in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls will positively close on the evening of Friday, Dec. 18. The statuettes, terra cotta figures, are still a great attraction, and many remain as yet unsold.

A meeting of the Universal Peace Union will be held on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the University building, East Washington square. Eminent speakers will address the meeting, and all are cordially invited to attend. By order of the society.

In addition to other subscriptions received, the Produce Exchange paid to-day to Saunders & Hardenbergh $1,000 for the benefit of the grasshopper sufferers in Nebraska, and its Committee on Charity are still at work in collecting funds for this charitable object.

The Elevated Railway Company has decided to extend its tracks to a point near Central Park this Winter, regardless of the Governor's veto. The management recently stated that there were no lawsuits pending against them, and that they possessed the right to extend their road to Yonkers.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 478 deaths, 497 births, and 127 marriages, showing a decrease of 43 deaths, 23 births, and 76 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. The births last week outnumbered the deaths by 19, an unusual circumstance.

The children of the Five Points Mission, assisted by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, will give a concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Their programme is said to be very attractive and well rendered, and certainly the object is a deserving one. Tickets may be obtained at Randolph's, Gurley's, and at No. 805 Broadway.

A jubilee meeting commemorating the semi-centennial of the American Tract Society will be held in the Brick Church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. S. H. Tyng, A. H. Clapp, S. I. Prime, J. D. Murray, and Dr. Bliss, the last being the President of the Protestant College at Beirut, Syria. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside.

At the annual election of Palestine Chapter, No. 255, R. A. M., the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year: Hugh Dinnin, M. E. H. P.; William Moore, Jr., King; D. A. Van Ham, Scribe; George W. Smith, Treasurer; Solomon N. Cohen, Secretary; William Harwood, C. of H.; Daniel Bradley, Principal Sojourner; Henry Hyans, R. A. C.; A. Laube, M. of 3d V.; Martin O'Sullivan, M. of 2d V.; Augustus Wagner, M. of 1st V.; Rev. W. Winterstein, Chaplain; Joseph Oerlein, Organist; Philip Riley, Tyler; George Gerber, William Dowling, and John Holt, Trustees.

At the annual election of Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. and A. M., held in the Doric Room, Masonic Temple, Dec. 10, 1874, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: A. A. Farley, Master; E. S. Daniell, Senior Warden; William H. Barbour, Junior Warden; John C. Littell, Treaserer; George B. Bailey, Secretary; A. C. Kimber, Chaplain; Charles W. Kaufman, Marshal; Dr. D. M. Reynolds, Senior Deacon; Scott Tremaine, Junior Deacon; W. D. Vernam, Senior Master of Ceremonies; W. W. Strong, Junior Master of Ceremonies; Alexander Marshall and George H. Hadley, Stewards; Joseph Ashmall, Organist; William Smith, Tyler; and as Trustees, Worthy Brothers George Van Vleet, George L. Montague, and F. D. Weisse.

Residents upon Murray Hill will be glad to learn that they will soon be able to dispense with all pumps and rams and other appliances for forcing water to the upper stories of their houses. The Department of Public Works has laid a Croton main, twenty inches in diameter, from the high-service reservoir at Carmansville to Fortieth street, and a pipe is now being laid in Fortieth street to connect the main with the service-pipes that supply the houses on Murray Hill at present. As soon as the connection is made, and the old pipes are disconnected from those supplied from the Central Park reservoir, the water will flow readily to the fourth and fifth stories. The connection will probably be made about Jan. 1.

At the annual communication of Benevolent Lodge No. 28, F. and A. M., held at the lodge rooms, No. 8 Union square, on Wednesday evening, the 9th instant, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing Masonic year: William H. Hartnell, master; Charles E. Elwood, Senior Warden; Edward T. Egbert, Junior Warden; Charles J. Dodge, Treasurer; William H. Davis, Secretary; George A. Elwood, Senior Deacon; John M. Bowne, Junior Deacon; Henry C. Cooper and Harry Monroe, Masters of Ceremony; Reuben Marquet and Thomas Goulard, Stewards; Thomas Taylor, Marshal; Seth Hart, Organist, and George Skinner, Tyler. They were installed by R. W. James E. Morrison, D. D. G. M. for the Fifth Masonic District, assisted by W. Brother Gregory Satterlee, Past Master of Republic Lodge No. 690.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 469 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $1,241,123 13.

A Martha Washington Tea-party will be given at Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church on Tuesday evening next.

Controller Schroeder paid to the Inebriate Home, yesterday, $1,106 20, that sum having been received for licenses, fines, &c.

It is the intention of the Board of City Works to rigidly enforce hereafter the ordinance against swinging wooden and canvas signs nearer to the sidewalk than ten feet.

A proper heating apparatus having been placed in Public School No. 24, situated on the corner of Bushwick avenue and Wall street, it will be reopened for the reception of pupils.

Rev. William Guthrie, Barnes will preach his farewell sermon this morning before the congregation of the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barnes has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church.

John Ruxton, aged thirty-two years, left his home at No. 75 North Sixth street on Monday evening, and has not since been heard from. He is described as five feet nine inches in height, has a light complexion, and was dressed in dark clothes.

The funeral of Hon. Stephen J. Colahan, late Chief Clerk of the City Court, and member of Assembly elect from the Seventh District, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth street. The Church, which was draped in mourning, was not large enough to contain the crowds who sought to participate in the funeral services. Nearly all the city and county officials were present, and afterward followed the remains to Calvary Cemetery, where the interment took place. Gov. Dix has ordered the special election to fill the place in the Assembly made vacant by the death of Mr. Colahan for the 31st inst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes' Church, of Yonkers, will be dedicated to-day.

Residents of Washingtonville, town of East Chester, are taking steps in favor of annexation to the incorporated village of West Mount Vernon.

Revival services are being conducted in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, with marked effect.

Quite a religious excitement prevails at Cross River at the present time. An unusual number of converts have united with the Baptist Church.

The tax-payers of New-Rochelle have voted $600 for a chemical fire engine, and a new fire company has been organized to take charge of and work the same. Two Babcock extinguishers are also to be placed under the charge of the new company.

Mr. Frost Horton has obtained a temporary injunction against the Water Commissioners of Peekskill, restraining the board from completing their contract with Mr. G. W. Bagley for the purchase of his mill site.

At the annual communication of Nepperhan Lodge, No. 736, F. and A. M., of Yonkers, the following officers were elected or appointed: William A. Gibson, M.; Ralph E. Prime, S. W.; E. Alexander Houston, J. W.; George W. White, S. D.; M. D. Getty, J. D.; Lyman Cobb, Jr., Treasurer; A. J. Prime, Secretary; R. W. McIntire, S. M. C.; W. W. Wilson, J. M. C.; Charles W. Torry, Marshal; Lyman Cobb, Jr., Chaplain; Matt. H. Ellis, Trustee; Alexander Morehouse, Tiler.

At a meeting of the Rifle Association of Mount Vernon the following permanent officers were elected: Col. John T. Underhill, President; Frederick Whittaker, Vice President; Alfred Starr, Treasurer; George O. Starr, Secretary; Major George G. De Witt, Jr., Edward Gay, Capt. Charles J. Chatfield, Theodore Pine, Capt. John T. Coburn, Dr. George Gill, Lieut. Col. Henry Huss, Hon. Charles M. Schieffelin, and Aulay W. Peck, Directors. The first prize meeting will be held at Mager's range on Christmas Day, when there will be a military and sportsmen's match, and about $300 in prizes will be shot for.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. J. L. Lodge, late of Modest Town, Va., was installed Pastor of the Hudson City Baptist Church Friday evening.

Anna Schroeder, a stewardess employed on the steamer Deutschland, was arrested at the Hoboken Ferry Friday evening by Custom-house Officer Ryan for smuggling.

Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of Philip Reilly, who is charged with having been implicated in the murder of William Livingston in Jersey City two weeks ago.

Frederick Beaseler, living at No. 135 Greene street, Jersey City, while under the influence of liquor Friday night, wandered into the house of a Mr. Kanesburg, next door, mistaking the premises for his own, and having been observed, was arrested as a burglar. Yesterday morning, the mistake having been explained, he was honorably discharged.

The post-mortem examination over the remains of J. H. Failing, the Rockland Centre, Long Island, school-master, who committed suicide in Unrein's Hotel, in Hoboken, Thursday night, revealed the presence in his stomach of a pint of laudanum. His brother, who arrived in Hoboken yesterday, will remove the remains to Palatine, Montgomery County, N. Y., for interment.

The remains of the late Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, lay during Friday night in the Tabernacle, in which the funeral services had been held Friday afternoon, and were taken yesterday morning to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were interred. They were taken over the river in a "special" boat, and were followed to the grave by members of the family only.

Friday evening Mrs. Mary Hassett, residing at No. 190 Twelfth street, Jersey City, went out upon an errand, leaving her four-year old son locked up in the room by himself. She had gone but a few steps when she heard frightful shrieks proceeding from her apartments. Rushing back, she discovered her son in flames. He had run against the stove and his clothes had ignited. He was so terribly burned that he died a few hours later. County Physician Stout has ordered an inquest.

SOLOMON & SONS.

The furnishing of one's house, the centre, for years to come, of one's thought, life, labor, use, and comfort, for such one's house ought to be, is a matter to which few pay sufficient attention, unless they have sought the aid of those who can bring their business experiences to bear on the very delicate work of advising. It is just such work that such firms as Solomon & Sons, of Nos. 655, 657, and 659 Broadway can do to perfection. They can not only suggest the style of furniture most suitable, but their workshops can supply that particular style at as short a notice as possible, whether it be to the amount of $1,000 or $100,000. With scarcely an exception they stand foremost among the manufacturers of first-class furniture in this country; not only in ordinary household furniture, but in all articles that may be deemed luxurious in their department. Their stock, at this moment, comprises a variety of pieces of elegant cabinet-ware and workmanship which are especially suitable for holiday presents. They have a full selection of music and engraving racks in various woods and elaborately carved, at prices ranging from $20 to $75; also a large variety of pedestals for bronzes, busts, card receivers, &c., from $10 to $100. And, then, there are "smoking tables," with every accessory, foot rests, fire screens, fancy easels, &c., from $10 to $75. As to ladies' fancy toilet tables, covered as they are with rich embroidery and costly lace over silk and satin, the ladies must go see for themselves; they are the best judges of such things. They are, however, not likely to leave Messrs. Solomon & Son's store without giving an order. And then they can see there a choice collection of clocks and mantel ornaments, specially imported, at from $50 to $200 a set; inlaid cabinets, escritoires, tables, book-cases, chiffoniers, &c., from $100 to $1,000, and bedroom sets of the most tasteful variety and in every kind of wood, at from $125 to $1,500 a set. As to fancy drawing chairs—their name and style are legion, and at prices varying from $15 to $50 each. A magnificent drawing-room set, made to order, rose satin in gilded frames, in the style of Marie Louise, is now on exhibition for a few days, and is a splendid specimen of upholstery work. Messrs. Solomon & Sons make a specialty of every kind of furniture, of all descriptions of lace and window curtains, and furniture coverings, their Paris house giving them every facility for making desirable purchases.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Matthew Hale, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Richard Harrington, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressmen H. P. Bell and H. R. Harris, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chevalier De Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, are at the Hoffman House.

Right Hon. Hugh E. C. Childers, of England; C. J. Brydges, of Montreal, and Albert Bierstadt, the artist, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston; Assemblyman E. E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., and Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock's, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
Offer a Fresh Assortment of
SEAL-SKIN FURS,
INCLUDING A CHOICE LOT OF
Seal Sacques,
AT PRICES FROM $150 TO $200.
ALSO A NEW LOT OF
FUR TRIMMINGS,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Sable, Mink & Ermine Furs
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NOS. 502--504 BROADWAY,
Wholesale and Retail.

CHICKERING
PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.

The largest assortment can be found at my three stores, No. 854 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.; No. 6 John st., and corner John and Nassau sts. N. B.—A large stock of Walking Canes, Amber Jewelry, &c. Pipes made to order. Up Town Store open in the evening.

PURE AIR, PURE BLOOD.

The more pure the air we breathe, the more surely does it take out the refuse from the bowels and the circulation. Thus the blood and the body are made sound. There are elevated portions of our country where the air is so pure, and so rich in mysterious ozone, that medicine is little needed in those favored regions. No health can exist but by the absence of impurities from the body; all the tonics, all the blood remedies, in fact, every kind of physic, is only valuable according as it takes out the morbid and refuse materials from the bowels and circulation.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS secure these indications; the use by the world for

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR YEARS

has established this character beyond all doubt. Their reputation is still growing. This Great Physic never hurts even the most delicate; simply removes impediments to health; being equally adapted to Diarrhœa and Costiveness. In the one case removing sources of irritation, and in the other assisting nature's expulsive efforts.

Usually we have more to fear from disease generated in our own body than from all the sewers or dirty streets in the world. In Diphtheria, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Yellow Fever, the effects produced by BRANDRETH'S PILLS seem to establish that purging with them, in these diseases, immediately induces a healthy disposition of body, and recoveries often take place which under the old medical treatment would keep the patient in bed for weeks, if it did not kill him outright.

But Diphtheria, Cholera, Yellow Fever, and even in most fevers and blood diseases, I am satisfied they mostly proceed from a vegetable fungus; in one case depositing on the throat, and in the others upon the organs of the stomach and bowels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS usually, in these cases, bring away discharges like to mushroom spawn. A few doses remove the fungus and effectually stop the fungus growth.

Some persons have administered this medicine to their cattle and poultry when they have been affected with Choleraic symptoms, which affect man and animal alike; and while their near neighbors have had great losses, they have lost none. Their use removes fungus from the surface of the bowels and the interior organs, as well as any poisonous or morbid matters in the blood, and cleanses the body very effectually. *They do more, they give off a vapor which permeates every fibre of the body; and which for a long time acts as a preventive against infection.*

Yet this wonderful physic is composed of simple herbs and essences, whose use prevents measurably the inroad of time and disease upon the constitution. Gen. Paez used them for forty-four years; Nathaniel Hyatt for over fifty years, living to the age of ninety-two. Joseph Golden took them for over seventy years, and lived to one hundred and one years. Read testimonials from Mr. Ayles, who has known BRANDRETH'S PILLS for over fifty years.

The little four-footed creature that kills the poisoning snake, if bitten herself, finds an herb powerful enough to quell that poison, though stronger and quicker of operation than any mortal malady.

And in BRANDRETH'S PILLS man finds a remedy whose qualities begin to be developed as soon as swallowed, and that saves and cures by occasioning all matters, disease producing, to be expelled from the body.

FIFTY YEARS' KNOWLEDGE.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Westchester Co., N. Y.,
January 2, 1874.

HON. B. BRANDRETH:

My dear Doctor: I have known and used your pills for the last fifty years, and, from my personal experience and that of my family and friends, can safely say that, as a family medicine, they are unrivaled. I have used them for colds, coughs, rheumatism, indigestion, and neuralgia, with wonderful results, while the children and females of my family, in all their complaints have found Brandreth's Pills invaluable. I cheerfully give my testimony in their favor, for time has fully tested their merits.

Yours truly, STEPHEN AYLES,
Also of the Village of Sing Sing.

WHAT BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE DOING—CURE OF GASTRIC VERTIGO.

APRIL, 1874.

TO DR. B. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir: Impelled by a strong sense of duty in the cause of humanity, and with heartfelt gratitude to you personally, as being the dispenser and proprietor of so valuable an agent in the cure of disease, I write you this letter.

In the Summer of 1867 (having up to that period from a child enjoyed the best of health) I was prostrated with an illness of a very peculiar and marked character; a fearful dizziness, accompanied with a terrible sickness at the stomach, the attack alternating, at first, in periods of from three to four months, and then becoming more frequent, until in the early part of the year 1871, when the symptoms assumed a chronic form, prostrating entirely the nervous system, rendering me unfit for the enjoyment of life, and an anxiety to my family and friends.

During the four years of the continuance of my illness, the very highest order of medical skill was engaged in the investigation of the difficulty; and in consultation and examination the disease was pronounced to be Dyspeptic or Gastric Vertigo.

In crossing the river, on my way to New-York, in the month of May, 1872, a gentleman, in conversing with me upon the phenomena of my illness not yielding to the very powerful remedies employed in its subjugation, related to me the history of Mr. Archibald Bliss, of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., who in the years past of his life had been afflicted, as he stated to me, in much the same way as myself, and who had received much and permanent benefit by the free and persistent use of the very simple remedy, "Brandreth's Pills," and strongly advised me to try their effect upon my own trouble.

Acting upon the advice of my friend, I commenced the same night with four pills, alternating for one week four pills every other night. Then the next week reducing the number to two pills, and finally to one pill every other night, which practice I continued for one whole year, and with this great result: A perfect restoration to health and spirits.

My opinion, if it is of value to humanity, is fixed and unalterable in relation to the positive remedial qualities of Brandreth's Pills, and their beautiful action upon the circulation and purification of the blood. So, as this is written in the interest of the afflicted and suffering, by one of the many thousands whose health has been restored by the use of this marvelous agent, is it wise for any household in our Republic to be without Brandreth's Pills?

In gratitude and justice, yours,
DANIEL GODWIN,
No. 13 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

No. 66 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 2, 1874.

DR. BRANDRETH:

Dear Sir: I have been thinking that it is my duty to my fellow-man to alleviate his sufferings in time of sickness by directing him to a cure. I have used your pills for over twenty years, and have found them true, sure to do the work, namely to cleanse the body and purify the blood. This being accomplished, your health is safe. In the last twenty years I have never been without a box of Brandreth's Pills. I take, when I need them, from two to four at night on retiring; this seems, from my experience, to be the best time to take them. Since I have used this medicine, it has cost me nothing for doctors. There are many persons who pay from twenty to one hundred dollars a year for doctors' bills; if these would use your pills they would enjoy more health, and for about one per cent. of the money they pay their doctors.

You do not push your Pills as you ought; they should be advertised everywhere until all the world are made fully aware of their virtues. When one feels a cold approaching, known by chills and creeping of cold all over you, take four of Brandreth's Pills, and for a neglected cold do the same. They cure you like magic; taking away a load of impurities from the bowels and blood, relieving and restoring the health in a wonderful manner. Your Pills never injure, except say quacks and doctors generally.

I once prevailed upon an old lady, years ago, to take two of your pills when she was given up to die; by persevering she soon recovered her health, and she is now in her eighty-seventh year. Would that men and women could be brought to comprehend the great value of Brandreth's Pills in sickness! I thank God for the gifts he has given you, and more especially for such a remedy as Brandreth's Pills.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very truly,
MICHAEL CROSBY.

I ASK ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THIS.

Let us inquire how a state of sickness comes to exist? *Because the natural powers of the body have not enough strength to get rid of decayed or waste* portions of used-up body. For instance, we have a cold; the pores are said to be closed; there is checked respiration; we have chills; the matters which should have passed by the pores are thrown back upon blood; the blood immediately causes these matters to be returned to the bowels, which, if aroused to activity, all soon becomes well. Should, however, costiveness prevail at such times, then affairs become serious, for these terrible impurities are again reabsorbed into the blood, and must be at once removed by appropriate means, or fever, erysipelas, coughs, pleurisies, scarlet fever, small-pox, and a host of evils consequent upon a bad state of the blood, are sure to exist. Costiveness *alone* may be the cause of similar evils, because reabsorption takes place into the blood from the bowels. This cause is the most fertile of all others in giving rise to blood diseases. By the administration of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, these diseases have speedily been removed. Besides, these Pills are strictly anti-spasmodic. I have often known complete relief to be obtained before the medicine had operated. In fact, the patients thought opium had been a part of the Pills. We must not regulate their use by weight and measure, but by effect. Here is shown the importance in possessing a medicine that may be used *ad libitum* to procure action on the bowels. The directions from "two to twenty," on Brandreth Pill Box, has more significance than was originally supposed it possessed.

If you wish the advice of a physician, *secure the services of an Eclectic.*

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Brandreth House, New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at No. 294 *Canal st., Brandreth House, New-York,* and by medicine dealers in every important town in the United States and the world.

See name in Government stamps.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
THE PUBLIC WILL FIND THE EXTRA WALK TO WHOLESALE QUARTERS ADVANTAGEOUS TO THEMSELVES, AS THEY WILL BUY GOODS
RETAIL
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
AT
595 BROADWAY. 595
OPPOSITE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
595 BROADWAY. 595
SOLD BY THE
Importers' and Manufacturers' COMBINATION.

Albums, Bronzes, Brackets, Canes, Envelope Cases, Fancy Goods, Gilt Frames, Hat Racks, Jewelry, Ivory Frames, Match Safes, Necessaires, Porcelain Paintings, Porte-monnaies, Swiss Carvings.	EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.	Albums, Bronzes, Brackets, Canes, Envelope Cases, Fancy Goods, Gilt Frames, Hat Racks, Jewelry, Ivory Frames, Match Safes, Necessaires, Porcelain Paintings, Porte-monnaies, Swiss Carvings.

MONDAY, Dec. 14,
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
TOY DEPARTMENT.
OPEN DAILY TILL 10 P. M.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
have received, by last steamer, from the show-rooms of
Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
An entire invoice of their latest and best examples of fine Carvers, in sets of 3, 4, and 5 pieces, never before imported.
ALSO, FINE RAZORS, in Cases.
ALSO, LADIES' SCISSORS, in Sets, and every description of Fine Cutlery.
No. 6 Maiden Lane.

MUSICAL GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CONSISTING OF THE LARGEST VARIETY OF ACCORDEONS,
CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS,
MUSIC BOXES, WITH BELLS, DRUMS, AND CASTAGNETTS, MANDOLINES, HAND ORGANS,
LADIES' WORK-BOXES, PLAYING TWO, THREE, AND FOUR AIRS,
MUSICAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FINE DRUMS, AND A FULL LINE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NO. 21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

SHIRTS TO ORDER $3 PER DOZ LESS THAN FORMER PRICES
T. MILLER, 355 6th Ave. & 1125 B'dw'y.

NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE. 556 BROADWAY.
FINE LEATHER GOODS
POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES,
TRUNKS AND SATCHELS.
CROUCH & FITZGERALD.

From the Christian Union, Dec. 2.
INVESTMENT WITH POSITIVE RETURN.
No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York, and there exist many patent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly Premium until it is redeemed—principal and interest.
By addressing MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., the Financial Agents, at No. 23 Park row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.
$20.00
WILL BUY A FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND of the
Industrial Exhibition Co. of New-York.
EVERY BOND
PURCHASED ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, JAN. 4, WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE
Third Series Drawing,
TO BE HELD ON
JANUARY 4, 1875.
Capital Premium, $100,000.
The proceeds of the sales of these Bonds will be used for the erection of a Permanent Exhibition Palace, to be erected on the grounds of the company, situated on 98th to 102d st., from 3d to 4th av.
THESE BONDS
Will make a splendid Christmas or New-Year's Present, as there is no risk of any loss. Every bond will be redeemed with a
PREMIUM.
Address for circulars, full information, and bonds,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Curtains,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
Furniture Coverings,
COMPRISING EVERY NEW FABRIC NOW BEING PRODUCED IN EUROPE.
Cretonnes and Satines,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES.
Gilt Window Shades,
IN NEW TINTS.
PIANO & TABLE COVERS,
Clocks, Ornaments, Pedestals, Easels,
AND A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR
Holiday Presents.

★ 652 BROADWAY. ★
Holiday Presents.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
and FANCY GOODS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Just received, a fine lot of
LADIES' WATCHES
And Gold and Silver
CHATELAINE WATCHES.
Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co.,
★ 652 BROADWAY. ★

TOYS! TOYS!
ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
TOYS & FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 30, 32, 34 AND 36 PARK PLACE,
CORNER OF CHURCH ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THIER LARGE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 14.

If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the Combination of European Manufacturers,
At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.
NOVELTIES from all the cities of Europe, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Not to be Had at any Other Store.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

Christmas Gifts are in order. The well-known furniture and upholstery house of T. Brooks & Co., No. 137 Fulton st., corner of Sands, Brooklyn, maintains its reputation for superiority of workmanship and style. Prices regulated by value only.

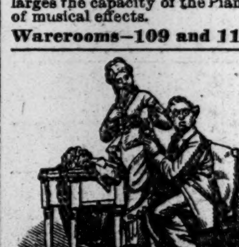
MEN'S
Furnishing Goods.
C. W. FRENCH,
BROADWAY AND PRINCE ST.
FOR
HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Fancy Goods,
AND
French Jewelry,
FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
OUR STOCK WILL BE LARGER AND RICHER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
C. W. FRENCH,
No. 569 Broadway,
PRINCE ST. CORNER.

FRENCH CHINA,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
BAWO & DOTTER,
IMPORTERS,
ARE SELLING ELEGANT DINNER, TEA, AND DESSERT SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND BRONZES, PARIAN MARBLE STATUARY, TABLE AND FANCY GLASSWARE, &c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
30 and 32 Barclay st., New-York.
BRANCH HOUSE, LIMOGES, FRANCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain departments of our business, and offer at and below cost our entire stock of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMPN. BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Purchasers can now Secure Bargains.
Also, at very low rates, China, Glass, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.

FURNITURE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, STANDARD GOODS.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR,
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y.



THE TAP ON THE WINDOW

ROGERS'
STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for catalogue and prints to JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th av., up stairs, New-York.

WILLIAM SCHAUS
Begs to call attention to his fine display of ARTISTIC CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
comprising Oil Paintings, and Water Color Drawings, New Engravings in handsome frames of the latest designs, Easels, Portfolios and Stands; also Oil and Water Color Boxes, and Drawing Materials of every description.
NO. 749 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAYS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.
BRONZES.
On their second floor is shown the largest collection of Bronzes for sale in the World. Nearly every artist of merit is represented by one or more of his best Works in Bronzes, Brass, or Enamel, either painted or cloisonne.
The articles of hammered brass are particularly attractive and interesting, many of them being careful reproductions of French, Italian, and Flemish works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
Of articles of use are library sets, bells, candlesticks, mirrors, card-receivers, tables, &c. The assortment is composed of all the desirable productions of this year.
CLOCKS.
Their assortment of clocks and mantel sets is complete, embracing every style, from the simplest marble clock to the richest in carved marble, mounted in bronze or bronze gilt, finely enameled, brass, buhl, &c.
They claim for the movements that they are finer than any similar ones imported.
They are of one quality of finish, and are all equally guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
FURS.
F. BOOSS & BROTHER,
449 Broadway, through to 26 Mercer st.,
Have opened a retail department, and will offer for the next sixty days a full and well-selected assortment of Furs at exceedingly low prices.
Sealskin Sacques a Specialty.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
LE GANT MUFF.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to recommend and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been *my choice* for the Concert-room and *my own house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion. They have no Rival anywhere.*

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av. cor. Sixteenth st. N. Y.

DECKER BROS.
MATCHLESS
PIANOS.
33 Union square, N. Y.
DECKER BUILDING.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FROM
LONDON,
PARIS,
AND VIENNA,
Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
No. 6 Maiden lane.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.
IMMENSE BARGAINS, SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES. REAL LACE CURTAINS from $7 50 to $50 per pair, worth double the money. GUIPURE and APPLIQUE from $5 per pair. NOTTINGHAM and VESTIBULE Lace from 25c. per yard, to the finest imported Laces and Holland Window Shades, Patent Cornices, fits any window. Lambrequins, Draperies, and Trimmings of every description.
CARPETS
of all kinds, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, MATS, &c. It will pay parties wishing the above goods to call at
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.